ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, February 14, 1930.

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten words' systematic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Fish-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—14 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALLEN.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at 25, Norfolk-square, to EILEEN, wife of J. C. ALLEN, 4/7th Dragoon Guards—a son.

ARMITAGE.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Lenton Fields, Nottingham, to IRENE, wife of STEPHEN CECIL ARMITAGE—a daughter.

BENNETT.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Monabey, Sidcup, to AVICE HILDA (*née* Allin), wife of JOSEPH H. D. BENNETT, Engineers—a daughter.

BOWRING.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 70, East 96th-street, New York, to LORNA (*née* Boyd), wife of C. W. BOWRING, Jun.—a son.

CHATTEY.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Golard's Farm, East Grinstead, to MURIEL, the wife of CLAUDE CHATTEY—a daughter.

COLLINS.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at a nursing home, to EVA (*née* Baldwin), the wife of CYRIL BERNARD COLLINS, of Deganwy, 563, Seafon-road, Croydon—a daughter.

GUNSTON.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at St. Ronans, Cambridge, to ROSA (*née* Miller), wife of DAVID GUNSTON, of Peterborough—a son.

HALL.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at Halton, Bucks, to SQUADRON-LEADER and Mrs. D. A. HALL—a son.

JENKINS.—On Feb. 6, 1930, to DAISY (*née* Sutherst), wife of REV. HUGH JENKINS, M.A., The Elms, Exeter—the gift of twin daughters (premature). All well.

LANG BROWN.—On Feb. 11, 1930, to LORNA CLAYTON BEADLE, wife of ALAN LANG BROWN—a daughter.

LENG.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at Conde 1715, Buenos Aires, to Mr. and Mrs. E. HOWARD LENG—a daughter (ANGELA DENISE).

LESTER.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 42, Stanley-avenue, Eccleston, to ALAN and MARY LESTER—a son.

LINDSELL.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at 24, The Holt-Alverstoke, to the wife of COMMANDER A. S. LINDSELL of Royal Navy—a son.

MACKINON WOOD.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Geneva, to CATHERINE (*née* Elwood), wife of HUGH MCKINNON WOOD—a daughter.

NEWSON-SMITH.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at 94, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.26, to MURIEL (*née* Burrell), wife of H. A. NEWSON-SMITH—a son.

OWEN.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Gonseland, Aberystwith, to ELOLA, wife of HOWELL OWEN, M.C., of Aberfoyle, Stanhan—a son.

PATTINSON STUBBS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Littlecroft, Milford-on-Sea, Hants, to MILDRED, wife of CAPTAIN H. G. PATTINSON STUBBS—a daughter.

PEDEN.—On Feb. 9, 1930, to ALEC and JOAN (*née* Darney) PEDEN, of 33, Manor-road, Folkestone—a daughter.

PRIOR-WANDESFORDE.—On Feb. 12, 1930, to FLORENCE, wife of CAPTAIN F. C. R. PRIOR-WANDESFORDE, D.S.O., Kirklington, Yorks—a son.

RIDLER.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at Tientsin, North China, to LISA, wife of WALTER F. RIDLER—a daughter.

SMITH.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at Cheam Cottage, Bordon-lane, Cheam, Surrey to MADGE (*née* Sutcliff), wife of HOWARD SMITH—a son.

STAPLETON.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at 8, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5, to FRANCES MARY, wife of EDWARD P. STAPLETON—a daughter.

STEVENS.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Sussex House, Sutherland-avenue, W.9, to MOLLIE, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. B. K. STEVENS, R.N.—a daughter.

WATERS.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at Shanghai, to ALYS, wife of T. F. R. WATERS, A.P.C., Nanking—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

EDWARDS : OLIVE.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Leamington Spa, by the Rev. Canon T. J. Cartwright, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Carter and the Rev. M. Parr, CAPTAIN COSMO GRANT NEVILL EDWARDS, Indian Political Department, son of the late Rev. James Edwards, of Calcutta, to EMILY EVELYN OLIVE, daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. EUSTACE OLIVE, Avondale, Leamington Spa.

HICKS : KAY.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. Eardley W. Michell, Vicar of Bobsy, Sussex, KENNETH BEAUCHAMP HICKS, Rifle Brigade, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Hicks, of Stone House, Bobsy, to ROSALIND MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Kay, of Halfway, Blakeney, Norfolk.

KARSLAKE : WELDON.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Eastbourne, EDWARD JOHN WITHERDEN, only son of the Rev. and Mrs. H. J. W. KARSLAKE, of Herstmonceux, Sussex, to KATHLEEN, younger daughter of the late F. C. WELDON, Esq., of Cooline, Charleville, County Cork, and Mrs. Weldon, of 4, Fridesmi-road, Eastbourne.

LAWSON : DAVIS.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Jewish Liberal Synagogue, St. John's Wood, RALPH LAWSON, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Lawson, o' Cricklewood, to JOAN ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. DAVIS, of Frognal-lane.

SKILBECK : HART.—On Feb. 8, 1930, CUTHBERT, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. SKILBECK, of Bledlow, Bucks, to MARGARET, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. TASKER HART, of Scarborough.

STEWART : ST. HILL.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at St. Thomas's Church at Dehra Dun, India by the Rev. W. F. Martin, KEITH IAN DOUGLAS, The Black Watch, only son of LT.-COL. JOHN STEWART, D.S.O., and Mrs. Stewart, of Kingeswode Hoe, Colchester, to HELENA, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. St. Hill, of 33, Cadogan-gardens, W., and late of Te Hira, Rugby, New Zealand.

TAYLOR : ROBERTSON.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at The Cathedral, Singapore, WILLIAM GIBSON, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Taylor, of Ilford, Essex, to KATHLEEN BERYL, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. ROBERTSON, "Four Winds," Eastbourne.

THOMAS : ROME.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at St. Anne's, Aigburth, Liverpool, JOHN ROY FRENCH, son of the late Canon Trench, to MARY AILSIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rome, of Emor, Riversdale-road, Liverpool.

WILKINSON : HORNER.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Bishop of Singapore, THOMAS CROWE SPENSER WILKINSON, son of Professor Spenser Wilkinson, All Souls' College, Oxford, and the late Mrs. Spenser Wilkinson, to BETTY MARGARET, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DAVID A. HORNER, 28, De Vere-gardens, W.8.

DEATHS

BOYD.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Kenilworth, Cape Town, South Africa, DR. ALEXANDER JAMES BOYD, formerly of The Manor House, Ware, Herts.

CARNELL.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Harzate, Tunbridge Wells, "AMY," the life-long friend and devoted wife of JOHN F. CARNELL. No flowers, by request.

CHRISTOPHER.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at 15, St. John's-road, Clevedon, EDITH FRANCES CHRISTOPHER, elder daughter of James Charles Christopher, formerly of Hadley, Middlesex, and granddaughter of the Rev. John Hardy. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Clevedon, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30.

COOK.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Calle Rodriques Pena 1769, Buenos Aires, ISAAC, youngest son of the late JAMES COOK, "Paisley and Renfrewshire Gazette."

CRANE.—On Feb. 12, 1930, suddenly, at Earlswood Lodge, Deridge, ALICE MARY, beloved wife of HENRY ARTHUR CRANE. Interment at Packwood Parish Church, 2 p.m. to-day (Friday).

CUNNINGHAM.—On Feb. 10, 1930 at Vilaron, Down End-road, Drayton, Hants, after a long illness, EGERTON JOHN, youngest son of the late HARRY and MRS. CUNNINGHAM, late of Barclays Bank (D.C.O.), Alexandria and Cairo, aged 27 years. (Egyptian and American papers, please copy.)

DANGER.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Aldwick Lodge, Clevedon, FRANCES SARAH, youngest daughter of the late John Rodbard and widow of ROBERT DANGER.

DEES.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at her home in Paris, ELIZABETH EMMA DEES, widow of William Henry Dees, late of Croydon.

DOMVILE.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Dover, as the result of an accident, HENRY KOOSEN, youngest son of the late MAJOR HERBERT WINNINGTON DOMVILE and MAY DOMVILE, of Loughlinstown House, Co. Dublin.

HARRIS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, from heart failure, ADA, the LADY HARRIS, C.B.E., for 56 years the devoted wife of Lord Harris. Memorial service Throwley, 3 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

HOYLAND.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Letchworth, EVELYN GERTRUDE, wife of FRANCIS FRAZER HOYLAND and daughter of the late William and Mary Bates, of Southport.

KEABLE.—On Feb. 13, 1930, suddenly, at Westgate, GRANDIANA, widow of B. B. KEABLE, aged 73. Funeral, Bromley Hill Cemetery 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

KITTSON.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Ditchling, KATHERINE (KAY) KITTSON, youngest daughter of the late H. M. Pilkington, Esq., D.L., of Tore, Co. Westmeath.

LAWRENCE.—On Feb. 12, 1930 at 12, Alexandra-place, St. Andrews, LOUISA MACKENZIE, late Sister, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service Associate of Royal Red Cross widow of W. E. LAWRENCE and second daughter of the late Robert Lyall, of Bannerby, Milnathort. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

LLEWELYN-JONES.—On Feb. 13, 1930 at Buchanston Gerrards Cross, JOHN LLEWELYN-JONES, M.D. aged 57. R.I.P.

MCRAE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, ISOBEL ALICE MCRAE, of The Mount, Brightling, Sussex, wife of the late Col. John Graham McRae, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 79 years.

MAYNE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Seattle, U.S.A., MAURICE BLAIRE, fourth son of Col. JASPER OTWAY MAYNE, R.E., aged 65.

MERRITT.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Killarney, Newton Abbot, NATHANIEL, beloved husband of EDITH LAURA MERRITT. (Irish papers, please copy.)

MORCOM.—On Feb. 12, 1930, after a short illness, in a nursing home, CHRISTOPHER COLLAN MORCOM, beloved son of Reginald and Isobel Morcom, aged 18 years.

MUSPRATT.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Toronto, MAX LLOYD, the younger twin son of the late RUDOLPH MUSPRATT, of Liverpool, aged 11 months.

NUTHALL.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Kings Lynn, LILIAN, daughter of the late DANIEL and EMILY NUTHALL, of Garwood.

ORMANDY.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at the Royal Midland Counties Home for Incurables, Leamington, GEORGE NODEN ORMANDY, formerly of Bishopstone, Wilts, aged 66 years.

PASH.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at 17, Cromwell-place, N., ELLEN PASH, surviving daughter of the late J. Allworth Pash, aged 81.

POWELL.—On Feb. 12, 1930, in Australia, of pneumonia, RONALD V. POWELL, M.C., son of the Rev. R. W. Powell, husband of Nancy Powell, of Escrick, Undera, Victoria, aged 45 years.

ROCHE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, suddenly, at Sheringham, DR. E. B. ROCHE, aged 81 years. Service at the house for family to-day (Friday), 2 p.m. Interment New Cemetery, 2.30 p.m.

SAUNDERS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at 8, Hampstead-gardens, N.W.11, LIONEL VICTOR LATIMER, third son of the late LATIMER HENRY SAUNDERS (formerly of Trevone, Cornwall). Interment at Hendon Park Cemetery at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

SAUNDERS.—On Feb. 13, 1930, ERNEST SAUNDERS, of Southfield, Kingston, Taunton, aged 58. Funeral service at Kingston Church to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. Interment Staplegrove Churchyard. No flowers, by request.

SCHMOLLE.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at 19, Baronsmead-road, Barnes, S.W., EUGENE SCHMOLLE, aged 70.

SEDDON.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at 4, Bennett-street, Bath, LAURA CAROLINE SEDDON, daughter of the late Rev. William Seddon, of Anstey, Leicestershire.

SMAIL.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Edinburgh, GEORGINA FRANCES DOWNIE CULLEN SMAIL, last surviving daughter of the late William Archibald Smail, R.N., of Overmains, Berwickshire.

STEARNS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at 14, Park-road, Coventry, EMILY, widow of H. K. STEARNS, of Brooklyn, New York. No flowers.

STIRLING.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Uphill, Guildford, WILLIAM ROBERT STIRLING, younger and only surviving son of Jane E. Stirling and the late Richard Stirling, and brother of Frances Tredcroft, aged 33. Funeral at Christ Church, Guildford, to-day (Friday), at 11.30.

STRONG.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1930, suddenly, at "Hilbre," Southwood Lawn-road, Highgate, ALBERT AMBROSE STRONG, LL.B., Solicitor, senior partner of Strong and Co., dearly beloved husband of Helen Mary Strong. Interment 11.30 to-morrow (Saturday) at Highgate Old Cemetery. No flowers or mourning, by special request.

TAYLOR.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at "Bramley," Goringroad, Steyning, Sussex, AUGUSTA CHARLOTTE, the widow of WILLIAM FRANCIS TAYLOR, of Moseley and Moor Green, Worcestershire, Lord of the Manor of King's Norton, in the 89th year of her age. Funeral service at Steyning Church to-day (Friday), 3 o'clock. Interment in King's North Parish Church to-morrow (Saturday), 2 o'clock.

TREMAYNE.—On Feb. 13, 1930, WILLIAM FRANCIS TREMAYNE, J.P., D.L., of Carclew, Cornwall, late Captain 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards. Funeral Mylor Church to-morrow (Saturday), 3.30 p.m. R.I.P.

TYLER.—On Feb. 12, 1930, passed away quietly after a few hours' illness at Meadowcourt, Stoulton Drive South, Leicester, ALEC, the dearly loved husband of KATIE TYLER. No flowers, by request. Funeral service Victoria-road Church, Leicester, to-morrow (Saturday), 11.30 a.m.

URMSTON.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 19, Merchistonplace, Edinburgh, CHARLES HANSON URMSTON, of Glenmorven, Argyll, Writer to the Signet, fourth son of the late Captain William Brabazon Urmston, R.N., Legion of Honour.

VEDRENNE.—On Feb. 12, 1930, suddenly, in a London nursing home, JOHN EUGENE VEDRENNE, former President of the Society of West End Theatre Managers, aged 62 years. Funeral private.

VINCOE.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Hampton Lodge, Norbury-avenue, Norbury, HENRY CHARLES FREDERICK VINCOE, aged 58.

WALKER.—On Feb. 11, 1930, ROBERT JAMES MILO WALKER, fourth Baronet, of Sand Hutton, York, aged 39. Funeral at Sand Hutton to-day (Friday), at 2.30 p.m. Arrangements have been made to meet the 10 o'clock train from King's Cross at York and convey passengers to Sand Hutton.

WALKER.—On Feb. 13, 1930, suddenly and peacefully, just after his 85th birthday, HENRY WALKER, 4, Compayne-gardens, Hampstead. Funeral arrangements announced later.

WALL.—On Feb. 4, 1930, SOPHIA THOMPSON WALL (*née* Waldrom), the dearly beloved wife of Henry Hoyle Wall, of Te Karuna, Manutuka, Gisborne, New Zealand. (By cable.)

WEYMAN.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth, LOUISA, daughter of the late THOMAS WEYMAN, of Ludlow.

WYER.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 46, Porchester-terrace, Hyde Park W 2, MICHAEL RUSSELL WYER, eldest and last surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Rowland Wyer, of Summerfield, Peebles, and dearly loved father of Mildred Archer and Rosamond Morgan, in his 81st year. Funeral service at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, to-day (Friday), at 11.15.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

GARDNER.—In memory of my husband, LIEUT.-COLONEL ALEXANDER GARDNER, of Artarinan, Rhu, Dumbartonshire, who died at Ranchory-on-Dee on Feb. 14, 1928, from wounds received at Achiet-le-Petit in Aug., 1918.

OZANNE.—In ever-loving memory of EDWARD GRAEME OZANNE, Capt., 3rd Batt. The Royal Fusiliers, killed in action near Ypres, Feb. 14, 1915, only son of Sir Edward Ozanne, K.B.E., late Bailiff of Guernsey, and Lady Ozanne.

REEVES.—To the dear memory of LESLIE LEONHARDT (JIMMY) REEVES, Captain, R.F.A., who died at Dureen, Germany, Feb. 14, 1919, aged 24.

BROWN.—In ever-loving memory of JOHN S. BROWN, of Hedge Bank, Finchley-road, N.W.3, who left us so suddenly this day five years ago (Feb. 14, 1925) to enter into Life.

DE RIN.—In loving and honoured memory of LUCIANO DE RIN (Nobile de Capodistria), who died Feb. 14, 1909.

GOODE.—To the dearly loved memory of EILEEN GOODE ("Busy"), who died on St. Valentine's Day, 1924. R.I.P.

HUSKINSON.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, PERCY LAIRE HUSKINSON, of Langar Hall, Notts, called to Higher Service, Feb. 14, 1927.

KLISSER.—In memory of BERNARD KLISSER, formerly of Kimberley, South Africa, who died in London, Feb. 14, 1922. Inscribed by the City Council and Citizens of Kimberley as a token of sincere respect and warm esteem.

MARTIN.—In ever dear and loving memory of CHARLES THOMAS MANLEY MARTIN (late of St. Asaph, St. Albans), for 54 years the devoted husband and helpmate of S. G. Martin (now of 17, Brunswick-square, Hove). Entered into life, Feb. 14, 1928.

MORRIS.—In loving memory of PERCY COPELAND MORRIS, Feb. 14, 1927. R.I.P.

ORTWEILER.—In dear and constant memory of our beloved son and brother, FREDERICK JOHN, M.C., B.A. (FREDDY), who lost his life in a flying accident near Madrid on Feb. 14, 1922, aged 24. Sadly missed.

PITT.—In loving memory of DOROTHY, only daughter of C. S. and I. M. PITT (*née* Watkins), of Rochester, who passed away on Feb. 14, 1925, aged 17½ years.

RALSTON.—In ever-loving memory of MAJOR WILLIAM J. H. RALSTON, 2/7th Rajputs, Indian Army, the dearly loved and devoted husband of Kitty Ralston, who passed away suddenly in Rawalpindi, India, on Feb. 14, 1928.

SANGER.—To the dear memory of my beloved husband, EDWARD PERCY SANGER, Feb. 13, 1924.

SHAW.—In ever-loving memory of FRANCIS (FRANK) SHAW, died Feb. 14, 1929.

TAMPLIN.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved husband, MAJOR FRANK STUART TAMPLIN, R.A.M.C., who died at Chakrata, India, Feb. 14, 1927.

UNDERWOOD.—In loving memory of W. M. UNDERWOOD, who died in Switzerland, Feb. 14, 1924.

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PERSONAL

AK.—Your solution is wide of the mark. Think again.—J.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

THE BOARD of INLAND REVENUE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of £180 16s. conscience money from an anonymous sender.

THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE appears to-day on page seven.

SURGICAL AID LETTERS urgently needed by N.S.P.C.C.—Please address to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, London, W.C.2.

LEIPZIG FAIR.—Gentleman, experienced continental traveller, fluent German, would accompany business man as interpreter; expenses only.—BM/MHNF, London, W.C.1.

COAL FOR THE POOR.—Friends of the Poor, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, ask for help to buy coal for the sick and old of all classes during the winter months.

WILL KINDLY PERSON offer HELPING HAND gentleman (new poor, age barrier employment) meet present school fees and education policy premiums by purchasing two pottery urns, genuine 700 B.C., for £500, thereby tiding over anxious period until policy matures few years hence? Details confidentially, letter or interview.—Write Box G.413, The Times, E.C.4.

I.T.S.—Every taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster. S.W.1. 'Phone Victoria 6060.

REGENT'S PARK.—Unique HOUSE; fine view; Crown lease for Sale; 12 bed, five reception, two baths; central heat; parquet floors.—Write Box P.825, The Times, E.C.4.

LACTOTHERAPY.—Information concerning the milk regime and its success in curing gastric and intestinal troubles may be welcomed by a sufferer.—Write Box P.875, The Times, E.C.4.

AT "THE TIMES" West End Office, 72, Regent-street, W.1, facilities are provided for readers to obtain advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

A Father seeks for his daughter (age 21) suitable JOB; no experience of secretarial work; prefers post in door life; fond of dogs and horses; small income; congenial society essential, more than extent of remuneration.—Write Box P.869, The Times, E.C.4.

30 MILES TOWN.—Gentleman wanted, share expense, nice HOME, shooting, fishing. (couple 10gns.).—Write Box G.414, The Times, E.C.4.

NORNEWALL.—Well FURNISHED COTTAGE to be LET for August and part September; four bed rooms (two beds), sitting room, dining room; hot and cold in bed rooms; electric light, telephone; garage; close to sea, four miles St. Enodoc Links; South aspect.—Write Box G.417, The Times, E.C.4.

WEST CROMWELL-ROAD.—ONE or TWO well FURNISHED, sunny ROOMS; breakfasts.—Write Box P.870, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for April, first-rate TUTOR (resident); Mathematics, Science, for two boys 16, near Oxford.—Write Box P.778, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN'S 6-cylinder SALOON GWilling HIRE and DRIVE for four abroad, U.K.; any period; moderate.—Write Box G.405, The Times, E.C.4.

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TO MOTORISTS.—The 1930 Edition of "CARS OF TO-DAY," containing 94 illustrations, is now ready. The Times" Motoring Correspondent, and a new and revised edition of "The Art of Driving," are now published. The prices are 2s. and 1s. respectively. They may be obtained from Booksellers, Booksellers, or Newsagents, or the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

9, QUEEN'S-GATE, KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Immediate possession; commodious MAISONETTE; drawing room, dining room, kitchen, seven bed rooms, bath; £400 per annum, no premium.—Kensington 0123.

CRAVEN, BROADFIELD HOUSE (Freehold).—Charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE; easy reach Brighton and London; two reception, billiards, five bed, dressing, bath, kitchen and usual offices; garage for two cars; well-stocked garden, tennis court, meadow, in all about 5½ Acres. At low price of £3,500 for quick SALE.—Full particulars on application.

AVAILABLE for season or longer, Sunny HOUSE, suitable Diplomat's household; antique furniture, objets d'art, charming gardens; central heating; large music room, dining room, library, four bed rooms, three dressing rooms, bath room, nursery three children, six servants' beds.—Kensington 0123.

SHARE CAR with CHAUFFEUR offered certain hours daily or certain days weekly, as desired.—For terms apply Box F.276, The Times, E.C.4.

LITTLE PAL.—Remembrance sometimes makes us sad, and shall we not seek the happiness which may be ours? Nous verrons.—B.B.M.

KENSINGTON.—To be LET, FURNISHED RED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, with service.—Write Box 647, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

INDIAN STUDENT desires accommodation as a PAYING GUEST with a Christian English family.—Write Mani, 14, Grenville-street, W.C.1.

BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT.—1,800 boys are happily installed on farms in Australia under the personal care of this Movement. More are eager to go out, but funds are needed. Donations can be sent to Secretary, B.B.M., Australia House, W.C.2.

A Picturesque 17th-CENTURY HOUSE with wealth of old oak; three reception, five beds, bath, &c.; company's supplies; garage; well laid out gardens of 1¼ Acres; orchard.—Owner, Dutch House, Hindhead. For SALE Freehold.—"O. C.," 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

SUSSEX COAST.—Beautiful RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; billiard room; winter garden; garage, stabling; £3,000; thousands below cost.—Write Box F.279, The Times, E.C.4.

LACTOTHERAPY.—Information concerning the milk regime and its success in curing gastric and intestinal troubles may be welcomed by a sufferer.—Write Box P.875, The Times, E.C.4.

AT "THE TIMES" West End Office, 72, Regent-street, W.1, facilities are provided for readers to obtain advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

A Father seeks for his daughter (age 21) suitable JOB; no experience of secretarial work; prefers post in door life; fond of dogs and horses; small income; congenial society essential, more than extent of remuneration.—Write Box P.869, The Times, E.C.4.

30 MILES TOWN.—Gentleman wanted, share expense, nice HOME, shooting, fishing. (couple 10gns.).—Write Box G.414, The Times, E.C.4.

NORNEWALL.—Well FURNISHED COTTAGE to be LET for August and part September; four bed rooms (two beds), sitting room, dining room; hot and cold in bed rooms; electric light, telephone; garage; close to sea, four miles St. Enodoc Links; South aspect.—Write Box G.417, The Times, E.C.4.

WEST CROMWELL-ROAD.—ONE or TWO well FURNISHED, sunny ROOMS; breakfasts.—Write Box P.870, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for April, first-rate TUTOR (resident); Mathematics, Science, for two boys 16, near Oxford.—Write Box P.778, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN'S 6-cylinder SALOON GWilling HIRE and DRIVE for four abroad, U.K.; any period; moderate.—Write Box G.405, The Times, E.C.4.

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HERTS (GODDESDON).—To be LET FURNISHED, six months or longer, GEORGIAN HOUSE; two reception, four bed, bath (hot and cold) kitchen; charming garden; telephone; garage; plate and linen; 2½ guineas weekly. Phone 3503, Boyden 4500.

4TH LONDON GENERAL.—All who knew King's College Hospital as the 4th London General are invited to send a postcard to the Chairman for a copy of Walrus No. 3.

AUSTIN 16 Saloon; Town 5s. hour, country 6d. mile.—Bayliss, 33, Lower-sloane-square, W.2. Park 8209.

BIRCHINGTON.—Lady's sunny FURNISHED FLAT; facing sea; ideal children.—Maida Vale 4543.

1929 CHRYSLER D.H. Coupé; 5,000 miles; as new; cost £625; price £385.—119a, Cromwell-road. Frobisher 0602.

FOR SALE, ESSEX, 1930 four-door; unregistered. Price £195. Seen by appointment.—Phone Hayes 385.

SAILING.—Gentleman, owner of 15-ton T.M., seeks another as SAILING COMPANION from the middle of May; day,

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA. P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets R.M.S.O., C.M.G., Manager). All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

MONACO TO LONDON.
The new turbo-electric s.s. Viceroy of India, 20,000 tons, will leave Monaco March 8 (due London March 14), via Algiers, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Apply P. & O. House, as below, or P. & O. Agency (Odenel Cecil Fane, Monte Carlo.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*†Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
Mooltan	21,000	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
*†Morea	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Razmak	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Olson	Mar. 28	Mar. 28
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 18	Apr. 25
*Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Ship.	Tons.	Given		
‡Cathay	15,000	Given	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 13
‡Mantua	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Makda	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Ellis	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Nubia	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Marmora	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Cathay	15,000	Potter	May 30	June 6
Mooltan	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Comorin	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
‡	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports. Trading Passengers for Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Padma (cargo)	7,786	—	Feb. 14	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—
Perim (cargo)	7,648	—	Mar. 14	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz		
*†Beltana (cargo)	11,167		Feb. 21	Feb. 28
†Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 24	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Feb. 28	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 6	—
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 3	—
			Apr. 17	Apr. 25

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	London
IDUMEA	8,427	—	—	—
†DUMRA	5,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MUNDRA	5,441	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
*MASULA	7,261	Apl. 12	Apl. 19	Mar. 29
	Cargo Steamer.			

‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANTOLA	9,066	—	—	—
MANDALA	9,066	—	—	—
MANELA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 15	Feb. 22
MANOLA	8,246	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
MERKARA	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apl. 5

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND
EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATTAWA	9,067	—	—	—	—
MALDA	9,066	—	—	—	—
DUMANA	9,070	Mar. 22	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	Mar. 9	Apl. 19

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3:
Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines:
Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent). Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers.
P. & O., Examine, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I., Cox, Gedalty, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and Independent Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular fort-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	15,000	—
TAINUI (new motor vessel)	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
ROTORUA	17,000	May 9
*REMUERA	12,500	June 6
	17,000	June 13

‡ Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele.-Avenue 3220); for the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By way of Atlantic Isles to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO

	†Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA	—	—
TAHITI	Mar. 5	—
‡ORAMA	—	April 11
MAKURA	April 2	Mar. 19
‡	—	April 16

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724), or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BALLARAT	13,000	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARRADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May

†Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
P.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	—	—
P.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to Australia and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
RIVIERA CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORMONDE	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
OSTERLEY	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
OTWAY	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORAMA	20,000	May 24	May 2	May 4
ORFORD	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd.; Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
City of York	7,444	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares	6,984	Mar. 26	Bombay and Karachi
	Calls (a) Marseilles.		

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Bulgarian	2,064	Feb. 18	Smyrna and Constant.
Macedonian	3,583	Feb. 19	Malta and Alexandria

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	Bay, East London,
City of Valencia	7,320	Apl. 12	Durban, and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.
Regular Freight Service with limited passenger accommodation at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
LONDON: 184-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: 7, Lower Bridge, Water-st. " Cent. 9340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles
Yorkshire	13,500	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Leicestershire	13,500	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
Shropshire	13,500	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire	13,500	Apr. 4	Apr. 12
	12,500	Apr. 18	Apr. 26

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 29, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 2
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 16
†USHIMI MARU	11,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
	Also calling at Gibraltar.			

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Canard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OCEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO ..... Mar. 13th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO ..... Apr. 10th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
*ALAUNIA - - - - - FEB. 14
AQUITANIA .. Feb. 19 AUSONIA .. Feb. 21
Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*ANDANIA - - - - - FEB. 15
ANTONIA .. Feb. 22 *SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
*ALAUNIA - - - - - FEB. 14
AUSONIA .. Feb. 21 *AURANIA .. Feb. 28
Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.
ANDANIA - - - - - FEB. 15
SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1 †LANCASTRIA Mar. 8
* Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.

WINTER CRUISES.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 14th, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic	.. Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic	.. Wed., Mar. 26
Olympic	.. Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric	.. Wed., Apl. 2

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK
via Queenstown

Baltic	.. Sat., Feb. 15	Cedric	.. Sat., Mar. 1
(2) *†Doric	.. Sat., Feb. 22	(2) *†Arabic	.. Sat., Mar. 8

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Dorie	.. Sat., Feb. 22	Arabic	.. Sat., Mar. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic	Mon., Mar. 31
(Via Cardiff and Galway.)	

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only) Frl., Feb. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
(4) Westernland	Feb. 22	Mar. 1
	Mar. 14	Mar. 15

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. .. Feb. 22
(4) Westernland .. .. .. Mar. 1
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
via Boulogne.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £5.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Mar. 1 | Mar. 29
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Mar. 15 | Apl. 12
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 50s.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Feb., 22 | Mar. 22
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	To New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
"PARIS" (c)	Mar. 12	Mar. 18
(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.		
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin service.		

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Feb. 24
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Mar. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ALGERIA and TUNISIA
The quickest and best route to
is overland via Marseilles
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE (Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Mar. 19
ROTTERDAM (First class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons
Next Sailing .. .. .. April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*MAASDAM Feb. 15 *LEERDAM Mar. 8
From Boulogne. * Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Feb. 28 from GENOA	"CONTE GRANDE"
Mar. 1 " NAPLES	
" 3 " GIBRALTAR	LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
Other Sailings: Mar. 21, Apl. 4, Apl. 25, May 9, May 30.	
Mar. 4 from TRIESTE	"SATURNIA"
" 7 " NAPLES	
" 8 " CANNES	COSULICH LINE, LTD.
Other Sailings: Mar. 25, Apl. 8, Apl. 29, May 13, June 3.	
Mar. 14 from GENOA	"AUGUSTUS"
" 15† " NAPLES	
" 17 " GIBRALTAR	N.G.I. LINE.
Other Sailings: Mar. 27, Apl. 15, May 2, May 23, June 8.	

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EGYPT	From Trieste.	
CONSTANTINOPLE	Weekly on Saturdays	
PALESTINE	Thursdays	
FAR EAST	Fortnightly on	
INDIA	Every 4th Monday	Fortnightly
(from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday	Fortnightly
		Service

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MEDITERRANEAN
from British Ports.

		Tons	Days	From
March 1	s.s. "Laconia"	20,000	25	50 Guineas
" 14	s.s. "Arandora Star"	15,000	27	54 Guineas
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Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,472	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—

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THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla)	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,298	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
38 DAYS' CRUISE
TO MEDITERRANEAN
from Southampton, 15th March,
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CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA	.. .. Mar. 8
MONTROSE	.. .. Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	.. .. Mar. 22
METAGAMA	.. .. Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

METAGAMA (B.G.)	.. .. Feb. 14
MINNEDOSA (B.G.)	.. .. Feb. 28
MONTCALM (B.G.)	.. .. Feb. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	.. .. Mar. 7
(B.G.) Via Belfast, (G.) Via Greenock.	

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

METAGAMA .. Feb. 15	MONTCALM .. Mar. 1
MINNEDOSA .. Feb. 22	D. OF YORK .. Mar. 8

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver)	.. Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect)	
EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver)	.. Mar. 29
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect)	
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)	

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
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NIAGARA .. Mar. 5 AORANGI .. Apr. 2

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Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton Apl. 2
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"Antenor"	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ajax"	10,058 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,521 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

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S.S. "COMMEWYNE" .. .. Feb. 15
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ROSSALL SCHOOL.—Some 12 Open Scholarships, for boys between the ages of 12 and 14, on March 1st next, value from £90 a year downwards, will be awarded by Examination beginning March 4th, 1930. Boys examined at Rossall and in London.—Apply The Bursar, Rossall School, Fleetwood.

SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS. All the most important APPOINTMENTS in PUBLIC SECONDARY and ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS are announced in THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT on Every Saturday. Price 3d. of all Newsagents and Bookstalls.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE OF CHARGE in the SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continental.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

TERRITORIAL ARMY and SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OFFICERS desirous of qualifying for Commissions in the Regular Army should apply to:
CARLISLE and GREGSON,
5, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

THE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU (7, Sicilian-avenue, W.C.1), Holborn 8901, recommend, without charge, Tutors, Pres. and Finishing Schools, home and abroad.

£60 PER ANNUM.—A few VACANCIES in highly recommended preparatory school of 40 boys.—Write Box G.225, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR DISPOSAL, owing to principal's ill-health, an old-established BOARDING SCHOOL (Girls): S.E. coast; property, goodwill, and school furniture £5,500, part of which can remain as mortgage if desired.—Write Box P.871, The Times, E.C.4.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

REGENT-STREET (off).—SHOP, four floors, and basement; gross rents £1,254; lease 81 years at £150; for quick SALE £7,500 accepted.—NAYLOR, 29 and 30, High Holborn, W.C.1.

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S.W. LONDON.—FIFTEEN GOOD CLASS HOUSES; net rents, after allowing for ground-rents, rates, and water, about £720; long lease. PRICE £6,850.—NAYLOR, 29 and 30, High Holborn, W.C.1.

S.W. SUBURB.—FREEHOLD INVESTMENT secured on SHOP and UPPER PART in a busy trading position near station. Let to a well-known food retailer, who has sunk a considerable sum in the premises. Other multiple traders near by. For SALE to show 7¼ per cent. at £3,500. Apply
HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN,
27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele.: Mayfair 6710.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.
BAKER-STREET, 21, 38, and 46, GEORGE-STREET, W.1.—Valuable FREEHOLD PREMISES, all well let to excellent tenants and producing a gross income of £1,600 per annum. To be SOLD by AUCTION in lots on Wednesday, Feb. 19th next.—All particulars from the Auctioneers, SNELL and Co., 47, Maida-vale, W.9. Padd. 7330.

LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT.
CARSHALTON.—TWELVE LEASEHOLD COTTAGES, near station. Fully let; net yield £157. PRICE £60 per house.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road, and Golders Green.

To Property and Investment Corporations, Trustees, and others.
IMPORTANT BLOCK FLATS with SHOPS under, best West End position, producing nearly £12,000 per annum. Long lease. PRICE £77,500.—Full details of NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

JUST COMPLETED.—MODERN BLOCK of FIVE FLATS at Tulse-hill. PRICE £6,500 for quick sale. Owner called abroad.—Write Box 0222, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

INVESTMENTS PAYING 10 PER CENT. AND OVER.—MESSRS. TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 80, Gloucester-road, S.W.7, have to offer many excellent INVESTMENTS in FLATS and SHOPS in the following districts:—
Kensington, Paddington, Marylebone, Shepherd's Bush, Acton, Ealing, Chiswick, Croydon, Streatham, Sydenham, Blackheath, Bromley, Balham, Camberwell, Hampstead, Teddington, Twickenham, Southall, &c., &c.
Inquiries invited from genuine private buyers only, please, to whom full particulars will be sent.
Owners or Solicitors having Investments for disposal (Shops and Mansion Flats) should immediately send their instructions to the Agents, as above.

SHOP PREMISES, FOREST HILL. Let 21 years' repairing lease; £120 per annum net. £1,200 FREEHOLD.—R. SUNNUCKS, 25, New Oxford-street, W.C.1.

THREE SHOPS, FREEHOLD; corner position; near Wembley Park. Rents on lease £600. PRICE £7,500.—NICHOLSONS, 1, Queen-street, E.C.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.
The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for a POSITION of DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER in the Public Health Department. The duties attaching to the position will be chiefly in connection with the Council's Tuberculosis scheme. Candidates should have special knowledge of all branches of tuberculosis work. The scale of salary (based on Whitley conditions) is £550 a year, rising annually by £50 to £750 a year. In addition, there is a cost of living bonus, making the total commencing remuneration £775 5s. 9d. a year, with a maximum of £947 8s. 9d. Candidates must not be more than 45 years of age on 1st April, 1930.
Forms of application, containing full details, may be obtained from the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed and forms must be returned by 25th February, 1930.
Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.
MEDICAL REGISTRAR.
The Council invite APPLICATIONS from duly qualified medical men for the POST of MEDICAL REGISTRAR. Honorarium £150 per annum.
A copy of the regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, together with copies of three testimonials, must be submitted not later than Monday, March 3rd, 1930.
PHILIP INMAN, House Governor.
Charing Cross Hospital, London, W.C.2.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.
OBSTETRIC REGISTRAR.
The Council invite APPLICATIONS from duly qualified medical men for the POST of OBSTETRIC REGISTRAR. Honorarium £100 per annum.
Applications, together with copies of three testimonials, must be submitted to the undersigned not later than Monday, March 3rd, 1930.
PHILIP INMAN, House Governor.
Charing Cross Hospital, London, W.C.2.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.
REGISTRAR TO EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.
The Council invite APPLICATIONS from duly qualified medical men for the POST of REGISTRAR to EAR, NOSE, and THROAT DEPARTMENT. Honorarium £100 per annum.
A copy of the regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, together with copies of three testimonials, must be submitted not later than Monday, March 3rd, 1930.
PHILIP INMAN, House Governor.
Charing Cross Hospital, London, W.C.2.

FAVERSHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
APPOINTMENT of HEAD MASTER.
The Governors of the above-named Endowed School invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of HEAD MASTER. Applicants must be graduates of a University in the United Kingdom and be experienced in the work of Public or other Secondary Schools. The Head Master appointed will be required to take up his duties at the beginning of the Autumn Term, 1930.
The school is regulated by a Scheme of the Board of Education and is aided by the Kent Education Committee, who have formulated, in consultation with the Governors, proposals for the provision, as soon as practicable, of additional and improved accommodation. There are at present 163 day pupils in attendance at the school.
Initial salary £600 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £700, subject to deductions for Superannuation contributions. The Governors are prepared to give further consideration to the initial salary of applicants who have previously held the position of Head Master.
Forms of application and other particulars may be obtained (on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope) from the undersigned, to whom completed applications should be sent not later than Saturday, March 22, 1930.
Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.
ARTHUR SMITH, Clerk to the Governors.
68, Preston-street, Faversham, Kent. February 4, 1930.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.
DENTAL SURGEON.
APPLICATIONS are invited from fully qualified Dental Surgeons for the POST of DENTAL SURGEON under the Kent Education Committee. Candidates should be not more than 40 years of age.
The successful candidate will be required to devote his whole time to the duties (which will include the treatment of school children, children under school age, and expectant and nursing mothers), and will work under the supervision of the School Medical Officer.
The salary will be at the rate of £500 per annum, increasing by annual increments of £10 to £550.
The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and will be terminable by three months' notice on either side. The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination as to physical fitness.
Applications, stating age and full qualifications, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be forwarded to the undersigned not later than February 28th, 1930.
No official form of application will be issued, and canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
ALFRED GREENWOOD, M.D., School Medical Officer, Sessions House, Maidstone, 10th February, 1930.

PARISH of STEPNEY.
RESIDENT ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS.
The Guardians invite APPLICATIONS from duly qualified Registered Medical Practitioners for the VACANT POSTS of RESIDENT ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER at their Mile End Hospital, Bancroft-road, Mile End, London, E.1.
Salary £450 per annum, in addition to the customary residential emoluments of rations, lodging and washing, valued for the purposes of superannuation at £120 per annum.
Candidates must have previously held a Resident Hospital Appointment.
Forms of application and particulars as to duties may be obtained from the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, or will be forwarded from the undermentioned address upon receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, and must be returned to me by not later than Saturday, 1st March, 1930.
By Order,
S. McCLELLAND, Clerk to the Guardians,
Administrative Offices, Bancroft-road, Mile End, E.1.
11th February, 1930.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.
A JUNIOR LECTURER in MATHEMATICS will be REQUIRED in April to teach Applied Mathematics at the above establishment. Good Honours Degree in Mathematics or Engineering essential. Previous experience of teaching desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Preference will be given to those who have served in His Majesty's Forces if suitably qualified.
Salary £400-£20-£500. The post will carry superannuation under the Federated Scheme for Universities in the case of candidates who are considered suitable for those benefits.
Applications, together with testimonials, to be sent to the Commandant, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, S.E.18 (from whom further information may be obtained if desired), by February 28th.

ST. ANTHOLIN'S LECTURESHIP in the CITY of LONDON, founded A.D. 1559.
The Trustees are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a THURSDAY LECTURER, to be appointed at a commencing salary of £90 per annum. The Lectures are delivered in the Church of St. Mary Aldermary, Queen Victoria-street, at 1.15 p.m.
The Lecturer must be a Clergyman in Priest's Orders of the Church of England, having the Incumbency and the cure of souls, of some Parish or Parochial District, the church whereof is situated within 20 miles of the Mansion House, measured in a straight line on the Ordnance Map, and which has, according to the latest census, a population of not less than 5,000 souls.
Applications must be made in compliance with terms under which the scheme is regulated. Such applications must lie on the proper forms only (personal canvassing being strictly prohibited) and sent on or before the 4th March, 1930, addressed to the undersigned, Edward Golding, 99, Cannon-street, E.C.4. Forms of application may be obtained of the Secretary.
HORACE E. GOLDING, Secretary.
99, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.
FACULTY of MEDICINE.
ASSISTANT LECTURER and DEMONSTRATOR in ANATOMY.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of wholetime ASSISTANT LECTURER and DEMONSTRATOR in ANATOMY, tenable for one year, beginning 1st August, 1930, at a salary of £300 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, should be sent, not later than Monday, March 10, 1930, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.
G. H. BURTON, Secretary.
The University, Edmund-street, Birmingham. February, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of BRISTOL, DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.—APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT DAIRY BACTERIOLOGIST.
Applications should have had a good training in Bacteriology, preferably including the Ministry of Agriculture's scale, commencing at £250 per annum and rising to a possible maximum of £400.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Bristol.
Applications should be submitted not later than March 1st.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Few more openings towards independence and Canadian land ownership are still available for British boys (17-21) of good education who can take advantage of the practical agricultural course offered free each year to a limited number of applicants by the Macdonald College (McGill University), Montreal. Special party sailing March 28th by s.s. Duchess of Bedford. Students under 19 travel free; others at reduced fares. Write to-day for particulars from W. H. Hayward, Canadian Pacific, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

A GREEABLE, congenial, and lucrative occupation, for a JUNIOR LADY, offering unique opportunity for study, and possess the following essentials, write to us for an interview: (1) Public School man, age 30-45; (2) Have personality, tact, and the ability to mix well with all classes; (3) Own and drive car. Must live within 20 miles of Charing Cross; (5) Have had some business experience. No capital for investing is necessary.—Will only those who possess the essentials mentioned write Box A.23, The Times, E.C.4, and all others refrain?

A Large marketing company requires Junior Representative, age 20-25; essentials: good education and appearance, initiative, knowledge of motor-engineering; salaried position; excellent prospects for hard worker; cadets preferred.—Appointment Specialists, Brook's Bar Staff Service, 11b, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

A Medical Superintendent is required for duty at the Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent, in the service of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Candidates must be in the month of April, having the indemnity of the service of the Board or of the London County Council, and must be registered to practise both in medicine and surgery in England. The position is pensionable, salary £1,000 a year, plus fluctuating temporary additions, making the total commencing remuneration at present about £1,595 a year, with unfurnished house (rates, taxes, and water supplied). Full particulars of the conditions of appointment on form of application (on which a/one application can be made) obtainable by sending stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Application must be received by 28th February, 1930.—Allen Powell, Clerk to the Board.

AN important firm of Silk Manufacturers require a thoroughly experienced and practical Manager for their Neckwear and Making-up Department employing upwards of 100 hands; excellent opportunity for a competent, energetic, and conscientious man; must be versed in novelties and deal with buyers; apply, stating age, experience, and salary desired; highest references necessary, and must be prepared to furnish same.—Write Box 0.7, care of Daniel and Son, Solicitors, Church-side, Macclesfield.

A Place is vacant for a Young Man attracted to a specialty saleswork. To fill it successfully needs an aptitude for interviewing and business ability. Age, starting age, business experience, and whether disengaged to Box A.29, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT Managing Director wanted for Australian branch of well-known and well-established firm of British engineers; sound commercial and engineering knowledge essential; also ability to control staff, act on own initiative, with capacity to qualify ultimately for position of chief executive and branch manager; should send full details of training, experience, and salary required; replies will be treated in the strictest confidence.—Write Box M.1609, The Times, E.C.4.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER for leather merchant's office; conversational knowledge of French and German essential.—Write, stating age, experience, salary, and when at liberty, in strictest confidence, Box M.1504, The Times, E.C.4.

DISTRICT Representatives.—A progressive Colonial Life Office (Ordinary Branch) has vacancies for experienced and energetic representatives whose appointment to District Representatives would be considered after a period of two months should results be satisfactory. Only applicants able to produce first-class particulars (which will be treated in strict confidence) to Box 93, Metropolitan Post; Co., Ltd., 46, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

ENGINEER-METALLURGISTS required for publicity and sales promotion work in marketing special alloys for important British Company. Technical and literary ability essential; excellent prospects for right man possessing initiative. Only applicants stating full details of general and technical education will be considered.—Address "Metallurgist," Wm. Porteous and Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

FIRST-CLASS Salesman with good appearance, well educated and ambitious, to represent a firm of food manufacturers of national standing in London and district; must be experienced on the ground; full particulars.—Write Box M.1600, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW; Conveyancing Clerk, shorthand and typewriting, knowledge of general work.—Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary required to Hodder, 8, South-street, E.C.2.

MAINTENANCE Engineer required by large omnibus undertaking in the Midlands; must have had previous experience in latest machine shop practice, as well as in maintenance and control of large fleets of vehicles; must also be prepared to submit statistics as to the working and expenses of vehicles under their control; the position is a responsible one and commands a good salary, and only applicants of about 30 years of age, with the highest qualifications, will be considered.—Applicants must send full particulars of their past experience and qualifications to Box 05080, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MANAGER required for hotel in Oban, open all year; state full particulars of experience and salary wanted.—Applications, by letter only, to Thomas Smith and Sons, Accountants, 135, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

MECHANICAL and Electrical Engineer.—Wanted for a group of tea estates on the hills in South India, a fully qualified mechanical engineer desirous of one with electrical experience preferred. Engagement for four years, with passage paid both ways, but engagement permanent if found suitable. Salary Rs.350, Rs.375, Rs.400, and Rs.425 per month for the respective years. Applicants should state age and whether married or not. —Apply to "Munnar," Wm. Porteous and Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

POSTAL Publicity.—For a young man with a real flair for, and some experience in, writing sales letters and direct mail matter, there is an excellent opportunity for advancement with a technical publishing house. The man selected will be a little beyond a beginner, who will quickly qualify for a substantial increase on his moderate initial salary.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box A.22, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School men required by rapidly expanding British organization in Sussex, Hampshire, and London areas to sell to motorists; car an advantage; sportsmen preferred, aged between 20 and 40; excellent prospects both for immediate earnings and advancement.—Apply to Eric C. Puttock, 1, Baker-street, Tuesday, 18th, at 10 a.m.

REQUIRED, two first-class experienced Salesmen in London and provinces, surgical rubber goods, hot water bottles, sponges, play balls and novelties. Good class trade. Salary, commission, and expenses. Must have already established connexion with leading stores, chemists, hospitals and ironmongers in similar lines, otherwise useless applying. State territory now covering, also fullest details as to experience in confidence, age and remuneration expected.—Write Rubber, care of Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at home or abroad.—Write or call Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home or in spare time. Practical business training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c., Matric., B.Com., Professional and Prelim. Exams.—Write for "Guide to Careers" (124 pp.), free, Metropolitan College, Dept. G., 7/6, St. Albans.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

VACANCY offers for ex-Naval man, experienced Investigator, capable of taking witnesses' statements; wages £2 week.—Send full particulars BM/33, London, W.C.1.

WELL-CONNECTED persons, either sex, business or professional, required to act as Agents for well-known manufacturers of portable radio; excellent remuneration.—'Phone Victoria 4163 or write Box F.745, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-EDUCATED Lady wanted with practical office experience and accustomed to dictating letters; knowledge of London University Examination requirements desirable; salary £200.—Write, giving full particulars and stating when free, Box V.1965, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Settler for S. Africa; unmarried; educated; to learn cattle farming, citrus and general agriculture; poultry; live with employer; land adjoining to start with, also use of tools.—Morris, Holly Close, Hatfield, Herts.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

JUNIOR Copywriter wanted at once; knowledge of layouts and types; splendid opening for young man with ambition.—Write particulars of experience and salary required to Box A.14, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AN Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Firm of good standing, London works, has a vacancy for Premium Pupil.—Write for particulars, W. G. Walker and Co., Emery Hill-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

SURVEYOR bidding public appointment, London, will receive suitable Articled Pupil; premium £100.—Write Box M.1609, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings; individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

SECRETARIAL berths, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, languages; individual training; first-class posts guaranteed on completion.—For Prospectus, address Secretary, Pitman's Secretarial College, 8, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1 (next U.S. Embassy).

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

CORSET Mannequin Required, short below waist type. Measurements: Bust 41, hips 40½, waist 35.—Apply personally to Mr. Charles, Ltd., 208A, Regent-street, W.1. (Kingly-street lift entrance.)

YOUNG Pupil-Assistant required for afternoon classes at the School of Millinery, 32, Wigmore-street, W.1. Particulars on application.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

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LONDON AND SUBURBS

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE, LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed furnished Residence for Business or Professional men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 all active bed rooms, gas fires, and quantity, 12 bath rooms, constant hot water, excellent food; monday to afternoon; table d'hote dinner (evening tea, lunch) from £2 2s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from £6s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Paddi. 6770

A BARE MINUTE from East's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Running hot and cold water every room; from 28s. 6d., double 42s.—12, Redcliffe-square. Kens. 2257.

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English Mon (Service). Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from £3 3s., single 52s., quad inclusive, or 3gns. and 42 10s. Without luncheon.—Write Box N.264. The Times, E.C.4.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare 3 minutes East's Court Tube.—4, 6, 8, 10, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3417.

IDEAL RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

Standing in own grounds.

Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from £3 3s. week.

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A Rare minute Kensington Gardens.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, newly furnished; lounge and breakfast; from 32s. single, 60s. double; close Tube and bus; Craven Hill Gardens, W.2. Padd. 4957.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; Miss Jones and Miss Hughes, attractive bed rooms, fitted cabinet basins and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Apply Manageress, 17, West Side Club, Fulham-rise, Putney.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS to vacant; two-three bed rooms, sitting room leading to bathroom; share; with board; excellent meals; phone.—4, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.

A BED-SITTING ROOM, double or single; beautifully furnished; artistically decorated; running hot water; electric heating; by Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 0744.

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18, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

A Bed and breakfast residence. It is only a minute from Gloucester-road Station, 20 minutes from the City and close to Kensington Gardens. Every room has hot and cold running water basin and a gas fire with Proprietress gives every attention to the comfort of visitors. Terms are very moderate.—Kensington 4667.

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MINUTE HYDE PARK.

Charming SUITE, entirely redecorated and furnished; divan beds; suitable for two; 6½gns. including breakfast. Also One Single Room 4gns.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

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A Comfortable CENTRALLY HEATED Pension; hot apericot; excellent French cuisine. From 2½gns.

KNIGHTON, PURLEY.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Pampisford-rd., Purley 1730.

A Delightful Country Mansion on Surrey Hills, 30 minutes from City. Purley Oaks Stations and 'bus. Modern comforts, billiards, garages.

A GARDEN SUITE, Furnished, St. John's Wood; separate entrance; two rooms, kitchen, bath; suit business couple; 3gns. inclusive.—Maida Vale 4131.

A Gentlewoman offers simply charming RED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast, 35s. to 2½gns.; dinners; cooking recommended; also large unfurnished room facing gardens.—2, Phillimore-h gardens, S.W.5. Fro. 3144.)

A GOOD HOMELY BOARD-RESIDENCE; young gentlemen; society; tennis, Earl's Court Underground 53, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

A High-Class PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; charming situation; reception and other rooms overlooking private garden; 7½ bed rooms, two spring beds; gas fires; partially fitted basins (one bath); inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 2s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from £6s. 6d. per week and 8 guineas; bed, breakfast, and bath.—Padd. 3528.—Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770

A Lady OFFERS a COMFORTABLE HOME in her flat to a girl; terms moderate; convenient W.11. 27one, Park 1146.

A Minute HYDE PARK and Tube.—Newly FURNISHED SERVICE LOUNGES; kitchenette; fold-away beds; breakfasts if desired; doubles from £2.—8, Inverness-place, Bayswater.

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A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; telephone in every room; moderate terms.—Arlington-house, 1, Lancaster-gate. Paddi. 4166.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive, comfortable rooms, with private phones; gas fires; lounge, restaurant, dining room; garage. Kensington 6767.

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A Short Stay at 122, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, at 2½ gns. per day, and you will linger longer; young society; special weekly terms from 2½gns.; near buses, Tubes. Padd. 8858.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.

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MAIDA VAL

Law Report, Feb. 13

SUMMARY OF CASES

A Divisional Court—Lord Justice Scrutton and Lord Justice Rowner, sitting as Additional Judges of the King's Bench Division—dismissed an appeal by the defendants, Selfridge and Co., Limited, from a decision given at the Uxbridge County Court in favour of the plaintiffs, a husband and wife, who had been knocked down and injured by a motor-van belonging to the defendants mounting on to the pavement. The defendants had called no evidence, alleging that the onus of proof of negligence was on the plaintiffs. (ELLOR AND WIFE v. SELFRIDGE AND CO., LIMITED.)

Evidence was called for the defence in the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, claims against the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel in the issue of that newspaper of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of, which were published after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been a guest of the plaintiff, left this country for Belgium in that year. The defendants deny that the words have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest. They further plead that the words according to their natural and ordinary signification were true. (JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
MR. JONESCO'S LIBEL ACTION
JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, South Godstone, Surrey, claims from the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel appearing in the *Evening Standard* of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of.

The defendants deny that the words complained of have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest—namely, the attempt of Prince Carol of Rumania, while residing in England, to secure the Throne of Rumania, and Mr. Jonesco's association with him at the time that that attempt was made. They further plead that the words, according to their natural and ordinary signification, were true.

Mr. Jonesco complains that on May 17, 1928, soon after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been his guest in this country, had left for Belgium, the defendants stated in the *Evening Standard* that his name was not originally Jonesco, that he was a Pole and not a Rumanian, and that he first came to England with Belgian refugees.

The defendants have pleaded that Mr. Jonesco's real name is Moritz Leiba, and that he was born on July 22, 1891, the son of Iancu Leiba, an estate bailiff, and of his wife, Ita, a housekeeper, both resident in the village of Milcanca, in the district of Dorohoiu, Rumania.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Maurice Healy for the defendants.

Evidence was given on behalf of the defendants.

Dr. Constantine Iliescu, a lecturer at Bucharest University and a heart specialist practising at Bucharest, said that he was born in 1892, and went to school at the lycée at Jassy between 1903 and 1911.

Mr. MATHEW.—Do you know Mr. Jonesco?—Yes, I do.

When did you first meet him?—About 1903 and 1904. He was in the same class as myself at school.

For how long was he at school with you?—For three or four years.

Have you any doubt that Mr. Jonesco, the plaintiff, is the boy whom you knew?—No doubt at all.

When he was at school what was his name?—Moritz Leibovici.

In Rumania, said the witness, Jewish people often made their names sound more Rumanian by adding "vici" or "escu" to them. The boy whom he (the witness) knew at school must have been about his own age.

Mr. MATHEW.—In 1919 did you visit the Bank of Rumania in London?—Yes.

Did you see anybody in the bank?—Yes, I saw a man who looked like my old friend, Moritz Leibovici.

"I said to him: 'Hello, Moritz,'" the witness continued. "He said: 'I am sorry, but I am not Moritz.' I asked: 'Are you not Moritz Leibovici?' and he replied 'No.' I said: 'Were you not at the same school as I was at Jassy?' He said: 'No.' Then I said: 'I am sorry that I took you for Moritz Leibovici.' I gave him my name, and he told me that he was Barbu Jonesco."

Some six or eight weeks later, at the Criterion Restaurant, said Dr. Iliescu, Mr. Jonesco came over to him, and said: "Hello, doctor." He (Dr. Iliescu) then said: "Look here, Barbu, I can swear that you are Moritz." Mr. Jonesco laughed and went away.

When he (the witness) heard that evidence in the present proceedings was to be taken on commission at Bucharest he wrote to the judge who was taking the evidence and gave him certain information.

Between 1919 and 1923 he visited the Rumanian Legation in London from time to time. He never met Mr. Jonesco there.

After the present case had begun he met Mr. Jonesco outside the Court. Mr. Jonesco said: "And you are against me?" The witness said: "Certainly. Are you not ashamed to do what you have done? Had you from the beginning told me the truth that you are Moritz Leibovici, perhaps I would not have been here to-day. But you cheated me, and, therefore, here I am."

He had come to give evidence at personal inconvenience, added the witness. He took no part in Rumanian politics, and had no political interest in the present proceedings.

Cross-examined, Dr. Iliescu agreed that he was paid by the Rumanian Government for his work as lecturer.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Are the Rumanian Government paying your expenses to attend the trial?—No.

Did you ever know a boy at the school at Jassy who called himself Moritz Leiba?—No.

While you were in London did you speak to Mr. Jonesco on more than the two occasions which you have mentioned?—I do not remember.

Are you sure that you never met him at the Rumanian Legation?—I do not think that I did.

Did you not have many interviews with him?—No.

A LETTER SENT TO BUCHAREST

Why did you write to the Judge at Bucharest and state: "Knowing Mr. Moritz Leibovici (Barbu Jonesco), with whom I was a schoolfellow at the boarding lycée of Jassy, and whom I have seen and spoken to on numerous occasions during the four years I stayed in London, I am willing to give evidence before the Courts"?—That was just a way of writing. By "numerous" I meant twice or three times.

An interpreter, whose evidence was interposed, said that the Rumanian words in the letter meant "numerous occasions" or "times without number." They might even mean "occasions the number of which I cannot fix."

SERJEANT SULLIVAN (to Dr. Iliescu).—In 1928 did you read in the Rumanian newspapers that Prince Carol had been the guest of Mr. Jonesco in England?—Certainly I did.

Did you read that the English newspapers were saying that Mr. Jonesco was a Pole or a Polish Jew?—I knew that they had said that he was Moritz Leiba.

Did not the Government newspapers attack Prince Carol for accepting the hospitality of a man who had changed his name?—Yes.

A disreputable fellow anyhow?—Yes.

That matter excited a great deal of feeling in Rumania?—Yes. Among the politicians especially.

You made no communication at that time to the Rumanian Government?—No.

When you saw Mr. Jonesco outside this Court did you go up and shake hands with him?—It is true that I shook hands with him.

Before that had you pointed him out to some Rumanian police officers?—No. To some friends of mine.

Who were your friends?—One was a lawyer.

Were some Rumanian police officers on the seat with the lawyer?—I should think that they were.

Since 1919 you had only met Mr. Jonesco twice. Why did you walk up to him and shake hands with him as if you were his friend?—Because I knew him at Jassy.

Were the Rumanian police officers looking on at this performance?—I could not tell.

When Mr. Jonesco said: "And so you are against me," did you say: "This is a matter of national importance to Rumania"?—I can swear that I did not say that.

Have not a number of Rumanian officials accompanied you to this country?—No. I came three or four days before them.

A number of Rumanian officials have come here?—After me; yes.

Are you not anxious that Mr. Jonesco should be discredited so that Prince Carol may be discredited in Rumania?—I do not connect Mr. Jonesco's case and Prince Carol's case at all.

In re-examination, Dr. Iliescu said that the police of Rumania had had nothing to do with his giving evidence in this case.

Mr. BIRKETT.—What is your motive for giving evidence?—Just to tell the truth about this man.

Answering his LORDSHIP, Dr. Iliescu said that he last saw Mr. Jonesco at Jassy in 1908 when he (the witness) was 16 years old. He did not see him between 1908 and 1919.

Mr. Adonis Popov, a Rumanian barrister, said that he studied at the boarding lycée at Jassy between 1904 and 1911.

Mr. HEALY.—Do you know the plaintiff?—He is Moritz Leibovici, alias Moritz Leiba.

When did you know him?—He was in the second class at the lycée at Jassy in September, 1904, under the name of Moritz Leiba, which he afterwards changed to Moritz Leibovici.

Was he in the same boarding house?—Yes, in the same class, repetition class, dining-room, and dormitory.

For how long were you together?—Two years and a half.

Did you know him well?—Very well. I had the desk next to his.

Did you ever use your pencil at his expense?—I made many caricatures of him.

A NICKNAME

Had he a nickname?—He had the nickname of "tomato" and the other boys had a gesture.

The witness indicated the gesture by holding his hand to his nose.

The Rumanian word, the interpreter said, might mean "egg-plant" as well as "tomato."

Mr. Popov said that a bookseller named Aberman acted as guardian to Moritz Leiba. The schoolboys were taught the Christian religion at the school, but Moritz Leiba was exempt. "He was very jolly and generous in those days," added the witness.

One one occasion Moritz brought back from the bookseller an iron which was used for bookbinding. It represented a crown, with which he stamped all his books and exercise books above his signature. "He gave to me," said the witness, "illustrated postcards bearing the stamp of the crown and his signature 'Count Moritz Leibovici.'"

Mr. HEALY.—Before leaving Bucharest were you able to procure certificates of your having been at Jassy?—Yes.

In cross-examination, the witness said that he could not remember in what year Mr. Jonesco changed his name from Leiba to Leibovici. Dr. Iliescu was at the school at Jassy when he joined it.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Did you hear Dr. Iliescu swear that he had never heard of a boy named Moritz Leiba at the school?—Yes.

Mr. Popov said that, except for a fortnight's visit to Budapest, he had lived in Rumania since the Great War.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Have you any official appointments?—I am a lawyer in the administration of the Rumanian Railways.

Did you come to this country to prove that the plaintiff was Moritz Leiba without having seen him since 1907?—Yes.

In re-examination the witness said that he had seen photographs of Mr. Jonesco before he left Rumania.

Herr Fritz Nicolaus, an architect, of Charlottenburg, near Berlin, said that from 1913 to 1920 he lived at Eichwalde, near Berlin. In March or April, 1914, he went to Ploesti, in Rumania, where he was employed by Virgiliu Jonesco, contractors, of Bucharest. He did not speak Rumanian, and Mr. Barbu Jonesco, the plaintiff, helped him as an interpreter. He had never seen Mr. Jonesco before that. Mr. Jonesco left Ploesti a few days before he (the witness) did, and when he (the witness) arrived home at Eichwalde he found that Mr. Jonesco had quartered himself there. (Laughter.)

Eichwalde was a small residential suburb of Berlin. He had never known of any engineering firm of Nicolaus at Eichwalde. [Mr. Jonesco has alleged that, in 1909, he was employed by a firm of engineers, named Nicolaus, of Eichwalde.] Mr. Jonesco seemed to be poor. He (the witness) gave him board and helped him to find some work. He also guaranteed to the authorities that his name was Barbu Jonesco, and that he was not hostile to Germany. Mr. Jonesco must have told the authorities that he was born in Rumania in 1885.

Cross-examined, the witness agreed that he was the directing architect of the erection of the Esplanade Hotel, Berlin, in 1908 and 1909.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—If, as Mr. Jonesco said, he worked on the Esplanade Hotel in 1909, would he have worked under you?—Yes.

Mr. BIRKETT (re-examining).—Did he work under you?—No. It is quite out of the question.

About 1,000 people were employed on the work, but only three or four engineers, all of whom were known to him (the witness).

M. Dmitri Vladimirescu, Inspector-General of the Surety Police, at Bucharest, said that one of his duties was to supervise the passports and papers of people leaving and arriving in Rumania. He was familiar with all military documents.

THE MOBILIZATION ORDER

Shown the Mobilization Order that Mr. Jonesco said that he received from the Rumanian military authorities in April, 1928, the witness said that the Order mentioned "St. George's Barracks, Bucharest."

Mr. HEALY.—Are there any such barracks at Bucharest?—No.

Was there any mobilization, secret or otherwise, of the Rumanian Army in 1928?—No.

The witness said that Colonel Protopopescu, by whom the Order purported to be signed, was the colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Artillery, but it was not his signature. A military notice would bear the name "Jonesco, Barbu," and not "Barbu Jonesco," as appeared in the Order.

Mr. HEALY.—When Mobilization Orders are sent to Rumanians abroad, are they sent through the post or through the Legation?—Through the military attaché.

A Mobilization Order, added the witness, was secret, and the receipt for it should be sent to the Legation. Orders were signed first and then sealed with an official seal. The document produced had been sealed first and signed afterwards.

The witness said that during the Second Balkan War he was Chief of the Secret Service attached to the Second Rumanian Army Corps. The Rumanian troops were withdrawn from Bulgaria to Rumania before they were demobilized.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wingfields, Halse, and Trustram; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.

CHANCERY DIVISION
THE CURZON HEIRLOOMS

IN RE THE CURZON SETTLED HEIRLOOMS AND IN RE THE SCARSDALE SETTLED HEIRLOOMS

(Before MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE*)*

MR. NICHOLSON COMBE mentioned these two summonses, one of which was an application by Lord Scarsdale, as tenant for life, for leave to sell certain heirlooms at Kedleston. It was going to be opposed by the next tenant for life, and would be a substantive application. His Lordship would appreciate that it was often desirable that the matter should be heard in Chambers. The present application was that his Lordship should so hear them. The second summons was one dealing with aggregation under section 91 of the Settled Land Act, 1925, and also for the sale of certain other heirlooms under the Scarsdale settlement which were also at Kedleston. The proceeds were to be applied in discharge of incumbrances on the settled estates generally.

Counsel suggested that the summonses might be taken in Chambers on the merits as to the right to sell the heirlooms and then the question of how to deal with the proceeds of sale might be adjourned into Court. He wanted a day fixed for the hearing of the application. Lord Scarsdale, the applicant, would not be in this country until February 24, and his opponent not until the end of the month, and they wished to attend before his Lordship.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE said that he would fix Wednesday, March 12, for hearing the matter in Court as Chambers, subject to anything part heard.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Hopgood, Mills, Steele, and Lonsdale.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), February 14, price 1s., are:—Rex v. General Medical Council; Ex parte Kynaston (Medical Register); Broughton v. London and North Eastern Railway Company (Workmen's Compensation); Luipaard's Vlei Estate and Gold Mining Company, Limited v. Inland Revenue Commissioners (Income-tax); Le Mesurier, otherwise Gordon v. Le Mesurier (Nullity).

SCHOOLMASTER SENT TO PRISON

LEONARD REECE, a schoolmaster, giving an address at Northfield-avenue, West Ealing, was at the Ealing Police Court on Wednesday sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division for obtaining £2 18s. 4d. by fraud from Gladys McLaren, a tobacconist and confectioner of Northfield-avenue. The woman stated that Reece tendered a cheque for £3 10s. in payment of an account and received £2 18s. 4d. as change. The cheque was returned by the bank marked "no account."

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
MOTOR-VAN ON PAVEMENT: INJURY TO PEDESTRIANS
ELLOR AND WIFE v. SELFRIDGE AND CO., LIMITED.

(Before LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER, *sitting as Additional Judges of the King's Bench Division)*

A DIVISIONAL COURT dismissed this appeal by the defendants, Selfridge and Co., Limited, from the decision of Judge Turner at the Uxbridge County Court, given on August 30, 1929.

The plaintiffs, Mr. Bertram Ellor, and his wife, Mrs. Emily Ellor, of 35, Lancaster-road, Southall, Middlesex, claimed damages for personal injuries caused by the alleged negligence of the driver of a motor-van belonging to the defendants. The plaintiffs were standing on the pavement of The Broadway, Southall, with their backs to the traffic when the motor-van came behind them, mounted the pavement—finishing with all four wheels on the pavement—and knocked them both down. No evidence was called at the trial on behalf of the defendants. They contended that the onus of proof of negligence was on the plaintiffs.

The Judge held that there was some evidence of negligence and awarded damages to the plaintiffs, £35 to the husband and £50 to the wife.

The defendants appealed.

Mr. Berryman appeared for the appellants. Mr. N. R. Fox-Andrews, for the respondents, was not called on to argue.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that the appeal raised an interesting question in a short form. The defendants called no evidence to explain how their motor-van got on to the pavement, and said that on the facts there was no evidence on which negligence could be found. The county court Judge held that the van was under the control of the defendants and that, as they had called no evidence, he was entitled to consider whether there was negligence and to find that the defendants were liable. He (the Lord Justice) was of the same opinion. It was satisfactory to know that Mr. Justice Shaw Willes would have done the same. In Hammack v. White (11 C.B., N.S., 588) the defendant was exercising a horse in Finsbury-circus, a much frequented thoroughfare. A man was on the pavement, and the horse, becoming restive, ran on to the pavement and the man was killed. Mr. Justice Willes said:—

> The circumstance which very much weighed with me was that here was a man riding on the foot pavement, and, therefore, *prima facie* in the wrong. But then it must be remembered that the witness who proved that fact proved that he was there against his will, that the horse showed symptoms of running away, and that the defendant was doing his best to hold him in and, in fact, doing all he reasonably could to prevent the accident. He was there by the will of a horse which was running away with him and resisting his efforts to restrain him. The injury occurred from the vicious and unmanageable character of the horse. But, as has already been pointed out, the fact of the defendant's riding an unmanageable horse is a public nuisance, not to fix him with responsibility unless it is shown that he knew the horse to be vicious and unmanageable; and that is negatived by the evidence here.

In Scott v. London and St. Katherine Docks Company (3 H. and C., 596) Chief Justice Erle said:—

> There must be reasonable evidence of negligence. But where the thing is shown to be under the management of the defendant or his servants, and the accident is such as in the ordinary course of things does not happen if those who have the management use proper care, it affords reasonable evidence, in the absence of explanation by the defendants, that the accident arose from want of care.

In his (the Lord Justice's) opinion, the fact that in the present case the motor-van appeared on the pavement, where it had no business to be, and injured the plaintiffs on the pavement, and the further fact that the defendants offered no explanation why their van was there, seemed to be more consistent with negligence than with the exercise of reasonable care. The appeal, therefore, failed.

LORD JUSTICE ROMER agreed.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Berrymans; Mr. Neville G. Flawn.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
FAMILY DISPUTE OVER WILL SETTLED
SEAGARS v. SEAGARS

(Before MR. JUSTICE HILL *and a Common Jury)*

A settlement was arrived at of this action, in which the defendant, Mrs. Phoebe Seagars, of Manoah Cottage, Lynsted, Kent, disputed the validity of the will, dated January 8, 1929, of her husband, Mr. Caleb Charles Seagars, alleging that he was incapable of making a will through illness. The testator died on January 13, 1929, aged 73 years.

The plaintiff, Mr. Ernest George Seagars, of Teynham, Kent, the plaintiff's youngest son, claimed as sole executor to have the will established.

Mr. Cecil Stevens (with him Mr. F. L. C. Hodson) appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. H. W. Barnard (with him Mr. Bucknill) for the defendant.

MR. STEVENS, in opening the case, said that the value of the estate was nearly £600. It consisted of a house—Manoah Cottage—valued at £150, and personal property amounting to about £413.

MR. JUSTICE HILL, on being told that only the widow and the plaintiff were interested under the will, said that it was disgusting, especially with an estate of only £600, that the relatives should be spending money in litigation on so small an estate. It would end in the lawyers' hands, and he suggested that it was a case for settlement.

MR. STEVENS.—I had hoped that we might have come to terms, but it was found impossible

Counsel, continuing, said that the testator was a retired police sergeant in the Metropolitan Police. By the terms of the will he left the freehold house in which he was living to the plaintiff, together with certain articles of furniture. The rest of the property he left to his wife, who was now 72 years old.

MR. JUSTICE HILL.—I can quite believe that as there is a wish expressed that the goods may be divided among the children after her death, there is a nice point to litigate in another Court after this. You will have to go to a Court of Chancery to have it decided whether it is left to her absolutely or only for life.

MR. BARNARD said that he thought the personal property went to her absolutely.

MR. STEVENS said that if they (the jury) found against the will, and that Mr. Seagars had, therefore, died intestate, then the real and personal property would all go to his widow. If the will were proved, the only difference would be that the cottage and a few items of furniture would go to the son.

MR. JUSTICE HILL.—Is the son proposing that his mother should leave the cottage?

MR. STEVENS.—I am instructed that the son will leave her there as long as she lives.

MR. JUSTICE HILL.—There is all the evidence for a reasonable settlement.

His LORDSHIP, on counsel intimating that a settlement might be reached, discharged the jury.

After consultation counsel agreed to terms, the will to be proved in solemn form. His LORDSHIP, in pronouncing for the will on the agreed terms, said that the parties were very wise to come to an agreement in the matter. He could only express the hope that the terms would be worked out in a friendly family spirit.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Faithful, Owen, and Fraser, for Messrs. Winch, Greensted, and Winch, Sittingbourne; Messrs. Hedley, Norris and Co., for Messrs. Harris and Harris, Sittingbourne.

ACTOR-MANAGER'S DECREE NISI RESCINDED

HAY DILLON v. HAY DILLON AND HYAMS (KING'S PROCTOR SHOWING CAUSE)

(Before MR. JUSTICE BATESON*)*

In this suit the King's Proctor appeared to show that a decree *nisi* of divorce pronounced by Mr. Justice Hill on January 28, 1929, should be rescinded on the ground of the petitioner's own undisclosed adultery. By his answer to the King's Proctor's plea the petitioner denied the charges, but he did not further dispute them and the application was proceeded with on motion.

Mr. Robert Hay Dillon, the petitioner, a touring actor-manager, of Gower-street, was granted the decree *nisi* on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Mrs. Katie Gwladys Hay Dillon, with Mr. Samuel David Hyams, an actor, professionally known as Dennis Hoey.

In August, 1929, the King's Proctor filed his plea alleging that in January, 1929, the petitioner committed adultery with Joan White, a fellow member of the theatrical company in which he was touring, at addresses in York and Chelmsford, before the hearing, and that those facts were not disclosed at the trial. The King's Proctor further alleged adultery with the same woman at Tunbridge Wells in February, 1929.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. N. A. Cohen appeared for the King's Proctor.

His LORDSHIP allowed the King's Proctor's intervention, rescinded the decree *nisi*, dismissed the petition, and condemned the petitioner in the King's Proctor's costs.

Solicitor.—The King's Proctor.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRIBUNAL

TURKISH OIL INTERESTS

The Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, consisting of Dr. Helge Klaestad (President), Mr. Heber Hart, K.C. (British member), and Dr. Robert Wendriner (German member), sitting in London on Wednesday, delivered a reserved interlocutory decision, together with directions to the parties, in the claim by the Iraq Petroleum Company, Limited, formerly the Turkish Petroleum Company, Limited, a British national, against the Deutsche Bank for the return of 20,000 fully paid £1 shares, or their value, £20,000.

The Tribunal held that the question whether the claimants were entitled to the return of the value of the shares was to be decided by reference to the municipal law applicable (i.e., German law), and in accordance with the German Civil Code the bank were liable to refund to the claimants what they had received in so far as they had been enriched thereby. The Tribunal issued directions for information on which they could base their final judgment.

The claim was brought by special leave of the Tribunal under Article 304 (*b*) of the Treaty of Versailles, which was given when the Tribunal dismissed the claim by the Turkish Petroleum Company to a declaration that a contract made between the parties on October 23, 1912, under which the claimant company allotted to the defendant bank 20,000 fully-paid £1 shares, was not dissolved by the declaration of war between England and Germany on August 4, 1914. The Tribunal's reserved judgment in that case is reported in *The Times* of July 6, 1928, and the preliminary hearing in the present case is reported in *The Times* of February 4, 1930.

Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. Parker (instructed by Messrs. Bischoff, Coxe, Bischoff, and Thompson) appeared for the claimants; Dr. Ohse for the Deutsche Bank; Dr. Huecking (German Government Agent) for the German Government; and Mr. Ivor McGowan (British Government Agent) for the British Government.

THE JUDGMENT

The TRIBUNAL, in their re-judgment, said in 1912 the parties agreed that the Deutsche Bank were to hold in trust for the claimants, without for the time transferring to them, all the interests and rights of the bank, of the Anatolian Railway Company, and of the Baghdad Railway Company in respect of the prospecting for, the mining, the production, and the refining of mineral oil in the Ottoman Empire, in Europe and Asia, and also to furnish all information, maps, &c., relating to the property, in consideration whereof the claimants were to allot to the bank 20,000 fully-paid £1 shares. Before the outbreak of war the claimants delivered these shares, but the bank had not been called upon to effect a legal transfer of the interest and rights.

In their decision on a previous claim (reported in *The Times* of July 6, 1928) the Tribunal held that the agreement must be deemed to have been dissolved as from August 4, 1914. By special leave, the claimants had lodged the present claim for the shares or their value. As, however, the shares, having remained in London, were seized during the War and vested in the Custodian for Enemy Property and subsequently sold, the claimants, at the hearing, did not maintain their claim for the return of the shares, but were now only claiming payment of their value. As to a preliminary dispute whether the claim should have been brought under Article 296, the Tribunal said the claimants' claim for a repayment of the value of the shares was not within the scope of the agreement of 1912, nor was it based upon that agreement. Its origin was the vesting of the shares during the War in the Custodian for Enemy Property, and their subsequent sale by him, whereby the bank were prevented from restoring them to the claimants. In such circumstances the claim could not have succeeded under Article 296 (1).

The claimants, in support of the present claim under Article 304 (*b*), submitted that although the agreement of 1912 was dissolved on the outbreak of war there remained as a "pecuniary obligation" excepted from dissolution by the provisions of Article 299 (*a*) a claim for the return of the value of the shares. That claim, surviving the dissolution of the contract, was in the claimants' submission only based on the Treaty and not on any municipal law of the countries concerned.

The claimants had relied on the decision of the former Third Division in Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. v. Chemische Fabrik auf Aktien (Recueil VI., p. 13), where it was held that a debtor through the dissolution of the contract had obtained a benefit at the expense of the creditors which it could not be the intention of the Treaty to allow the debtor to retain. That decision was followed by the same Division in Leslie Caro v. Norddeutscher Lloyd (Recueil VII., p. 398), where it was held that the principle of "unjustified enrichment" was implied in the Treaty, and that it followed from "general considerations" that such enrichment was to be refunded.

GERMAN LAW APPLICABLE

The former First Division, however, did not take that view in The Dunderland Iron Ore Company, Limited v. Fried. Krupp A.G. (Recueil VI., p. 639), where it was held that the question whether such pecuniary obligations had in fact arisen was not decided by the Treaty. That problem, it was there stated, had in general to be decided in each separate case in accordance with the provisions of the municipal law applicable. That view had subsequently been adopted in a number of decisions. There was nothing in the Treaty, in the view of the Tribunal, to indicate that its framers intended in this respect to substitute the provisions of the Treaty for the private law of the various High Contracting Parties. The question whether the claimants were entitled to claim a return of the value of the shares was, therefore, to be decided by reference to the municipal law applicable. It was common ground that German law was applicable, and therefore, in accordance with the German Civil Code, paras. 812 and 818, the bank were liable to refund to the claimants what they had received in so far as they had been enriched thereby. The material date for ascertaining the extent of the enrichment under Article 296 was the date of the coming into force of the Treaty, but in claims like the present under Article 304 (*b*) there was not sufficient reason to depart from German law. As to the question whether the Bank were in fact enriched according to German law, and with regard to the question of the amount of any such enrichment, the Tribunal said there were not sufficient materials before them on which to base a final decision. They, therefore, issued directions to the claimants, to the bank, and to the British Government Agent for the necessary information on which to base their final judgment.

"PIG-WASH" FOR CHEESE MAKING

SEPARATED MILK BELOW STANDARD

At the Marylebone Police Court yesterday the PEMBROKE DAIRY COMPANY, LIMITED, of Pembroke-road, Canton, Cardiff, were summoned by the Paddington Borough Council for sending to London separated milk which contained in separate churns 26.6, 20.8, and 24.5 per cent. of added water.

Mr. C. V. Hill, solicitor, prosecuting, said the churns were labelled "Skp. Milk." According to the standard of the Ministry of Agriculture, separated milk should contain 8.7 per cent. of solid fats. The three samples taken were found to contain, respectively, only 6.89, 6.38, and 6.57 per cent. of solid fats, and, in addition, they were found to contain respectively 26.6, 20.8, and 24.5 per cent. of added water.

A representative of the defendant company said that this was not separated milk in the sense that the term was usually applied, and it was only described as such for the purposes of railway transport. The commodity consisted of a mixture of sour whole milk, sour separated milk, whey, and cream, which was being consigned without any guarantee whatever to an East End firm for the curd to be extracted and made into cheese. He submitted that the article did not come under the Food and Drugs Act, and argued that the inspector could not take a fair sample, because there was a coagulated mass of solids at the bottom of the churns.

Mr. Hill.—Do you mean you can send anything you like to London to be made into cheese?

The witness.—I suggest whether the churns hold a large or small amount of curd is purely a matter between the purchaser and the company.

Frederick Stephen Gauntlett, the London agent of the defendant company, said that the commodity was supplied from the dairy as "pigwash."

The MAGISTRATE said that he dare say that the defendants' business was a perfectly justifiable one and he would not criticize it, but the milk had been described as separated milk and was found to be below standard. He ordered the defendant company to pay £6 in fines and £5 5s. costs.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

TRAINING AND STAFF DUTIES

Captain Hubert Ardill, whose selection to be Deputy Director of Training and Staff Duties was announced yesterday, commanded H.M.S. CALEDON in the Third Cruiser Squadron, Mediterranean, from December, 1927, to December, 1929. Captain Ardill will succeed Captain H. M. Burrough, who has been Deputy Director since December, 1928, and was formerly Deputy Director of the Gunnery Division. Entering the Service in 1899, Captain Ardill specialized in gunnery in 1908-1909, and was gunnery officer of the battleship BRITANNIA, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Bradford, during the first two years of the late War. In 1916-19 he was gunnery officer of the RAMILLIES, and after being promoted to commander was an assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance until February, 1922. He was promoted to captain in June, 1926, after being commander of the VINDICTIVE and the VALIANT.

THE AUSTRALIA SQUADRON

The summer programme of the Australia Squadron under Rear-Admiral E. R. G. R. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., shows that the principal ships, the cruisers AUSTRALIA and CANBERRA and the aircraft-carrier ALBATROSS, will remain for another month at Hobart. The ALBATROSS, Captain D. M. T. Bedford, will leave about March 12 for Sydney. The AUSTRALIA and CANBERRA will leave on March 24 or 31 for Jervis Bay, the site of the Commonwealth Naval College, where they will stay until April 9, when they go to Sydney. The destroyer ANZAC, Commander J. W. Durnford, will accompany them. From May 2 to 12 the ANZAC is to pay a visit to Port Philip.

CRUISERS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller, Commander-in-Chief on the America and West Indies Station, in his flagship the DESPATCH, Captain A. T. B. Curteis, is expected to arrive to-day at Valparaiso on a 10 days' visit. Here the British officers will be able to meet their comrades of the Naval Mission to Chile, under Commander F. H. Pegram. On the opposite side of South America the DELHI, Captain W. E. C. Tait, M.V.O., is making a cruise down to the Falklands, and is due at Port Stanley on March 12.

H.M.S. CUMBERLAND

The refit of the cruiser CUMBERLAND, Captain L. F. Potter, at Chatham is due to be finished on February 28, and the vessel is ordered to leave for the China Station on March 8. The Royal Marine contingent of the ship on her new commission will be under Captain S. A. Field, the son of Colonel Cyril Field, the historian of the Corps. Captain Field, who entered in 1914, served in the BELLEROPHON and CENTAUR in the War, and in the former was present at Jutland. He was in the CENTAUR when she was mined in the Bight in June, 1918, and had to steam 200 miles stern first; and also later in the Black Sea. He was landed at Smyrna as Consulate Guard in 1919 when the Greek Army landed and occupied the place. After service in Ireland in 1920-21 he served as Assistant Instructor of Musketry at Chatham, and was in the AJAX, 1923-24, and RAMILLIES, 1925-26. He was Instructor of Small Arms in the Chatham Division, R.M. from 1926 to 1929. Captain Field has attended the Bisley rifle meetings nine times in succession, for eight of which he has shot in the Royal Marine VIII., of which he was captain in 1929. He won the Prince of Wales Cup in 1922 and was R.M. silver jewellist in 1929.

MANUAL OF HORSEMASTERSHIP

The Army Council has issued a new volume called the "Manual of Horsemastership, Equitation, and Driving." The introductory remarks state that this manual contains matter hitherto reproduced in the drill volumes of the manuals of the various arms, which will be omitted from future editions of those volumes. The decision to publish these instructions separately has been taken to avoid unnecessary duplication and because, in view of the progress in mechanization, it is becoming increasingly uneconomical to issue them to all units indiscriminately. The Manual of Horsemastership, Equitation, and Driving is to be used by horsed units of cavalry, artillery, engineers, and signals in conjunction with their own drill volumes.

SMALL ARMS COURSE

The following British Service officers have qualified at the Ahmednagar Wing of the Small Arms School:—

Captains G. H. Neely, D.S.O., M.C., 2nd H.L.I., and C. R. Horley, M.C., 2nd O. and B.L.I.

Lieutenants P. F. Henry, 1st R.F., G. R. M. Clench, 2nd Bn. The Royal Sussex Regt., E. A. Sawers, 2nd Bn. The R. of W. Volunteers, I. F. Low, 2nd K.O.Y.L.I., D. Deedes, 1st K.S.L.I., D. Stuart, 1st Bn. The Gordon Highlanders, and P. E. Begg, M.B.E., 1st Bn. The Cameron Highlanders.

Second Lieutenants E. Calderbank, 2nd Bn. The King's Own Royal Regt., J. M. K. Spurling, 1st Bn. The Leicestershire Regt., J. V. Bailey, 2nd Bn. The Royal Scots Fusiliers, G. S. F. Middleton, 1st Bn. The East Surrey Regt., E. M. J. Gillett, 1st Bn. D.C.L.I., R. H. A. Painter, 2nd Bn. The Essex Regt., R. D. Ingulden, 2nd Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, J. W. Brown, 1st Bn. The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt., and H. E. F. Fox-Davies, 2nd Bn. D.L.I.

SIGNAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Signal Corps in India has decided to found scholarships at King George's Royal Indian Military Schools at Ghelum and Jullundur for the sons of soldiers serving or having served in the Corps. The object is to provide a career for them in their fathers' old Corps. The designation of "Signals Scholarships" has been adopted, and they will be awarded annually by a Signals Training Centre selection committee. The normal allotment will be three at Jhelum and two at Jullundur, and the first awards are to be made this year from recommendations to be submitted on May 1. Sixty-seven rupees per annum will be allotted to each scholarship covering a period of five years, and this money will be subscribed from regimental funds. Sons of pensioners or serving soldiers below the rank of Jemadur are to be eligible.

NAVAL RATINGS FOR CANADA.

The Navy League of Canada hopes, during the period from next April to September, to place a limited number of specially selected men from the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, accompanied by their families, in industrial situations in Toronto and in cities of Eastern Canada. Men with mechanical or electrical training are principally required, but a certain number of general labourers can also be taken. The scheme, which was instituted last year in conjunction with the Overseas Settlement Department and the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust, is restricted to married men under the age of 45 with not more than three children under 16.

Ratings whose engagements expire before September 30 next, and who wish to be considered, should apply to the local office of the R.N. Benevolent Trust as soon as possible. No man now serving will be accepted without the written recommendation of his commanding officer.

EXAMINATIONS AFLOAT

The next educational examination to be held afloat under the superintendence of the Adviser of Education will be the Educational Test, part I., on March 4. This will be followed by the examination for second-class certificate of education, Royal Marines, March 4-5; higher educational test (except Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets), March 18, 19, 20, 25, and 26; examination of boys for early advancement, May 7; educational test, part I., July 1; examination for P.O. Writer and for Warrant Writer and Warrant Supply Officer, July 21.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

REERHAVEN, Feb. 12.—Seawolf left for Queenstown.
CHUNKIANG, Feb. 12.—Teal left for Shanghai.
CLYDE, Feb. 12.—Acasta left for Devonport.
HAWKOW, Feb. 12.—Scarab arrived.
HOBART, Feb. 11.—Anzac arrived.
HONG-KONG, Feb. 12.—Sirdar left on patrol; and Thracian arrived.
KHASAB, Feb. 11.—Triad left.
LAUNCEST

Sporting News

RACING

HURST PARK MEETING

VALOIS WINS AGAIN

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The second day of the Hurst Park February Meeting was completely spoiled as a spectacle yesterday by a very thick mist which prevented most of the running being seen from the stands. It was difficult to distinguish the colours worn by the riders until the horses were quite close to the various enclosures. The going again was excellent and there was a fair attendance of visitors.

The erratic Endwell, ridden this time by a promising apprentice rider named Prendergast and not by Captain Weber, who was up on Keep Cool, who has been sold by Captain Sassoon to Mrs. B. Wilson, was a rather clever winner of the opening race, the Putney Selling Steeplechase, which he won by half a length from the Lingfield winner Smilin' Through, with Keep Cool third. The winner and the second made most of the running so far as could be seen. Approaching the last fence Keep Cool moved up to them and for a moment threatened danger, but his effort was short-lived and there was never much doubt in the run-in as to the result of the race. Mr. Hutchinson had to pay only 65 guineas to buy his winner in, and no doubt he will be able to place him to win again in a similar event. There was never any doubt about the result of the Teddington Selling Hurdle, for when the runners came out of the mist some two hurdles from the finish the odds-on favourite Puttacota was in front and merely cantering. He was never off the bit to win with great ease from Bill Sykes, with Anton third. The winner, who was ridden by Ingham, is a very nice-looking gelding by Puttenden, one of the few staying Tetrarchs. In spite of the manner in which he had won, his good breeding and his looks, it was some time before anyone at the subsequent auction made a bid for him. Finally, an owner, one of the few who remember the real reason for which selling races are supposed to exist, made a bid, and in the end Puttacota was bought in for 320 guineas, which is probably below his real value.

On their running at Sandown Park, in spite of the altered weights Slater seemed certain to beat Early Surprise in the New Century Steeplechase, however he might fare with the other starters, among whom mention should be made of Gladsmuir and Afrikander. For a long time Slater was the only starter to be backed at all seriously, but before the "off" there was much sound support for Early Surprise, and in this case the market was a good judge to follow. Gladsmuir fell early on, and when the field vanished into the mist Early Surprise was in front and going well. He was still in front when the runners could be seen again close home, and finally won decisively from Fiery Foot, with Pamperer third. The favourite fell, I think, somewhere in the Straight. He never appeared, when the horses were in sight, to be jumping well, and even if he had stood up I very much doubt whether he would have beaten the winner. The recent form of Valois suggested that even with a penalty he was reasonably certain to win the Weybridge Hurdle, and the fact that he won did not cause so much surprise as the fact that he started at only 6 to 4 on. On the totalisator he actually started at evens and only just worse than evens for a place. Polish Patriot was second and Cathalan third, but the winner won so easily that for future guidance the minor placings are best forgotten. Valois, who was ridden by P. Donoghue, a hurdle-race rider of quite exceptional promise, is a really good recruit to National Hunt sport and a fine example of Duller's art as a trainer.

Two of the five starters for the Ranelagh Steeplechase fell by the wayside somewhere out in the mist, while another of them, old Beggar's End, was always tailed off. The remaining two fought out quite an interesting finish, in which The Moy was successful from Harewood. There is little to be recorded about the Grange National Hunt Flat Race, for which Kingsford started at odds on and which he won with ease from Rathcoole after making all the running. He would appear to have quite exceptional speed for a three-mile steeplechaser.

NEWBURY PROSPECTS

BERKSHIRE SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Island won last time out but seems to have been given quite enough weight. Alliteration, on some form, has a fair chance, but it seems to me that there should be something lower in the handicap capable of winning this race. Plumado has not run for nearly a year but won his last race easily. On that form, however, he is not quite so nicely handicapped as Flaxen Boy, whom I have noticed running quite well several times recently. He and Mica, who won at the last meeting here, are now in the same stable and ownership. Mica is still well handicapped. Powell's selected might run well, while on his Sandown Park and Lingfield form Dunshaughlin has been given quite a good chance. These selling handicaps are never easy to deal with. The winner may be DUNSHAUGHLIN.

SWINDON SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Old Hickory ran well at the last meeting here and should have been improved by that race. Avion, The Moy, and Coolcommon are not likely to be started in this company, in which Cylvida must have a good chance. He has won several times over this course and is still a very good plater. Bonar Bridge won his last race at Nottingham very easily from John Hasty, who has won since. On that form he has a very good chance. Second National never wins, but Hard Court has always run well here. He should not, however, beat Cylvida. On form the best chances seem to be held by Old Hickory, Cylvida, and Bonar Bridge, and one of them may win. I choose BONAR BRIDGE.

FEBRUARY HURDLE (2m.).—This course should suit Arctic Star, who, however, does not seem so good a hurdler as was expected would be the case. Appledore won last time out. O has no chance on his form in this country. Moontoy ran and was beaten at Hurst Park this week, but if sent on to run here would have the beating of Arctic Star on their previous form over this course. Corduroy ran at Haydock Park earlier in the week, and is not likely to come on here. Ennis Bridge was going well when he fell at the last meeting here, and whatever his fate in this race seems certain to win a hurdle race before the season is concluded. Black Minstrel has been second in his last two races and has a fair chance, as has Song of Essex. I am inclined to take a chance with ENNIS BRIDGE.

NEWBURY STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Grakle and The Druce Machine have penalties, and the latter, especially on that account, seems to have too much weight. Blaris is a very nice horse over fences and has won over this distance. On their form at Sandown Park last autumn he is handicapped to beat Kakushin, who, in turn, on their Kempton Park form, appears at the weights to have the beating of Gate Book. Blaris, on Newbury form, also appears to have the beating of Newsboy, although he is set to meet Captain Sassoon's horse on 13lb. worse terms. K.C.B. won last time out, but hardly seems good enough to win here at his weight. The Moy ran yesterday. Gibus would have had an outstanding chance on his Lingfield form if he had been able to run, but he has, I understand, most unfortunately gone lame again. On the whole, in spite of his weight, BLARIS seems to be the best selection.

AMATEURS' HURDLE (2m.).—Tuck Box has failed since winning here at the end of last year, but if he were to run as well as he did then he would have a good chance in this company. Castlederg and Sobrino even with their big weights are not at all unfairly handicapped. Kentish Plover has once or twice shown promise and may run well, while Martian on some form puts Sandro in here with 12st. 7lb., at which weight in this company he would not be without a chance. Much in these races depends on the riding, but as MARTIAN will be ably ridden and also seems nicely handicapped he must be my selection.

WEYHILL STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Spear o' War has too much weight to carry, while The Druce Machine is in an earlier race. If kept for this event he would be difficult to beat. Easy Virtue has fallen once and been beaten once in his last two races, but he has a nice chance on some form. Mountain Slip fell last time out, at Lingfield, while Pamperer ran yesterday, as did Slater. With 11st. 2lb. Tide seems to have been given a very nice chance. He or The Druce Machine may win. My preference is for TIDE.

NEWBURY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The **BERKSHIRE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aCORLACH (Mr. C. R. Taylor) ... Couthwaite	a	12	7
IRELAND (Mrs. N. Reynolds) ... Butchers	a	5	11
SQUABBLER (Miss R. Murray) ... Pendarves	a	12	2
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	a	12	2
ALLITERATION (Mrs. C. Evans) ... Gentler	a	12	1
RANKLING (Lord Londesborough) ... H. A. Brown	6	12	0
CLASSIC LADY (Mr. H. Curtis) ... A. Law	a	12	0
SOLDIER ENDWELL (Mr. W. Needham) ... Cranage	6	12	0
BERKELEY (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ... De Mestre	a	11	13
aETOILE D'ARGENT (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	6	11	12
EMPHATIC (Mrs. Jones) ... Scott	5	11	12
RISEN STAR (Mrs. L. Rihll) ... Hackett	5	11	10
aOAKWOOD (Mr. J. Powell) ... Scott	a	11	9
AASTIR (Mr. D. Llewelyn) ... Lindsey	5	11	9
ARTABANUS (Mr. C. S. Green) ... Cox	a	11	7
MERRYVALE (Mr. W. J. Rimell) ... T. Rimell	a	11	7
VALLODRE (Mr. F. Hands) ... Bissett	a	11	7
BATTALION (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ... Martin	6	11	6
CYCLONE (Mr. S. Savile) ... J. Seary	5	11	5
MICA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	a	11	5
PLUMADO (Mr. V. Hobbs) ... V. Hobbs	a	11	5
MERRY POACHER (Mr. J. M. Crosse) ... Powell	a	11	4
HAMPTON (Mr. R. L. Shaw) ... Quinlan	a	11	4
PUTTACOTA (5lb. ex.) (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	4	11	4
aCRECIENTE (Mrs. E. M. Rayner) ... East	5	11	2
aSONNY BOY (Mr. W. J. Rimell) ... T. Rimell	5	11	2
PRICKLY HEAT (Captain J. R. Powell) ... Powell	4	11	1
AMBER JACK (Miss N. C. Hunt) ... A. Hunt	a	11	1
SHINING LIGHT (Mr. V. Smyth) ... W. Smyth	a	11	0
SOLITARY (Mr. C. Reader) ... Private	a	11	0
BLAISON (Mr. E. R. Morston) ... R. Morston	a	11	0
VAIN GLORY (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ... Anthony	4	11	0
NURSEMAID (Mrs. Peirse-Duncombe) ... Powell	5	10	13
LITTLE SOCIB (Mr. J. Tiler) ... J. Scott	a	10	13
aHOPEFUL BILL (Mr. C. A. Rogers) ... J. Anthony	5	10	12
aDUNSHAUGHLIN (Mr. A. Law) ... A. Law	5	10	12
CONNIE DUFF (Mr. H. A. Brown) ... H. A. Brown	a	10	11
NORTH COAST (Mr. A. Edwards) ... Edwards	a	10	10
SUNDAY RAMBLER (Mr. F. Higgins) ... McGuigan	a	10	10
ST. CROIX (Mr. H. J. Joel) ... C. Chapman	a	10	9
aAFRICAN MINE (Mr. ... Ainsworth) ... Ainsworth	5	10	9
aMY TOY (Mr. R. N. Willett) ... Willett	6	10	8
aBOSA (Mr. R. C. Woods) ... G. Todd	6	10	8
FLAXEN BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	a	10	7
SET FAST (Mr. S. B. Peck) ... Hepper	a	10	6
MICA (Mr. ... Captain J. Rogerson) ... Veitch	a	10	5
aGREEN WHEAT (Mr. A. H. Saxby) ... Saxby	a	10	5
PROBUS (Mr. D. White) ... Rintoul	4	10	0
DESMOND (Mr. J. A. Newman) ... Gentler	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CORLACH, K. Piggott; GOLDEN EMBLEM, —; BERKELEY, —; OAKWOOD, —; ASTIR, A. Lezze; SHINING LIGHT, A. Escott or H. Nicholson; MERRYVALE OR SONNY BOY, W. Stott; MERRY POACHER OR PRICKLY HEAT, W. Parvin; VALLODRE, R. Thrale; CRECIENTE, —; AMBER JACK, G. Turner; BATTALION, Owner; BLAISON, —; LITTLE SQUIB, M. Scott; HOPEFUL BILL, —; DUNSHAUGHLIN, R. Everett; CONNIE DUFF, F. Kelly; NORTH COAST, —; AFRICAN MINE, —; FLAXEN BOY, F. Prendergast; GREEN WHEAT, E. Foster; PROBUS, H. Graves or H. East rides Creciente or Blaison.

2.30.—The **SWINDON SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
PRIORITY (Mr. C. Bennett) ... Thrale	a	12	3
OLD HICKORY (Mr. F. A. Clark) ... I. Anthony	a	12	3
COOLCOMMON (Major Evans) ... Turner	a	12	3
AVION (Mrs. Goldie) ... Powell	a	12	3
THE MOY (Mr. G. Henderson) ... Woodland	a	12	3
aMR. MADCAP (Mrs. C. Jones) ... Gilbert	a	12	3
WELL BEHIND (Mr. E. A. Pearce) ... Whiting	a	12	3
MELROSE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ... Martin	a	12	3
CYLVIDA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ... J. Anthony	a	12	3
CHICOT (Mr. G. T. Bailey) ... Baldwin	a	12	3
BONAR BRIDGE (£50) (Colonel R. L. Birkin) ... W. Payne	6	11	12
aSHADOW (£50) (Mr. A. W. Groom) ... W. Nightingall	a	11	12
WEST COUNTRYMAN (£50) (Mr. T. F. Hodley) ... F. Hartigan	6	11	12
aGOLDEN ASHE (£50) (Mrs. R. Hunrett) ... O. Anthony	a	11	12
HARD COURT (£50) (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	a	11	12
JOHN HASTY (£50) (Mr. C. Neville) ... Gale	a	11	12
aPORPHYRION (£50) (Mr. E. B. Skey) ... Private	a	11	12
LEMON SQUASH (£50) (Mr. T. Thompson) ... F. Hartigan	6	11	12
aSECOND NATIONAL (£50) (Mr. B. Warner) ... Lane	a	11	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PRIORITY, —; OLD HICKORY, D. Morgan; Mr. MADCAP, J. Ward; MELROSE, Owner; CYLVIDA, W. Stott; BONAR BRIDGE, W. Payne; SHADOW, F. Rees; WEST COUNTRYMAN, S. Mulcaster; GOLDEN ASHE, —; HARD COURT, F. Prendergast; PORPHYRION, Owner; LEMON SQUASH, Everett; SECOND NATIONAL, J. Hamey.

3.0.—The **FEBRUARY HURDLE RACE** of 400 sovs.; second to receive 60 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
ARCTIC STAR (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ... W. Nightingall	6	12	7
VALOIS (Mrs. V. Emanuel) ... Duller	6	12	3
WEST INDIES (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ... C. Chapman	6	12	3
aAPPLEDORE (Mr. F. Handley) ... Hammett	5	11	10
GLADSMUIR (Sir F. Fleming) ... Rimell	5	11	10
aTHE SIRDAR (Mr. V. Emanuel) ... Duller	a	11	7
DARK AGES (Mr. Marshall Field) ... I. Anthony	6	11	7
aYOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. R. Markham) ... R. Thompson	6	11	7
TRADESCANT (Mr. H. D. Drummond) ... Cundell	5	11	3
CLIFTON (Mrs. R. W. Foster) ... H. Leader	5	11	3
aMOONTOY (Mr. V. H. Jones) ... W. Payne	5	11	3
BRIDGE OF HOPE (Mr. R. G. MacMillan) ... Laye	5	11	3
(Mrs. G. L. Redmond) ... G. Mallon	a	11	3
aYEARLY (Mr. B. Wamer) ... O. Anthony	5	11	3
MAIL FIST (Lady Zia Wernher) ... Anthony	5	11	3
BEDOUARD (Brigadier-General C. R. P. Wilson) ... F. Woodcock	5	11	3
CORDUROY (Mr. S. Wootton) ... Couthwaite	a	11	0
ENNIS BRIDGE (Major A. Bonsor) ... F. Hartigan	4	10	7
BLACK MINSTREL (Lord Coventry) ... H. Leader	4	10	7
PERISCOPE (Mr. J. R. Leigh) ... Sneyd	4	10	7
ENDELLEIGH (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) ... W. Bell	4	10	7
FORTMASON (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) ... W. Bell	4	10	7
REGAIN (Mrs. A. Mackintosh) ... F. Hartigan	4	10	7
aSONG OF ESSEX (Sir H. Nugent) ... Walsh	4	10	7
SWEET HELEN (Miss N. Phillips) ... Private	4	10	7
PURE KNIGHT (Major A. E. Phillips) ... Clement	4	10	7
aKINFIELDS (Mrs. E. M. Rayner) ... East	4	10	7
TO YOU (Mr. J. Shepherd) ... De Mestre	4	10	7
LAMBIN (Mr. M. Stephens) ... Blair	4	10	7
MEANDER (Mr. M. Stephens) ... Blair	4	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARCTIC STAR, F. Rees; APPLEDORE, Waudby; THE SIRDAR, P. Donoghue; YOUNG MIDDLETON, F. Hartigan; MOONTOY, W. Payne; YEARLY, G. Fellerin; MAIL FIST, D. Morgan; ENNIS BRIDGE, R. Everett; SONG OF ESSEX, F. Brookes; KINFIELDS, H. East; TO YOU, —; LAMBIN, E. Foster.

3.30.—The **NEWBURY STEEPLECHASE**, a handicap of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBLARIS (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ... W. Payne	a	12	7
aGRAKLE (7lb. ex.) (Mr. C. E. Taylor) ... Couthwaite	a	12	6
aTHE DRUCE MACHINE (14lb. ex.) (Mr. R. O. Gray) ... R. Payne	a	12	4
aDONZELON (Colonel G. Foljambe) ... Foljambe	a	12	2
NEWSBOY (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ... Martin	a	12	2
GATE BOOK (Marquis de San Miguel) ... F. Barrett	a	11	11
aLORDI (Mr. A. M. Jones) ... Turner	a	11	11
BOOMLET (Mr. E. E. Lacy) ... I. Anthony	a	11	8
EASY VIRTUE (Mr. W. P. Tyser) ... H. A. Brown	a	11	8
KAKUSHIN (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ... F. Hartigan	a	11	5
EAGLE'S TAIL (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ... I. Anthony	a	11	4
THE MOY (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. Henderson) ... Woodland	a	11	2
K.C.B. (Mr. V. Hugh Smith) ... Wilkinson	a	11	0
THE MOOR (Mr. F. J. Hobbouse) ... Powell	a	10	10
GIBUS (Captain P. E. Guest) ... P. Barrett	a	10	8
CORAL REEF II. (Major Ian Straker) ... Woodland	a	10	8
GOLD FLAKE (Mr. J. M. Woodville) ... Gentler	a	10	8
aPARIS FLIGHT (Mr. W. Harris) ... C. Young	a	10	8
BALLYHANWOOD (Mr. M. D. Blair) ... Blair	a	10	8
aMR. LINDSAY (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ... J. Anthony	a	10	7
CARRA (Sir E. Wills) ... De Winton	5	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BLARIS, R. Everett; GRAKLE, K. Piggott; THE DRUCE MACHINE, W. Gurney; DONZELON, R. Lyall; NEWSBOY, Owner; LORDI, W. Stott; BOOMLET OR EAGLE'S TAIL, D. Morgan; EASY VIRTUE, W. Payne; KAKUSHIN, —; K.C.B., J. Moloney; THE MOOR, W. Parvin; CORAL REEF, G. Boswell; PARIS FLIGHT, E. Vinall; BALLYHANWOOD, E. Foster.

4.0.—The **AMATEURS' HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aCASTLEDERG (Mr. Whitelaw) ... Whitelaw	a	12	12
LE GROS (Mr. D. A. Jackson) ... Poulton	a	12	8
SOBRINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	5	12	0
aBOB STONE (10lb. ex.) (Mr. R. E. Morel) ... Roberts	a	12	3
SIERRA LEONE (Mr. R. N. Willett) ... Willett	a	11	12
LOYAL SCOT (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ... T. E. Leader	a	11	10
HEREWITH (Mr. A. C. Rostwick) ... I. Anthony	a	11	7
CATHALAN (Mr. T. Mott) ... Thrale	a	11	7
aFAITHFUL GARRY (Mr. J. Tiler) ... Larkin	5	11	3
aSILENT SPIRIT (Mr. H. Detering) ... R. Payne	5	11	3
ROYAL AMBASSADOR (Lord Fingall) ... Woodland	6	11	2
KESTREL PLOVER (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ... F. Hartigan	5	11	2
PLAYTOY (Mr. P. Thrale) ... Thrale	5	11	2
aTUCK BOX (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ... P. Dennis	5	11	1
DOVE'S PRIDE (Mrs. Mundy) ... D. Harrison	a	11	1
SILVER GRAIL (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ... Powell	4	10	13
BYRON (Mr. G. Reed) ... Pulford	4	10	13
aCROSS ROADS (Major D. Mairs) ... Mairs	4	10	13
WHY NOT? II. (Mrs. M. Bailey) ... Private	5	10	13
MARTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown) ... H. A. Brown	a	10	12
HYDE PARK (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ... Martin	4	10	12
ZADIG (Miss H. Cooper) ... Larkin	a	10	11
aKING ALONG (Mr. R. E. Parker) ... R. E. Parker	4	10	11
GUGNUNC (Mr. John Read) ... Coombes	4	10	11
SPORTING PRINT (Mr. M. D. Blair) ... Blair	5	10	10
CHANG-CHIA (Captain H. Calor) ... H. Leader	a	10	10
TIMMY TIPTOES (Mrs. M. Holland) ... Private	6	10	10
CONSTANT STREAM (Mr. H. Czarnikow) ... Powell	4	10	9
aWHITE VIOLET (Mr. Thackray) ... O. Anthony	6	10	7
SPOT CASH (Mr. A. C. Rostwick) ... I. Anthony	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CASTLEDERG, Captain H. Weber; BOB STONE, Mr. Morel; SIERRA LEONE, Mr. E. P. Harding; SILENT SPIRIT, Owner; ROYAL AMBASSADOR, Mr. Whitbread; MARTIAN, —; HYDE PARK, Owner; WHITE VIOLET, Owner; SPOT CASH, Owner; FAITHFUL GARRY, —; CROSS ROADS, —.

4.30.—The **WEYHILL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 250 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
SPEAR O' WAR (7lb. ex.) (Lord Queenborough) ... G. Bennett	a	13	0
aTHE DRUCE MACHINE (Mr. R. O. Gray) ... R. Payne	a	12	7
aCOLLIERY HAND (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ... W. Payne	6	12	0
EASY VIRTUE (Mr. W. P. Tyser) ... H. A. Brown	a	11	11
WROXHAM BRIDGE (Captain C. B. Petre) ... Petre	a	11	11
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. R. A. L. Harmsworth) ... Poole	a	11	11
aMOUNTAIN SLIP (Mr. A. C. Parker) ... Kelly	6	11	10
aPANGBURN (Mr. H. Cranbrook) ... Powell	a	11	9
ST. GERMAINE (Sir L. Goulding) ... Woodland	a	11	5
SLATER (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ... J. Anthony	5	11	5
BERTIE BROOKS (Mr. W. B. Duckworth) ... W. Payne	a	11	5
aTIDE (Mr. R. H. A. Greason) ... Rimell	a	11	2
BLUE RAG (Mr. Mostyne Evans) ... I. Anthony	a	11	2
VLEE (Captain G. M. Hanes) ... S. Bennet	a	11	2
ITALIAN SUMMER (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ... Powell	a	11	1
LABRADOR (Mr. Marshall Field) ... I. Anthony	a	10	13
PRINCESS BARON F. de Tuyll) ... Hartigan	a	10	13
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ... Powell	a	10	11
DASH O' WHITE (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) ... Stubbs	a	10	8
FAVOURITE STAR (Mr. F. A. Clark) ... I. Anthony	a	10	8
CAMP BED (Mrs. M. Gordon) ... Powell	a	10	7
BURNING BUSH (Mr. G. Henderson) ... Woodland	4	10	2
OLOS (Mr. E. Martin) ... E. Martin	4	10	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

THE DRUCE MACHINE, —; COLLIERY HAND, R. Everett; EASY VIRTUE, —; WROXHAM BRIDGE, Mr. Thackray; MOUNTAIN SLIP, F. Brookes; BERTIE BROOKS, W. Payne; TIDE, W. Stott; LABRADOR, D. Morgan; PRINCESS, —; BURNING BUSH, G. Goswell.

Five two-year-olds, which arrived recently at G. Poole's place at Lewes, have been named Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

SCOTTISH DERBY, WESTERN MEETING (AYR).—Kaffir Corn.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Mountebank, Ornia, Golden Tress, Nipigon (dead).

HURST PARK RESULTS

1.45 (1.47).—The **PUTNEY SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

ENDWELL, b g, by Young Pegasus—Castilla (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 13lb. ... F. Prendergast 1

SMILIN' THROUGH, ch m, by William Rufus—Last Purchase (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 11st. ... F. Gurney 2

KEEP COOL, ch g, by Pam—Alexa (Mrs. B. Wilson), aged, 12st. 7lb. ... Captain Weber 3

Rathory (Major H. E. Lyons), aged, 12st. 1lb. ... D. Morgan 0

Manser's Pride (Mrs. N. Colls), aged, 11st. 10lb. ... G. Goswell 0

Magic Bard (Mr. J. L. Hall), aged, 11st. 2lb. ... G. Wilson 0

Skamandros (Miss N. Cantrell-Hubbersty), 6 yrs, 10st. 8lb. ... A. Escott 0

(Winner trained by Hedger, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Magic Bard, 100 to 30 Keep Cool, 4 to 1 Endwell, 7 to 1 Skamandros, 8 to 1 Smilin' Through, 10 to 1 Rathory, 33 to 1 agst Manser's Pride.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 11s.; places, 7s., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,033 units; total place pool, 4,412 units.

Won by half a length; three lengths separated second and third. Rathory was fourth and Skamandros last.

The winner was bought in for 65 guineas.

2.15 (2.17).—The **TEDDINGTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE** of 150 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

PUTTACOTA, gr g, by Puttenden—Dear Mhuma (Mr. S. Wootton), 11st. 5lb. ... S. Ingham 1

BILL SYKES, ch e, by Captain Cuttle—Zeen (Mr. H. R. Lavrencic), 11st. 10lb. ... W. Stott 2

ANTON, b g, by Rose Prince—Ours (Mr. R. C. Pearson), 11st. 5lb. ... K. Piggott 3

Ditch Gold (Mr. C. W. Langlands), 12st. ... F. Brookes 0

Virgil's Potion (Mr. J. Aitken), 11st. 11lb. ... G. Goswell 0

Pun (Mr. H. Smyth), 11st. 5lb. ... A. Linegar 0

Dark Eagle (Mr. A. Pollitzer), 11st. 5lb. ... W. Davies 0

Littlewanted (Mrs. T. Walton), 11st. 10lb. G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 on Puttacota, 7 to 1 agst Bill Sykes, 8 to 1 Anton, 10 to 1 Craigweil, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s. 6d.; 3s. 3d.; 3s. Total win pool, 7,164 units; total place pool, 11,436 units.

Won by a length and a half; a length separated second and third. Pun was fourth and Virgil's Potion last.

The winner was bought in for 320 guineas.

2.45 (2.50).—The **NEW CENTURY STEEPLECHASE** of 300 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

EARLY SURPRISE, b g, by Earla Mor—Little Ferina (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 12st. ... Mr. Payne 1

FIERY FOOT, ch m, by Sky-rocket—Ardnael (Mr. P. Bartholomew), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. F. Gurney 2

PAMPERER, ch g, by Prince Philip—Proud Polly (Mr. H. Carnelow), aged, 11st. 7lb. R. Everett 3

Heartburn (Lord Allendale), aged, 12st. R. Matthews 0

Afrikander (Mr. A. Donn), 6 yrs, 12st. 5lb. F. Brookes 0

Gladsmuir (Mr. W. A. Bankier), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ... D. Williams 0

Slater (Mr. J. H. Whitney), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. F. Rees 0

Dovedale (Mrs. L. Rihll), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ... T. James 0

Lucky Charlie (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ... E. Foster 0

Roman Doctor (Captain T. Wall), aged, 11st. 2lb. ... Mr. Sclater 0

Aldergun (Mr. E. Platt), 5 yrs, 10st. 9lb. J. Morrissey 0

(Winner trained by Stevens, at Eastbury)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Slater, 9 to 2 agst Early Surprise, 5 to 1 Gladsmuir, 6 to 1 Pamperer, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 9d.; places, 4s., 15s. 3d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,492 units; total place pool, 10,087 units.

Won by two lengths; a head separated second and third. Dovedale was fourth and Lucky Charlie last.

3.15 (3.20).—The **WEYBRIDGE HANDICAP HURDLE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

VALOIS, ch h, by Poltava—Valini (Mrs. V. Emanuel), 6 yrs, 11st. 13lb. ... P. Donoghue 1

POLISH PATRIOT, b g, by Kosciusko—Waterproof (Mr. T. Walton), aged, 11st. 5lb. ... H. Graves 2

CATHALAN, b g, by Sir Berkeley—Princessa (Mr. T. Mott), aged, 11st. ... Mr. Whitfield 3

Talpa (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 5 yrs, 11st. 13lb. ... F. Rees 0

Sobrino (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs, 11st. 8lb. ... Cockburn 0

Fortune's Smile (Mr. T. R. Leader), aged, 11st. 13lb. ... T. Leader 0

Parson's Well (Mr. G. Bates), 6 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ... T. Elder 0

Tourbillion (Major C. H. Stevens), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ... W. Payne 0

Northward (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ... W. Stott 0

Near East (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 5 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ... T. McCarthy 0

Blunt (Mr. I. Z. Davis), 5 yrs, 11st. ... H. Thrale 0

Lexington Lass (Mr. R. L. Glasspool), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ... C. Mallon 0

Irish Lord (Mr. Sat. Stephens), 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ... E. Foster 0

Lembury (Mr. A. McAlpine), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ... Mr. Hamey 0

Aesculapius (Major R. Ratliffe), 4 yrs, 10st. ... C. Rhodes 0

(Winner trained by Duller, at Letcombe Regis)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 on Valois, 6 to 1 agst Tourbillion, 8 to 1 Sobrino and Polish Patriot, 100 to 8 each Cathalan and Blunt, 100 to 7 Talpa, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s.; places, 3s. 6d., 5s., 10s.; Total win pool, 9,021 units; total place pool, 11,459 units.

Won by five lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Sobrino was fourth and Fortune's Smile last.

3.45 (3.47).—The **RANELAGH HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

THE MOY, ch g, by Charles O'Malley—Moydow (Mr. G. Henderson), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... G. Wood 1

HAREWOOD, b g, by Southannan—Daisy (Mr. M. L. Meyer), aged, 10st. 10lb. ... D. Morgan 2

BEGGAR'S END, ch g, by Meleager, dam by Morganatic (Lord Queenborough), aged, 12st. 6lb. ... P. Rees 3

Annandale (Lady Glenapp), aged, 11st. 4lb. F. Gurney 0

Mythologist (Capt. R. E. Sassoon), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ... Owner 0

(Winner trained by Woodland, at Chelderton)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst The Moy, 100 to 30 each Beggar's End, Annandale, 7 to 2 Mythologist, 100 to 8 agst Harewood.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 6d.; places, 3s. 3d., 10s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,402 units; total place pool, 4,987 units.

Won by three lengths; a bad third. Only three finished.

4.15 (4.17).—The **GRANGE NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles, two furlongs, and 92 yards.

KINGSFORD, ch g, by Darry Bridge—High Jinks (Mr. J. Platt), aged, 11st. 10lb. Mr. Whitfield 1

RATHCOOLE, ch g, by Rathurde—Barbara (Mrs. C. Beatty), aged, 11st. 10lb. ... Mr. C. Kirk 2

ZAHRAT, br m, by China Cock—Rustic Lass (Mrs. L. G. Berwick), aged, 11st. 10lb. ... Capt. Weber 3

Strong One (Mr. A. C. Bostwick), aged, 12st. 0lb. ... Owner 0

Polyphonia (Mr. F. Usher),

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

THE F.A. CUP

FIFTH ROUND TO-MORROW

Of the 16 teams which will be playing in the fifth round of the competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup to-morrow 10 belong to the First Division of the League, but in only two matches will clubs of the first class be facing one another. In five of the other six, First Division teams will face opponents from the Second and the team at the foot of the First Division, Newcastle United, will meet the third in the Southern Section of the Third, Brighton and Hove Albion. By a strange coincidence the First Division teams have the advantage of playing on their own grounds and that might point to the likelihood of their winning in every case, but that need not be so, though four of the Second Division teams are not very highly placed in the League tables.

Newcastle United, who are faring so badly in the League, had a shock in the third round from a team far inferior to Brighton, and they may suffer even worse this time, for Brighton have already in the course of their progress in the competition beaten on their own grounds two First Division sides, one of which played in the final round last year, and they are likely to go all out to win again. Newcastle fail in team work. Their players are probably as clever as any, but they do not fit in as they should to make the perfect combination necessary for success.

The two Bradford teams meet redoubtable opponents. Sheffield Wednesday, with the confidence of a long lead in the League Championship, should feel few qualms in facing Bradford, but Huddersfield Town, unless that great individualist, Jackson, is fit to come back to their rescue once more, as in the two previous Cup-ties, may find a harder task in disposing of Bradford City. Manchester City, a brilliant side on their day, have been playing wretchedly lately and losing. They will need to show a revival of form if they are to beat Hull City. Millwall are known as determined Cup-tie fighters, and, though West Ham United excel in attack, their defence is apt to be shaky, and unless they build up a strong lead early in the game they will have to fight all the way. Sunderland, like their neighbours Newcastle, have not been very happy this season. They may just scrape home safely as they did in the previous rounds, but Nottingham Forest are certain to give them a fight. Sunderland are one of the first-class clubs who have never won the Cup. They once played in the final round, in 1913, when they were beaten by a goal by Aston Villa. Nottingham Forest have won the Cup once, but that was 32 years ago.

The two other matches of the day between Aston Villa and Blackburn Rovers and Middlesbrough and The Arsenal may not provide the surprises of the day, but they will assuredly be the most intense struggles. Aston Villa and Blackburn are the greatest of Cup winners, for each have six victories to their credit. Both sides will have a due mingling of skill and experience with youth and enthusiasm. The Aston Villa half-backs, on whom much will depend, are players of great skill and resource, while those of Blackburn are determined and steady rather than clever and will not easily be beaten. Two veterans of the game, Puddefoot and Walker, will guide the forward movements on either side and they may be relied on to give every chance to such bright and sparkling young players as Cunliffe, who, though an outside, has scored 10 goals in seven matches, and Houghton, who is said to be just as lively in the same position.

The Arsenal have come through harder tests in the previous round than Middlesbrough, but they have to travel to the North for this match. Middlesbrough have a scoring centre-forward of experience, Camsell, and an inside beside him, McKay, who is ever on the watch for stray chances. Jennings, a fine back, whom they lately secured from Cardiff, cannot play as he has already appeared in the Cup-ties for Cardiff City. Still they have other stout defenders who can be relied on, and the problem would seem to be which they should choose as some of their younger players have been in such good form recently that they cannot well be left out. The Arsenal, after a bad patch, seem to be getting back to the brilliance they showed early in the season, but their persistence in playing so fine a forward as James far behind the other forwards does not add to their scoring strength. Their defence is powerful, Lambert has the pluck to go out to get goals, and Jack seldom fails. The wing players are young, dashing, and fast. If only the forwards all played up to their opponents' goal better results would be bound to follow.

The third round in the Scottish Cup competition will also be played to-morrow. There is one match of great local interest in Edinburgh between Hibernians and the Heart of Midlothian. The Rangers are due to go to Motherwell to play a team which will not be easily beaten there. St. Mirren of Paisley play the Celtic, and the other matches will all be full of interest and in no case could there be any certainty as to the eventual winner.

INTER-SERVICES TOURNAMENT

The Inter-Services Football Association have arranged for the first time to hold their matches in London this year, and they have, with the cooperation of the leading clubs in London, decided to hold them here in future. The following are the arrangements for the matches this year:—

MARCH 15.—The Army v. Royal Air Force, at Ploughlane, Wimbledon.
MARCH 29.—The Royal Navy and Royal Marines v. the Royal Air Force, at The Den, New Cross.
APRIL 5.—The Royal Navy and Royal Marines v. The Army, at The Arsenal ground, Highbury.

The return match between Cambridge University and the Southern Amateur League at Cambridge yesterday resulted in a draw, each side scoring five goals.

TO-MORROW'S MATCHES

F.A. CUP.—FIFTH ROUND

BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Villa v. Blackburn Rovers (3.0).
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. The Arsenal (3.0).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town v. Bradford City (3.0).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester City v. Hull City (3.0).
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United v. Brighton and Hove Albion (3.0).
SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland v. Nottingham Forest (3.0).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield Wednesday v. Bradford (3.0).
UPTON PARK.—West Ham United v. Millwall (3.0).

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL MATCH

ABERYSTWYTH.—Wales v. England (3.0).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Liverpool (3.0).
BOLTON.—Bolton Wanderers v. Leeds United (3.15).
BURNLEY.—Burnley v. Leicester City (3.15).
GRIMSBY.—Grimsby Town v. Manchester United (3.15).

SECOND DIVISION

BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Bury (3.15).
CARDIFF.—Cardiff City v. Blackpool (3.15).
NOTTINGHAM.—Notts County v. Wolverhampton Wanderers (3.0).
PRESTON.—Preston North End v. Swansea Town (3.0).
READING.—Reading v. Stoke City (3.15).
TOTTENHAM.—Tottenham Hotspur v. Oldham Athletic (3.15).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

COVENTRY.—Coventry City v. Brentford (3.0).
SELHURST PARK.—Crystal Palace v. Exeter City (3.15).
FULHAM.—Fulham v. Luton Town (3.15).
GILLINGHAM.—Gillingham v. Northampton Town (3.15).
MERTHYR.—Merthyr Town v. Plymouth Argyle (3.30).
NORWICH.—Norwich City v. Southend United (3.15).
SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—Queen's Park Rangers v. Bournemouth Athletic (3.30).
TORQUAY.—Torquay United v. Swindon Town (3.15).
WALSALL.—Walsall v. Clapton Orient (3.0).
WATFORD.—Watford v. Bristol Rovers (3.15).

NORTHERN SECTION

ACCRINGTON.—Accrington Stanley v. Rochdale (3.15).
BARROW.—Barrow v. Nelson (3.0).
CHESTERFIELD.—Chesterfield v. Lincoln City (2.0).
DARLINGTON.—Darlington v. Rotherham United.
DONCASTER.—Doncaster Rovers v. Tranmere Rovers (3.15).
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Hartlepools United v. Halifax Town (3.0).
NEW BRIGHTON.—New Brighton v. Crewe Alexandra (3.15).
HANLEY.—Port Vale v. Southport (3.15).
SOUTH SHIELDS.—South Shields v. Wigan Borough (3.15).
STOCKPORT.—Stockport County v. York City (3.0).
WREXHAM.—Wrexham v. Carlisle United (3.30).

SCOTTISH CUP.—THIRD ROUND

COATBRIDGE.—Albion Rovers v. Montrose.
GLASGOW.—Celtic v. St. Mirren.
DUNDEE.—Dundee v. Airdrieonians.
FALKIRK.—Falkirk v. Leith Athletic.
EDINBURGH.—Hibernian v. Hearts.
HAMILTON.—Hamilton Academicals v. King's Park.
MOTHERWELL.—Motherwell v. Rangers.
GLASGOW.—Partick Thistle v. Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

KILMARNOCK.—Kilmarnock v. Morton.
GLASGOW.—Queen's Park v. Clyde.

OTHER MATCHES

TUFNELL PARK.—London Caledonians v. Cambridge University (3.15).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Southampton v. Corinthians.

TO-MORROW'S RUGBY FIXTURES

CLUB MATCHES

ALDERSHOT.—Army v. Civil Service.
BECKENHAM HILL.—Old Dunstonians v. R.M.A. Bedford.
BEDFORD.—Bedford v. Northampton (2.0).
BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Handsworth.
BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—Bishop's Stortford v. Barnet.
BLACKHEATH.—Blackheath v. Cambridge University (3.0).
BRISTOL.—Bristol v. London Scottish (3.15).
BROXBOURNE.—Old Haileyburians v. U.C.S. Old Boys.
CANTERBURY.—Canterbury v. St. Augustine's College.
CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Newport (3.0).
CATFORD BRIDGE.—Catford Bridge v. Park House.
COVENTRY.—Coventry v. Swansea (3.0).
CROSS KEYS.—Cross Keys v. Pontypool (4.0).
DEVONPORT.—Devonport Services v. United Services (Portsmouth) (3.0).
DORKING.—Lorking v. Guildford.
DULWICH.—Old Alleynians v. Chatham United Services.
EALING.—Ealing v. Ilford Wanderers.
EALING.—Old Paulines v. Old Leysians.
EDGWARE.—Edgware v. Cardiff.
EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh Wanderers v. Glasgow Academicals.
EDINBURGH.—Watsonians v. Stewartonians (2.45).
ELMER'S END.—Old Croydonians v. Westminster Bank "A".
ERITH.—Old Erithians v. Old Parleians.
ESHER.—Esher v. Sutton.
FARLOW.—Old Blues "A" v. Midland Bank.
GLASGOW.—Glasgow High School v. Kelvinside Academicals (3.0).
GLOUCESTER.—Gloucester v. Llanelly (3.15).
HALF ENDE.—London Hospital v. H.A.C.
HARPENDEN.—Harpenden v. Old Albanians.
HEADINGLEY.—Headingley v. Halifax (3.0).
HEATHFORD LANE.—Old Millhillians v. R.M.C.
HONOR OAK.—Guy's Hospital v. Old Blues (3.0).
LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Bridgwater Albion (3.0).
LINCOLN.—Lincoln v. Grimsby.
MAIDSTONE.—Old Maidstonians v. Sevenoaks "A".
MANCHESTER.—Manchester v. Liverpool (2.45).
MERTON.—Old Rutlishians v. Harlequins "A".
MILL HILL.—Old Haberdashers v. Thames Valley.
MOSELEY.—Moseley v. Bath (3.0).
MOTTINGHAM.—Old Stortfordians v. Wasps "A".
MOTSPUR PARK.—London Irish v. London Welsh.
NEW BARNET.—Toc H. v. Chartered Accountants.
NEW BECKENHAM.—Lloyds Bank v. Lensbury.
NEWCASTLE.—Percy Park v. Northern.
NORBURY.—Westminster Bank v. Old Brightonians.
NORTHFIELDS.—Chartered Bank v. Old Berkhamstedians.
ORIENTAL PARK.—Exiles v. National Bank of India.
OTTERLEY.—Otterley v. Polytechnic.
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Harlequins (2.30).
PENARTH.—Penarth v. Neath.
PORTSMOUTH.—United Services v. Old Emanuel.
RAYNES PARK.—Old Johnians v. Old Elthamians.
READING.—Berkshire Wanderers v. Upper Clapton.
RICHMOND.—Richmond v. Rosslyn Park (3.0).
SEVENOAKS.—Sevenoaks v. Guy's Hospital Extra "A".
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield v. Blackwell.
SHOOTERS HILL.—Westcombe Park v. West Herts.
SIDCUP.—Sidcup "A" v. Orpington.
SOUTHEND.—Southend v. Woodford.
SUDBURY.—Wasps v. Sidcup.
TEDDINGTON.—Old Merchant Taylors v. St. Bartholomew's (3.0).
THAMES DITTON.—Old Cranleighans v. Rugby.
TONBRIDGE.—Tonbridge "B" v. Old Reigatians.
TORQUAY.—Torquay Athletic v. Plymouth Albion (3.15).
TWICKENHAM.—L.C.C. v. Borough-road College.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Blackheath "A" v. Tunbridge Wells.
WARLINGHAM.—Old Midwhitgiftians v. Old Alleynians "B".
WATERLOO.—Waterloo v. Bradford.
WINCHMORE HILL.—Saracens v. Twickenham.
WINDSOR.—Imperial Service College v. Windsor.
WYE.—Wye Agricultural College v. Beckenham.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BARROW.—Barrow v. Featherstone Rovers (3.0).
BROUGHTON.—Broughton Rangers v. Swinton (3.0).
CASTLEFORD.—Castleford v. Bramley (3.0).
DEWSBURY.—Dewsbury v. Keighley (3.0).
HALIFAX.—Halifax v. Batley (3.0).
HULL.—Hull Kingston Rovers v. St. Helens (3.0).
LEEDS.—Hunslet v. Hull (3.0).
LEIGH.—Leigh v. Salford (3.0).
OLDHAM.—Oldham v. Rochdale Hornets (3.0).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens Recreation v. Leeds (3.0).
WAKEFIELD.—Wakefield Trinity v. Bradford Northern (3.0).
WIDNES.—Widnes v. Wigan Highfield (3.0).
WIGAN.—Wigan v. Warrington (3.0).
YORK.—York v. Huddersfield (3.0).

FURNITURE.

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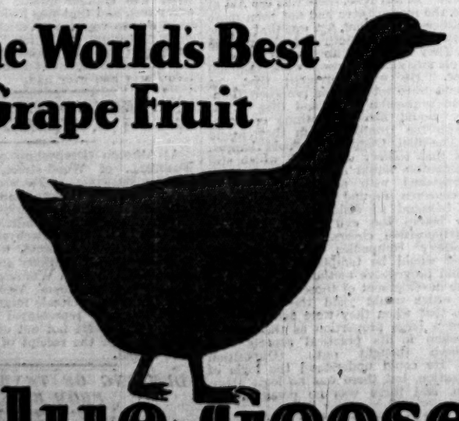

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RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE HOSPITALS' CUP

Another match in the second round of the Hospitals' Cup competition was played at Richmond yesterday afternoon, and London Hospital passed into the semi-final by beating Charing Cross by six goals, one penalty goal, and four tries (45 points) to nothing.

Charing Cross are acquiring the reputation of a side that goes down each year to cricket scores. They also deserve the reputation of excellent sportsmen, who are willing to stand up to the hospitals with strong Rugby traditions in the interests of the annual competition itself, and no doubt, too, in the hope that, one of these days, they will triumph over their difficulties and produce a side that will upset some of the great ones. There were signs even in yesterday's match that such a thing is not impossible. London, who reached the final in 1928 and 1929, and still have G. V. Stephenson in the three-quarter line, scored 32 points in the first half, and St. Mary's record score of 71—0 looked to be in serious danger. Instead, Charing Cross recovered so well that London Hospital scarcely developed an attack worthy of the name for another half an hour, and might not have restarted scoring at all but for a chance breakaway and what looked suspiciously like a forward pass on the goal-line, many yards ahead of the referee. Once this try had been scored the back of a very gallant side was broken at last, and two more tries were obtained by London in the last few minutes.

In the first half Charing Cross were more or less pushed off the ball in front and run off their legs behind. It is sufficient to make this bald statement that, during this period, tries for London were scored by J. V. O'Sullivan (2), A. J. P. Coetzee, M. Snipper, J. F. Brock, and J. K. Monro, while J. P. Reidy kicked the penalty goal. In the second half, before London got going again, Charing Cross greatly improved in the loose and in spoiling generally, and the backs more than once developed a passing movement. Once R. E. Lauder had only to hold an easy pass to cover the remaining 20 yards to the London goal-line unimpeded, for not even Stephenson could have raced back in time to cut him off, but he accomplished an almost miraculous fumble. This was bad luck for his side and also for Lauder himself, who had made more than one excellent effort to pierce the London centre. Among the Charing Cross forwards one noted in the loose G. B. St. J. Steadman and T. D. Day. The tries in this half were touched down by A. K. Monro, from J. H. Fisher's breakaway, and Brock (2).

The teams were:—

LONDON HOSPITAL.—H. R. Thompson, back; J. F. Brock, G. V. Stephenson, M. Snipper, and J. V. O'Sullivan, three-quarter backs; R. G. Stanley and J. H. Fisher, half-backs; A. E. Kendall, J. P. Reidy, T. F. B. Noble, A. J. P. Coetzee, E. Braithwaite, J. K. Monro, L. J. Rae, and A. K. Monro, forwards.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.—M. L. Smith, back; K. I. Joachim, F. B. Blaiberg, H. Arthur, and J. A. James, three-quarter backs; R. E. Lauder and W. T. Ellis, half-backs; A. Burnett, J. Jameson-Hood, G. B. St. J. Steadman, J. H. Moynihan, E. J. MacGillivray, J. Cottlieb (captain), T. D. Day, and I. D. Monger, forwards.

The remaining matches in the second round of the Hospitals' Cup will be played as follows:—Tuesday, February 18, St. Mary's v. Guy's (holders); Thursday, February 20, St. Bartholomew's v. St. George's.

OXFORD v. DOMINION STUDENTS

Oxford University beat the Dominion Students at Oxford yesterday by three goals and three tries (24 points) to a try (3 points).

The Dominion Students were a very strong scratch side, which included five Oxford men, the remainder being students of the various London hospitals, some of whom, through force of circumstances, were playing out of their usual positions. Although rather badly beaten in the end, they had almost as large a share of the game as the University, and both in the tight and in the loose they more than held their own. The forwards, like the backs, were inclined to become over-anxious at the critical moment, and this cost them more than one try. Browning played well at back, and Higham on the right wing and Parr at scrummage half-back got through a lot of hard work. Oxford chiefly owed their victory to the manner in which the forwards supported the backs in attack and to the straight running of the two centres.

Oxford's first try came after a long run by Mackay, who, when tackled, dropped the ball, which Druitt dribbled over the line. Reid converted this try. Roberts then broke through, and Cridlan, with a swerving run, scored another try, which was also converted by Reid. The Dominion Students attacked after this, and Gubb missed a penalty from a favourable position. Two more tries, however, were scored for Oxford by King and Alexander, and at half-time the University led by 18 points to nothing. The Dominion Students played with great determination for a quarter of an hour in the second half, but the University backs always made ground when they were given the chance, and some good play by Alexander and Reid sent Mackay over for another try. Browning shortly afterwards ran through on his own, and Gubb, who was backing up, forced his way over for the Dominion Students' only try. The last Oxford try was scored by Druitt.

The teams were:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—J. A. Adamson (Keble), back; T. W. King (Trinity), P. G. Alexander (Trinity), L. J. Reid (Brasenose), and R. R. Mackay (Balliol), three-quarter backs; W. Roberts (Brasenose) and S. M. Mischler (Magdalen), half-backs; S. J. Holmery (University), A. M. H. Martin (Oriel), W. A. H. Druitt (Oriel), F. D. Russell-Roberts (New College), W. E. Henley (New College), E. W. Hall (Wadham), P. D. Howard (Wadham), and A. G. Cridlan (Worcester), forwards.

DOMINION STUDENTS.—R. E. Browning, back; J. E. Giesen, F. T. Lutter, F. C. Lewis, and F. Higham, three-quarter backs; H. Rees and R. W. Parr, half-backs; T. W. Gubb, J. T. Rowley, C. J. Flynn, F. P. Billbrough, P. G. Fairfield, G. E. Pett, H. S. H. Gilmer, and E. C. Diamond, forwards.

THE ARMY CUP

The 1st Battalion, King's Own Royal Regiment (Aldershot) beat the 4th Battalion, Royal Tank Corps (Catterick) at Coventry yesterday, in the semi-final round of the Army Rugby Union Cup, by 4 goals, one penalty goal, and three tries (32 points) to one penalty goal (3 points).

The game was not so one-sided as the score would indicate, but the Tank Corps were unable to hold the opposing backs. A. R. Aslett was directly responsible for 17 of his side's points and also had a big share in all the other successful attacks. He kicked a penalty goal early in the game and followed this up by running in for a try. Later he made an opening for H. A. Haynes and converted the try himself. At half-time the King's Own Regiment held a lead of 11 points. In the second half further tries were put on by Aslett (two), Hall, Carrie, and Lowe; Schofield, Aslett, and Norman each converting one. The Royal Tank Corps attacked determinedly near the end and Evans, who had played pluckily throughout at full-back, kicked a penalty goal.

The teams were:—

4TH BATTALION ROYAL TANK CORPS.—Corporal C. W. Evans, back; Private W. Williams, Private J. A. John, Second Lieutenant R. G. M. Stephenson, and Second Lieutenant E. L. Martin, three-quarter backs; Private A. MacCormack and Private A. Woods, half-backs; Sergeant A. E. Joyce, Corporal L. T. Mee, Sergeant V. Newcombe, Private W. Bethel, Second Lieutenant T. H. Synge, Second Lieutenant G. W. S. Bagshawe, Lieutenant G. Gaisford, and Lance-Corporal J. W. Hackworth, forwards.

1ST BATTALION THE KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT.—Sergeant H. Young, back; Lance-Sergeant A. Lowe, Private W. Turner, Lieutenant A. R. Aslett, and Private J. Hopwood, three-quarter backs; Lieutenant H. Wright and Private J. Schofield, half-backs; Lance-Corporal E. Richards, Corporal W. M. Norman, Private A. Currie, Lieutenant V. S. Smalgette, Lieutenant H. A. Haynes, Lance-Corporal J. Baxter, Lance-Sergeant A. W. Morton, and Sergeant W. Hall, forwards.

Glamorgan beat Monmouth at Newport yesterday by 11 points to nine.

The Royal Horse Guards beat the Guards Depôt in the semi-final round of the competition for the Prince of Wales Cup at Windsor yesterday by 16 points to six.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*ST. EDMUND'S COLLEGE, (WARE)	3	CAMBRIDGE TOWN	5
ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, (HARPENDEN)	6	*LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS	0
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD	12	*RUGBY SCHOOL	8

*Home team.

SCHOOL RACKETS

Radley College (P. I. Van der Gucht and W. H. Vestey) beat Clifton College (J. C. Sisson and W. E. Carr) at rackets at Radley yesterday by 18—16, 15—2, 15—11, 4—15, 17—14. Winchester (R. H. Priestley and J. Wright) beat Marlborough (P. M. Nelson and M. Crimp) at Winchester yesterday by 15—5, 15—8, 15—7, 10—15, 15—1.

The annual cross-country team race between the first and second battalions of the Scots Guards took place yesterday over a seven-mile course in Windsor Great Park, and resulted in a victory for the first battalion by 94 points to 230.

GOLF

LADIES' INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Golf Union was held at the Piccadilly Hotel yesterday, when the possibility of playing ladies' international matches in which teams representing Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and France could take part was fully discussed. The principle of such matches was unanimously agreed to, but the ways and means of effecting the object in view led to considerable difference of opinion. Eventually Miss Lloyd Williams proposed, and Miss M. Gourlay seconded, the following resolution, which was carried:—

That a request be sent to all affiliated clubs asking them to raise a fund (on a basis to be decided by the Executive Council) to defray the expenses of international teams playing matches against the Dominions, the United States of America, and France. It is considered that a sufficient capital sum would be raised if each club would contribute a sum in proportion to the number of members. It is also suggested that a fund be opened at the Ladies' Golf Union headquarters to receive donations for this purpose and that ladies' golf societies and associations be given the opportunity of subscribing.

Lady Rhondda, who presided at the meeting, was re-elected president, while the vice-presidents were also re-elected, with the addition of Mrs. Harland and Mrs. Lewis Smith.

GUILDFORD ALLIANCE MEETING

J. S. F. Morrison won the Guildford and District Golfing Alliance's stroke competition, over the Effingham Manor Club's course, yesterday, with a return of 76 scratch=76. He beat G. Faulkner (Bramley) by one stroke, Faulkner playing from the professionals' handicap of +2. In the afternoon Mr. A. J. Lee (St. George's Hill) (6) and W. M. Watt (R.A.C., Epsom) (+2) won the Bogey competition with a return of two down. The leading returns were:—

A. J. Lee (St. George's Hill) (6) and W. M. Watt (R.A.C., Epsom) (+2), 2 down; R. V. K. Finlay (St. George's Hill) (scratch) and C. Faulkner (Bramley) (+2), 3 down; A. H. Frend (Assistant, Surbiton) (scratch) and J. Field (Assistant, Worplesdon) (scratch), 3 down; Captain N. Zampi (West Surrey) (4) and G. M. Turner (Guildford) (+2), 3 down; J. S. F. Morrison (Sunningdale) (scratch) and A. McDonald (Assistant, Camberley Heath) (scratch), 3 down.

CRICKET

M.C.C. IN WEST INDIES

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 13.—British Guiana were well on the way to defeat at the luncheon interval on the final day, as of the 298 runs required to save the innings defeat they had scored only 123 for the loss of four wickets. Overnight they had lost Mackenzie and Fernandez for 23 runs. Wishart and St. Dare continued batting in ideal weather, neither man taking the slightest risk until 73 runs were on the board. At this point St. Dare made a forcing stroke off a ball from Rhodes, and was caught by Townsend at deep mid-on. Wyatt bowled Jones at 110, and Wishart and Wight were in at the luncheon interval, when the score was 123 for four wickets.

The score at the tea interval was:—

M.C.C.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), c. Neblett, b. Hunte	38
Sandham, c. Neblett, b. Browne	112
R. E. S. Wyatt, l.-b.-w., b. Hunte	49
Hendren, not out	254
O'Connor, c. Jones, b. C. W. Wight	67
Townsend, c. Phillips, b. Dare	60
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, not out	13
Byes, &c.	12
Total (5 wkts.)	*605

* Innings declared closed.

Captain R. T. Stanyforth, Rhodes, Astill, and Voce did not go in.

BRITISH GUIANA

First Innings		Second Innings	
J. S. Mackenzie, st. Ames, b. Wyatt	37	b. Voce	2
K. L. Wishart, b. Voce	24	l.-b.-w., b. Astill	88
M. P. Fernandez, c. Rhodes, b. Calthorpe	7	c. Astill, b. Calthorpe	4
J. St. P. Dare, c. Voce, b. Astill	11	c. Townsend, b. Rhodes	23
C. V. Wight, c. Hendren, b. Voce	51	b. Rhodes	15
C. R. Browne, b. Calthorpe	61	not out	13
C. Jones, b. Voce	15	b. Wyatt	8
— Phillips, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	14		
R. Hunte, c. Rhodes, b. Astill	5		
J. E. Neblett, c. Ames, b. Calthorpe	22	b. Rhodes	30
— Chabrol, not out	24	not out	24
Byes, &c.	26	Byes, &c.	10
Total	307	Total (7 wkts.)	237

BOWLING ANALYSIS

BRITISH GUIANA—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Voce	23	5	53	3
Rhodes	27	8	59	1
Calthorpe	10.4	2	29	3
Astill	23	7	84	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wyatt	11	2	22	1
O'Connor	5	1	12	0
Townsend	7	4	9	0

The M.C.C. won by an innings and 10 runs. British Guiana were all out for 288.—*Reuter.*

NO PLAY IN NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND, Feb. 13.—There is no prospect of play to-day in the third Test Match between the M.C.C. and New Zealand. Although the wicket has been covered the rain, which has been falling for some hours, shows no signs of ceasing. The M.C.C. team will be selected according to the state of the wicket.—*Reuter.*

FENCING

LADIES' FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP

The semi-final pools of the Ladies' Foil Championship were fought at Bertrand's Fencing Academy last night to decide the six fencers to appear in the final pool to-night, at 8 o'clock. The foil play, though occasionally marred by the nervousness of some of the competitors on such an important occasion, was generally of a high standard, and the younger generation showed more clearly than ever how closely they are approaching the recognized leaders, and in some cases surpassing them.

In the first pool Miss Butler, Miss Davis, Miss Desprez, Miss Etheridge, Mrs. Minton, and Miss Venables were engaged, and Miss Butler once again demonstrated her superiority. She won all her fights, as she has done throughout the competition, and was never once taken to the seventh hit. Mrs. Minton and Miss Davis each scored two hits on her, but she was touched six times only in her five fights. Miss Venables followed up her triumph in the Baptiste-Bertrand Cup by reaching the final of the more important event, and she did so easily, losing to Miss Butler only. The struggle for the third place depended on a single hit, and Mrs. Minton won through by defeating Miss Davis in a splendidly fought bout by four hits to three, after being led 3—1. Mrs. Minton appears to like an uphill fight, for she lost the first two hits of her fight with Miss Etheridge—who is to be congratulated on her performance in her first semi-final—but won the next four.

The second pool was far more even. In the first 14 hits separated the leader from the last in the pool; in the second the leader was hit 13 times, the last 17 only. The composition of this pool was Miss Arbuthnot, Miss Daniell, Miss Guinness, Miss Neligan, Miss Pearce, and Miss Roberts, and by the end of the third round every fencer had lost one fight at least. Miss Daniell lost her first fight to Miss Pearce, fencing nervously, but she improved as the pool progressed, and though taken twice to the seventh hit won the other four to head the pool. Miss Arbuthnot, who shared chief honours with Miss Butler on the previous evening, lost two of her first three fights, but recovered well to gain second place, and Miss Guinness, runner-up in the Baptiste-Bertrand Cup, tied with her, both with two defeats. Miss Neligan shared the same fate as Miss Davis. In her last fight she met Miss Daniell and lost it by four hits to three, so just missing promotion. In spite of three defeats she had only 13 hits scored against her, the same number as Miss Daniell, and had that deciding hit gone the other way, four fencers would have tied with two defeats each. Miss Neligan, with 12 hits only against her, would have gained first place. Miss Roberts, by beating Miss Pearce in the last fight of the pool, was fifth and Miss Pearce sixth, but the latter was hit 17 times only to Miss Roberts's 18.

CAMBRIDGE BEATEN

Cambridge University F.C. were opposed to a strong Royal Air Force side at Bertrand's Academy yesterday, when the R.A.F., winning two of the three weapons, were successful by 10 defeats to 17. The results were:—

FOIL.—R.A.F.U.—Sergeant W. R. Hancock and Squadron Leader F. G. Sherriff, no defeat each; Corporal W. Turner, three defeats. Total, three defeats. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY F.C.—G. V. Hett (Peterhouse), D. E. V. Morse (King's), and A. C. F. Green (Trinity), two defeats each. Total, six defeats.

EPÉE.—R.A.F.—Flight Lieutenant Herriman, one defeat; Sergeant F. J. Stubberfield and Sergeant-Major E. J. Bradbury, two defeats each. Total, five defeats. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Hett and L. J. Widdicombe (Jesus), one defeat each; Morse, two defeats. Total, four defeats.

SABRE.—R.A.F.—Sherriff and Hancock, no defeat each; Stubberfield, two defeats. Total, two defeats. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—C. H. Barnett (Jesus) and R. E. Brook (King's), two defeats each; K. C. Lewis (Queens'), three defeats. Total, seven defeats.

C. H. Biscoe won the Epée Club's monthly pool, which was decided at the headquarters of Salle Tassart-Parkin, in Manchester-square, last evening, after a *barrage* with B. Childs.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM v. McCONACHY

The match between Lindrum and McConachy at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street was continued yesterday with McConachy leading by 647. Lindrum had so much the better of the play in the afternoon that he scored 1,261, for an average of 90, while McConachy made only 415, for an average of 30.

For players of such high reputations the play was moderate, with the exception that in several of his breaks Lindrum showed his best form. Neither seems to have settled to the conditions, and on one occasion, at the completion of a break by McConachy, the two players were engaged in pressing their fingers on the bed of the table like cricketers on a pitch the character of which they were not certain about. When he was playing nursery cannons Lindrum showed all the perfection of ball control which has enabled him to make so many big breaks.

At his first visit Lindrum increased a run of 420 (unfinished) to 567. He was in play with an incompleted run of cannons, and he added another 60, making the number of consecutive cannons 73. The middle pocket caused him to break up the position, and soon afterwards he missed a screw loser. McConachy could not retain position. His highest runs in six visits were 62, 42, and 87, and in making these he had a rather adventurous time. In the second of these breaks McConachy's first stroke was a fluke. He missed a deep screw cannon across the table—a very good, if unsuccessful stroke—but the red went into the bottom pocket. Then he lost the white in balk, and, although he got it into play again, he missed a drop cannon. McConachy's opening stroke in his run of 87 was a very thin loser, although the impression was that he had played for a ball-to-ball cannon. A few strokes later he made a soft screw-back cannon and tried at the same time to either pot the red ball or to leave it over the middle pocket. The cannon was made, but the red ball struck the top shoulder of the pocket and travelled down into the bottom pocket. The course taken by the red ball was most peculiar, and McConachy smiled while the spectators laughed.

For a considerable time the highest runs were 12 by McConachy and 184 by his opponent, and the

Parliament

PERSECUTION OF RELIGION

MR. HENDERSON'S PROMISE

DEBATE IN THE LORDS

COMMONS AND MINE AMALGAMATIONS

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, FEB. 13

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Milford Docks Bill and the Brixham Gas and Electricity Bill were read a second time.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

LORD CUSHENDUN ON A TREATY

LORD CUSHENDUN called attention to the negotiations for a commercial treaty between this country and the Soviet Government, and asked the Government whether we might rest assured that any eventual definitive treaty of commerce and navigation with that Government would not be brought into force without the House of Lords being given an opportunity to express its views thereon. He said that a short time ago the question was raised whether or not a pledge given by the Government for the consultation of Parliament applied to the House of Lords. The somewhat startling constitutional doctrine was advanced by the Government that their lordships formed no portion of Parliament. The followers of the Government were making wild and even absurd statements with regard to the economic position of Russia, on which must very largely depend the wisdom or folly of making a commercial treaty with that country. There was no doubt that the economic position of Russia had been shattered in the last few years. The whole economic wealth and potentialities of Russia rested on agriculture, and Stalin, who was a man of immense influence and power, was now engaged in restoring the serfdom throughout Russia which was abolished in 1861. He was trying to do so by destroying the independence of the peasants and compelling them by terror to do labourers' work for the State.

It was very satisfactory to have been told by Ministers in the House of Commons that there was no intention on the part of the Government of extending any loan to the Russian Government. When they remembered the disastrous proposals of 1924 and the share borne in those transactions by a noble lord who had just joined their lordships' House, he was filled with grave misgiving that the noble lord was still in a position to influence the decision of the Government. He hoped that not only would there be no loan, but that there would be nothing which would be an equivalent of a loan. In the case of Russia the sole importer was the Government itself. Consequently if that Government were to delude our people as they were deluding them every day by an illusory promise of vast orders of machinery or other industrial plant, and if, to obtain those orders, our Government were asked to guarantee a longer credit for the purchaser than could be procured in the ordinary course of industrial life, that would be exactly the same thing as a loan for that amount to the Russian Government. He hoped that nothing of that sort would be done.

LORD THOMSON'S REPLY

LORD THOMSON, Secretary for Air, said that the noble lord seemed to be afraid that some arrangements which the Government might enter into with Russia would amount to much the same thing as a loan. He could assure him that the Government in this matter would act on the advice of the best expert opinion available, and would proceed about their business in a thoroughly businesslike fashion. For the moment the negotiations for regulating our commercial relations with Russia had not got beyond the preliminary stages and no statement as to their nature was yet possible. This matter was being investigated from every angle and was not being scamped in any way. The Government were as well informed in regard to the economic situation in Russia as any British Government ought to be. As regarded the second part of the question, he could, he thought, reconcile it with his conscience to say "Yes." But he did not think that would be quite fair or sincere to the House. In regard to the conclusion of a definitive treaty of commerce and navigation with Soviet Russia, the Government would follow their own practice in that matter and their usual practice, first introduced in 1924, in the form that it took was that of laying immediately after signature as a Command Paper all treaty engagements involving the United Kingdom which needed ratification. The last Government did not follow that practice. They definitely discontinued it, and to that extent they treated both Houses of Parliament with discourtesy according to the notions now advanced by the noble lord. The paper would be laid in both Houses of Parliament, and therefore an ample opportunity would be given, without raising any constitutional issue about what was meant by the term Parliament, for noble lords to discuss the treaty. This procedure did not of course imply that the Government considered that the consent or approval of the House of Lords was a necessary condition to subsequent ratification.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that no doubt the matter of a commercial treaty did lie primarily with the House of Commons, but in the spirit of the Prime Minister's appeal that Parliament should regard itself as a council of the nation, they asked that that House should be consulted.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said it was because of their desire to have full publicity that the Government now, as in 1924, had adopted the practice, before ratification, of placing the terms of a treaty or definitive agreement in a Command Paper before both Houses. The further step of approval was a different question. He had done all he could to respect the rights of their lordships' House, but to increase or extend them so that they really became competitors with the House of Commons on large matters of constitutional principle, that really was quite impossible. He said it in no threatening manner, but he thought it would be a great mistake if they did not remember their limitations. In that way they would have a much greater influence than by seeking to become in any sense a rival of the House of Commons.

LORD BUCKMASTER said that the powers of that House were undoubtedly curtailed by Act of Parliament; they were certainly modified by practice which invariably crept into a House like that after its centuries of work. But subject to that express limitation and modification, the powers of that House were, by the Constitution, exactly as strong as those of another place, and he saw no reason whatever why they should depart from that view. (Hear, hear.)

VISCOUNT SUMNER said he thought he detected in the speeches of Lord Thomson and Lord Parmoor a definite, if not very dignified, retirement from the position of ignorant heresy which had in recent times stated that in matters of this kind the House of Commons was Parliament. At any rate, he took it from the dissertation they had heard from Lord Parmoor that it was now recognized by the Government that when it came to laying before Parliament information, the rights of that House were equal with the rights of the other House, and they must remember that, when a retreat had to be beaten, it was not altogether inappropriate that, like the cuttle-fish, the Government should surround itself by a cloud of obscuring dark particles. (Laughter.)

The House passed to the next Order.

SOVIET PERSECUTION OF RELIGION

LORD HAYTER'S QUESTION

LORD HAYTER asked whether his Majesty's Government had called the attention of the Soviet Government of Russia to the fact that the action of the Soviet Government against the Christian Churches and people of Russia was not in accord with the British principles of justice, and did not assist in maintaining friendship between Great Britain and Russia. He said that they had no evidence that the British Socialist Government had done anything to explain to the Russian Socialist Government that the policy now being pursued in Russia was abhorrent and detestable to the mass of the British nation, as it must also be to every free and enlightened nation throughout the world. (Hear, hear.) It was to be hoped that the Government would act promptly, according to the common dictates of humanity, and protest against the continuance of the present organized and official persecution of the Russian people. (Cheers.)

THE PRIMATE

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said that every one in their lordships' House and every right-minded person in the country could feel nothing but the strongest indignation at the organized persecution now going on in Russia against every form of religion. Yesterday at the Convocation of Canterbury he made a solemn protest in the name of the Church of England, and, he was satisfied, in the names of multitudes of his fellow-citizens throughout the country. (Cheers.) When the matter first came before their lordships in December he said he hoped that there might soon be some evidence forthcoming of at least some mitigation of the barbarity with which any profession of religion was pursued by the Soviet Government in Russia. He feared his hope had not been fulfilled. So far as he could learn that policy continued unabated. He thought it had lost some of its grosser barbarities; but persistent oppression remained. Decrees had been published by the Soviet Government aiming directly at the extinction of every means by which any religious society in Russia, Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Mohamedan, or Hebrew, could maintain its corporate existence. Religious units were only entitled to meet to pray if they obtained permits from the police, and such permits were only issued after the strictest inquiry into the political opinions of those forming a unit. Those units were forbidden to give material or even medical help to their members. This destroyed the old charitable fellowship of parishes in Russia; they were also forbidden to organize meetings for children or for the teaching of religion, and in the schools the teachers were required by the Soviet Government to create in the children a moral aversion of religion. Last Christmas there was a special exhibition of those blasphemous obscenities which were encouraged, if not actively organized, by the Government.

In those circumstances how could anyone feel but the deepest possible sympathy with the multitudes of people in Russia who lived from day to day, unless they renounced their religious belief, under the terrorism, if not of actual destruction, certainly of loss of employment and possibly of imprisonment? The Bishops of the Church of England desired to mark in a special and corporate way the strength and reality of their sympathy by asking that a day of prayer should be observed throughout this country that God might be pleased to restrain the fierceness of man and uphold those poor people by His mercy and protection. But the very strength of their sympathy made it necessary that as far as possible they should dissociate their protest in the name of religion and civilization from the more directly political issues which had been raised that afternoon by Lord Cushendun and would be raised next week by the Earl of Birkenhead. He thought the force of their protest in the name of religion and humanity would be the greater if it were not regarded as a part of any political movement. He had only too much reason to know that if it were supposed that the sufferers in Russia were in any way, even indirectly, concerned with the political aspects of this country's relations with Russia their sufferings might be increased.

He was taking steps to see that a full inquiry into the real facts of the situation, so far as related to the persecution of every form of religion in Russia, should be undertaken by responsible and trustworthy men. He hoped that in the meantime, perhaps in view of the remarkable expression of public opinion in this country, the Soviet Government might, even now, cease or make some mitigation of the cruelties which it encouraged or perpetrated. In any case, if the facts, so far as he could understand them, justified the belief that this persecution was continued unabated, he should feel bound again, and more fully than he was doing that day, to call the attention of the country to it, and, if need be, to the noble lords on the Government bench. But if he did so, it would be with the desire to keep that issue separate from those other issues which might be raised by other noble lords. The very fact that he was trying to keep the matter free from political associations entitled him, and those throughout the country of every religious and political persuasion who agreed with him, to press upon the Soviet Government, which had no representative in this country, the grave risks in which it was incurring, if on the one hand, it desired to obtain advantages from association with this country, and on the other hand, violated every principle and instinct for which this country, in the whole course of its history, had consistently stood. (Cheers.)

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS

The BISHOP of NORWICH said there were many things which deterred him at first from taking an active part in this matter. He thought it might be some newspaper enterprise, though subsequent developments made it plain to him how much they owed to the great newspapers for the way they were bringing the situation in Russia before the minds of the public. He was sure all their lordships were pleased to hear that the Archbishop of Canterbury was taking pains to get at the real facts of the situation. This was not a political but a great religious issue. They were not politically denouncing any form of government, they were protesting against the casting to the winds of all the restraints and decencies of humanity. Such persecutions as they were hearing of would have been denounced in heathen Rome long ago as contrary to the standard of civilization. People might ask what became of these protests, but stronger than the law was the force of public opinion. With the growth of communications, the pressure of public opinion could be felt from one country to another. Why, then, should we despair of the expression of public disgust in England doing some good in Russia? This public opinion, informed not by diplomacy but by Christianity, was a rising tide, denouncing all this cruelty, savagery, persecution, and debauchery.

LORD PARMOOR'S REPLY

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, thanked Lord Hayter for bringing forward a matter which to all Christians was one of supreme moment. There was, he said, an immense amount in the Archbishop of Canterbury's speech with which he was in entire agreement, and he was not going to join issue with him in his statement of the case or to deny as a Christian the enormous importance of this question to the whole basis and future of Christianity. It was much too early to take a pessimistic view of the outlook in Russia on these matters. He agreed entirely with the Archbishop's statement that he considered it his duty from the religious standpoint—he (Lord Parmoor) rejoiced to hear this—to make inquiry as to the accuracy of certain statements which had been made. The primary difficulty from the political standpoint was that as, on the one hand, it was part of our political tradition to stand for religious liberty and against religious persecution, it was our constitutional tradition that we should be supreme in matters of internal policy, and that we ought to allow the same liberty to other countries that we claimed for ourselves.

It had been made the basis of any arrangement or agreement which might be come to between Russia and ourselves that we should not interfere, either on the one side or the other, in matters of entirely domestic and internal concern. He did not say that these serious questions were merely matters of domestic or internal concern, but they were very largely so, and they could not really effectively touch the political question involved in religious tolerance or religious intolerance without coming very near to a claim, which might be insisted on against us as well as in our favour, that we were dealing with matters of internal and domestic concern. His Majesty's Government, in common with all other parties in this country, were fundamentally opposed to any form of religious persecution. He said that without any restriction or limit. The Government desired to promote by every legitimate means the sacred cause of freedom and liberty in all forms of religious thought or action. That was the standpoint from which they started in this important and difficult question. He did not desire to call in question on those points the statements which the Archbishop of Canterbury had made. So far as he could tell, it was only when they came to the practical side and to the difficulties of dealing with a matter of this sort that there was room for discussion between them. The expressions of the Primate were accompanied by a full recognition of the differing spheres of religious and political action in the conduct of international affairs. In our own history there was conclusive evidence of our strong objection to interference by any other country in our own internal politics. That was the right spirit in international relationships. They had to consider what it meant in the particular case of the religious difficulties which had arisen in Russia. To maintain that great difficulty in their minds was of critical importance to the right treatment of the question now under debate.

The noble lord proceeded to quote words of the Archbishop of York pointing out that there was danger lest they should relieve their feelings at the cost of the very people whom they wished to succour, and that nothing could be more disastrous than to give to the persecuting Government the smallest ground for appealing to patriotism in support of its persecuting policy. Reference had been made to the case of Patriarch Tikhon. He (Lord Parmoor) recalled that in a letter Patriarch Tikhon asked him to be careful and to ask his friends to be careful lest in their desire to help him they really aroused passions and difficulties which might make his position far worse than it was at the moment. Although they naturally desired to get rid of persecution and to save those who were the subjects of persecution from further horrors, if they were not careful the result would be exactly in the opposite direction. A similar expression as to the dangers of diplomatic action, and trying to interfere was to be found in Prebendary Gough's letter to *The Times* of January 11, written by him as chairman of the committee of the Christian Protest Movement. He said "May I ask you to allow me to make it known that at the Kingsway Hall meeting to be held on Monday evening, and at subsequent meetings, we propose to make no suggestion of diplomatic action as a means of mitigating the persecution of religion in Russia? I feel, and my committee agrees with me, that as our basis is not political, we are not justified in applying for Government representations." There was profound truth in what Prebendary Gough said. If they were to do the best possible political restraint was often essential.

SUPPORT FOR INQUIRY

He had no desire to belittle the horrors in Russia. He believed they were very bad. He would urge on the most reverend prelate to press on the inquiry which he thought necessary, in order that the truth might be ascertained. To his mind, that was the most important matter. It was almost impossible to get the truth merely from messages which did not come from Russia, but from places outside. Only that day he had received a message from the Anglo-Russian Parliamentary Committee containing a note of an official statement made in Russia by the spokesman of the Russian Government on February 9. He did not ask their lordships to accept as true any statement of this kind, but it said: "To this day tens of thousands of churches of all denominations function in the U.S.S.R., and priests who refrain from counter-revolutionary activities are allowed to conduct religious services." There were statements on both sides, and if by means of an inquiry they could find the truth, an enormous step in advance would have been made.

He hoped the noble lord who asked the question would realize the delicacy of making representations to a foreign Government on a matter which fell within the domestic concerns of that country and especially on matters which touched questions of this character. He was quite certain that the Foreign Secretary would do all he could, not, of course, without regard to what he considered the necessities of the position, in every direction to see whether this horror could be mitigated and to push on one side this terrible outburst, as it appeared to be, of religious persecution. [Lord Parmoor here read the reply which Mr. Henderson gave in the House of Commons to Mr. Locker-Lampson's question, and then proceeded with his speech.] He could say no more than that, but he thought that that reply went a very long way to assure their lordships and the Most Rev. Primate. This was not a matter on which he could look otherwise than as one of immense concern, and so far as his influence went he would use every effort within his power to help the Foreign Secretary to carry out the policy which he indicated in his answer in the House of Commons.

LORD HAYTER.—May I take it that the answer to my question is that the Russian Government have not been approached?

LORD PARMOOR.—The answer is "No."

The DUKE of ATHOLL.—May I ask if it is the intention of the Government to do anything in the matter or to make any representations on the subject to the Soviet Government?

LORD PARMOOR.—I can only answer that the Government will make every effort, when the proper opportunity arises, to press forward this question.

The DUKE of ATHOLL.—Can the noble lord say what is the proper occasion?

LORD PARMOOR.—No.

THE PATRIARCH TIKHON

ARCHBISHOP LORD DAVIDSON said that Lord Parmoor had intimated to him that he would be glad if he could corroborate his recollection with regard to what passed during the imprisonment of the Patriarch Tikhon. That was some half-dozen years ago or more. For, he should think, something like two years, he was in constant communication with those who represented the Patriarch Tikhon, and were able to give such information as was practicable about the terms of his imprisonment and the prospects of an alleviation of his bondage, or of his release, or, on the other hand, the fear that he might be done to death. He had constant correspondence at that time with those who were in a position to be directly in communication with the Patriarch Tikhon during his imprisonment. He should paint a rather darker picture of that imprisonment than Lord Parmoor had done, for he was in constant communication with those who were seeing him. The Patriarch declined to write letters on the ground of the danger that what he wrote would be seized, distorted, and published, as he feared, in a garbled form, and he begged that any communication might be verbal and confidential. He did, however, on more than one occasion, beg that we would take the greatest care not to allow our sympathies to lead us to use terms respecting his imprisonment and the severity of it, or respecting the prospect of his life being imperilled, and that we should use the greatest caution about it, because he was afraid that the results might be to his detriment if the matter could be regarded as having been exaggerated in this country.

The BISHOP of WORCESTER said they would be quite satisfied if any Article in the Covenant which dealt with the question of religious liberty were taken advantage of by the Foreign Secretary in the course of his negotiations and conversations with the Ambassador of the Soviet Republics. What they had never been able to get hitherto was a definite statement that anything of that sort would be done. The Most Rev. Primate undertook quite naturally to do the best he could to get at the facts of this most difficult question. They were talking about it very largely in the dark, but he did want to suggest to the Government that they had a responsibility in that matter quite apart from the Most Rev. Primate. If there was any treaty or Covenant that had reference to religious liberty, then the Government had the responsibility of seeing that that part of the Covenant was really decently carried out.

LORD PARMOOR.—There was no reference to religious liberty in the Covenant. There was no question as regards Article 11.

The BISHOP of WORCESTER.—As I understood the reply of the Foreign Secretary, it is the intention of the Foreign Secretary to bring this matter quite definitely to the notice of the Soviet Ambassador.

LORD PARMOOR.—I do not find those words in the reply, and I am certainly not going to put a gloss on the words of the Foreign Secretary.

LORD DANESFORT.—May I ask whether the Government are taking any steps to verify the appalling statements which have been made as to religious persecution by the Soviet Government with a view to taking action upon them?

LORD PARMOOR.—So far as I know—I do not pretend to be acquainted with everything that has gone on—the answer is "No."

LORD DANESFORT.—May I urge on the Government that it is their duty to take steps to inquire from their Ambassador or other sources in Russia whether there is truth in those statements?

LORD PARMOOR.—Do not let there be any misunderstanding. There are constant negotiations or communications passing between the Government and our Ambassadors.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said they were restrained from saying anything by Lord Parmoor's observation that anything they might say might do more harm than good. He thought it was right, however, that what the Foreign Secretary said in another place should be cleared up. He certainly gathered from his answer that Mr. Henderson undertook to do his utmost in every respect to urge, in some form or other, the necessity of a better treatment of their fellow-Christians.

LORD PARMOOR.—The noble marquess is quite right. I think it would be wiser if I read out the words of the reply again:—

"The House may rest assured that his Majesty's Government will, where possible or compatible with the interests of those affected, use all its influence in support of the cause of religious liberty and the freedom of religious practice."

Their Lordships rose a few minutes after 6 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 11

Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill, and Pure Beer Bill, second readings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, FEB. 13

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

PARROT DISEASE

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), informed SIR G. BOWYER (Buckingham, U.) that he was considering the suggestion made by Lord Dawson of Penn that an embargo be placed upon the importation of all parrots for a reasonable period in view of a danger of a spread of parrot disease.

GERMANY AND THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Mander (Wolverhampton, E., L.) asked the Prime Minister if it was proposed at any stage to invite representatives of Germany to attend the Five-Power Naval Conference now sitting.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—There is no present intention of increasing the scope or size of the present Conference.

CRUISER STRENGTH

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether he would take an early opportunity of informing the House what were the naval standards in respect of cruisers by which the Admiralty was being guided at the present time; what were the reasons which had led to any variation in these standards from those enforced by the late Government; and thirdly, what were the programmes of annual replacement construction which the Government considered necessary to sustain the approved standards during the next six years.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—With regard to parts one and two of the question, the decision of the Government to take the reduced number of 50 cruisers as the minimum required for our needs has been arrived at after taking into account the measure of security afforded by the signature of the Pact of Paris for the Renunciation of War by most of the nations of the world, including all the naval Powers, not only those who are members of the League of Nations, but also by the United States of America.

With such powerful support for peace, we feel justified in looking forward to a period in which armed conflicts need not be expected.

The proposed reduction in the number of cruisers to 50 is, of course, dependent on agreement at the Naval Conference on adequate limitation of projected building programmes being made by other Powers and will be for the period covered by such agreement.

In regard to the third part of the question, the programme of replacement must to a certain extent depend on the nature of the agreement which may be reached at the Naval Conference, and it is not possible to state in advance what it will be.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN RUSSIA

THE GOVERNMENT'S "DEEP CONCERN"

Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would take immediate steps under Article 11 of the Covenant of the League of Nations to bring before the League the question of the conditions affecting religious liberty in Russia.

Mr. HENDERSON (Burnley).—The reports current as regards the religious situation in Russia have caused widespread and deep concern in this and other countries and are receiving the serious consideration of his Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) I have grave doubts whether the course suggested by the right hon. gentleman would promote the object which he has in view, but the House may rest assured that his Majesty's Government will, when possible or compatible with the interests of those affected, use all its influence in support of the cause of religious liberty and the freedom of religious practice. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford, W., Lab.) asked whether there was not much more tolerance and liberty for religious belief in Russia today than there was under the Tsars. (Opposition cries of "Oh.")

The SPEAKER.—That does not arise.

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.).—In view of the statements and counter-statements on the matter in this country, will the right hon. gentleman instruct our representative in Moscow to report on the religious situation in Russia?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I may inform the House that I am now awaiting a report from our representative. (Hear, hear.)

BUSINESS NEXT WEEK

Mr. MAC DONALD, in reply to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), said that the business for next week would be as follows:—

Monday.—Mental Treatment Bill, second reading, and Committee stage of money resolution; Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill, second reading.

Tuesday.—Road Traffic Bill, second reading, and Committee stage of money resolution; Report stage of the money resolution relating to the Mental Treatment Bill.

Thursday.—Supplementary Estimates, including the Votes for Government Hospitality, Foreign Office; Department of Overseas Trade, Forestry Commission, Mines Department, Registrar-General's Office, Law Charges, England; and the Report stage of the money resolution for the Road Traffic Bill. If time permitted other business would be taken. (Laughter.)

COAL MINES BILL

AMALGAMATIONS

The House again went into Committee on the Coal Mines Bill, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair.

Three new clauses dealing with amalgamations and one dealing with the basis of valuation stood on the Order Paper in the name of Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), who suggested that a general debate should take place on the first of these clauses which provides for the constitution of a Coal Mines Reorganization Commission of three members appointed by the Board of Trade. This course was agreed to.

Mr. GRAHAM said that the amalgamation of collieries was considered at great length by the Royal Commission in 1925 and the arguments were summarized in one of the chapters of their report, where attention was called to the fact that there were 1,400 separate undertakings in British coal production, covering about 2,500 separate units. It was also stated that it was desirable in the public interest and for the efficiency and prosperity of the industry at home and abroad that amalgamations should take place. The Royal Commission recommended that amalgamations should be encouraged on voluntary lines, but that if after a trial period of two or three years little or no progress was being made it would be for Parliament and the country to consider what form of compulsion should be introduced. It seemed to the Government that, if amalgamation were to be approached, it would be very much better to take the structure of the Act of 1926, which, in its leading clause, contained provision for fusion or amalgamation on purely voluntary lines. It also contained a subsection under which, if any individual owner or group of owners in any district wished to promote amalgamations and other owners were hostile to the proposal, the owners who were willing could frame a scheme, have it considered by the Board of Trade, and in due course present it to the Railway and Canal Commission, and, if the Commission were satisfied that the scheme was in the public interest and was fair and equitable as between the parties affected, it would come into operation. In other words, there was contained in the Act of 1926 a compulsory element. The Royal Commission said that there should be a trial period of two or three years before the country considered whether a larger scale of compulsory amalgamation was desirable. They had now had that experience, and it would be common ground that very small progress had been made either under the voluntary provisions of the Act of 1926 or under the form of compulsion which the Act provided.

The new proposals provided a definite initiative, which passed to the new body called the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission. The ordinary process of amalgamation or fusion under the Companies Acts would continue, but he imagined that any further contribution from that side was likely to be small. There was a general concession under the Finance Act a year or two ago to the effect that in amalgamations under the Companies Act no Stamp Duty would be payable on the old capital in the fusion, but would only be payable on the new capital which was necessary for the purposes of the amalgamation. The present proposal did not rule out the voluntary contribution under the first clause of the 1926 Act. In effect, if schemes were made voluntarily, they might become operative without reaching the Railway and Canal Commission; they must, of course, conform to the kind of condition which the Bill had in mind, but they need not run the whole process of the provisions of the clause of 1926. Having regard to the fact that compulsory amalgamation was appearing on the scene, there might well be a strengthening of the voluntary contribution; and, if voluntary schemes were approved, there was the provision they would get the benefit of the exemption from stamp duty, without running the whole course to the Railway and Canal Commission, which was at present obligatory for that exemption.

OWNERS AND COMPULSION

Many owners would probably at first be hostile to compulsion, but it might be that, as the ground was surveyed, those owners would reach agreement and schemes of that kind, in which there had been a change in attitude as they proceeded, would take their place in the voluntary category, be approved, and come into operation and enjoy this right of exemption from stamp duty. The other class was the class of obligatory or compulsory scheme in which that element was applied throughout. In that case the ground would be surveyed by the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission, which would recommend a scheme to the Board of Trade. The parties had ample rights of representing their views before the Commissioners, and if they were still in dispute they had the right of carrying their case to the Railway and Canal Commission. If there was still any dispute they had the right to carry their case to the Railway and Canal Commissioners, and in a matter of that kind, while probably in substance the verdict of the statutory Commissioners would be final on the facts, the Railway and Canal Commissioners would have to determine whether the scheme was in the national interest and fair to the parties; and if they were satisfied on these two points they would approve the scheme, subject to the rights to an appeal in law which might lie with any of the parties beyond the Railway and Canal Commissioners. Assuming that no further right of appeal in law were exercised the scheme would become obligatory, and all the owners in the district would be bound by the proposition which had finally obtained the approval of that body.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.).—The right hon. gentleman does not mean that all the owners in a district would be obliged to come into one scheme?

Mr. GRAHAM.—Oh, not at all. Continuing, the right hon. gentleman said that there was provision for great elasticity, and all the conditions must be considered by the statutory Commissioners and beyond them by the Railway and Canal Commission. The Government proposed that three Commissioners should be appointed, and that they should be assisted by adequate technical and other staff, which would overtake a very large part of the work. There was some difference of opinion at the moment as to whether the number of Commissioners should be three or five, but that could be dealt with at a later stage. Whether the number decided upon was three or five the intention was to get a leading lawyer familiar with industrial and commercial practice, someone familiar with administration in colliery districts, and someone who would command general confidence on the industrial side and who had already had experience of amalgamations in other industries. It was, of course, necessary that certain conditions should be attached, such as the condition that they should be clear of any personal interest.

COST OF THE COMMISSION

The Government estimated that the annual cost of this Commission would be approximately, and very loosely, £250,000. The salaries of the Commissioners would probably be of small element in the cost; the greater part would be due to the expenses relating to the technical staff and other assistance involved. It was provided that a sum equal to the cost of the technical assistance was recoverable from the concerns which were amalgamated under the Bill, so that the cost to the State would really be the salaries of the Commissioners, and he hoped that that expenditure would be very small.

Referring to the basis of amalgamation, Mr. Graham said that he thought that there was great advantage in putting it beyond any doubt in the Act itself. The Government were willing to consider favourably a clause on the paper in the names of Opposition members which provided that the basis for valuations for the purpose of amalgamation should be that as between a willing buyer and a willing seller and that any value attributable to Part I. of this Bill—that was, the marketing schemes—or any other portion of the Bill should be definitely excluded.

He did not suggest that these proposals would remove all the difficulties which beset coal production at present. He knew that many amalgamations had taken place in industry in recent years which had been of no real benefit to industrial efficiency (cheers), which had, in fact, included capital and other arrangements which could not be defended on strict economic analysis. But if this basis was taken and the work done in the coal industry on sound lines, he hoped that they would achieve a better result. In two, three, or four years he thought that substantial progress would have been made, and that progress would be accelerated by the extent to which this compulsory element stimulated amalgamation. (Cheers.)

OPPOSITION CRITICISM

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said that Mr. Graham had explained this series of clauses to the Committee with characteristic clarity, but even he had not been able to state with any precision what these Commissioners would do or not do. Much of the suspicion which had been aroused by this clause had been due to its very sweeping character. There was almost nothing which the Commissioners might not do. He did not think Mr. Graham had any great belief in the magic of amalgamation as such. (Cheers.) It was the carefully selected and well-thought-out amalgamation which the right hon. gentleman was commending to the Committee. That was not at all the kind of amalgamation which Sir H. Samuel wished to recommend. He (Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister) was not at all sure that Sir H. Samuel did not look forward to some wholesale joining up all over the country. Along those lines nothing but disaster lay. The last things in the world that could be dogmatized about were amalgamations. Good amalgamations were admirable; bad amalgamations were worse than useless. His first proposition was that every single case had to be considered on its merits. His second proposition was that the last things that were wanted were promoters' amalgamations. These could be carried out not only by people in the City; they could come just as easily from inefficient collieries anxious to promote amalgamations with efficient neighbours. The latter was just as bad as, if not worse than, the former, because the company promoter had at least to convince the public that there was a money-making proposition, whereas the owner of the "dud" colliery would propose amalgamation which was merely going to give him longer life.

The best judges in most cases of whether amalgamation was good or bad business and was to produce economies were the people who were going to be amalgamated. Were the peripatetic Commissioners to be restrained from forcing amalgamation where none of the coalowners were willing that it should take place? He had no objection to compelling a small dissenting minority to come in on fair terms; but the proposals now made gave power to compel not only dissentient minorities but a complete aggregation of people, none of whom thought that their position would be improved. That would be expropriation without compensation. What guarantee was there that amalgamation should not be proposed except on the representation of some coalowners? What was to be done if some of the least efficient of the coalowners were anxious to amalgamate with their neighbours? If a weak pit with leases outstanding were to amalgamate with a strong undertaking a vested interest was to be given to the landlords. (Hear, hear.) The banker, instead of the doubtful overdraft on the weak colliery, would suddenly find that he had a substantial security that he never expected. The Bill was a royalty-owners' relief Bill and a bankers' relief Bill. (Unionist laughter and cheers.) In some cases an undertaking had not even got no value but was a nuisance. What would happen in the case of composite or vertical businesses, such as a steel works that had bought its own colliery?

SIR H. SAMUEL'S VIEWS

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said that the proposals constituted a very large development of policy. The world was passing through a second industrial revolution; the first substituted machine labour for hand labour, and the second was substituting large units of production for small units. The matter was summarized in a leading article in *The Times* the other day in these words:—

> Enlightened public opinion is by this time thoroughly convinced that the only real cure for industrial depression lies in radical reorganization, and in almost every one of the basic exporting industries determined efforts are being made by the more far-sighted leaders to initiate schemes of rationalization from within.

Every inquiry into the coal industry had emphasized that this process was needed there perhaps more than in any other industries. The 1925 Royal Commission was unanimous in its opinion that amalgamations were essential, and it was convinced that large-scale undertakings were definitely more prosperous than smaller ones. The Government were not only authorized to promote legislation of this sort; they were pledged to it, and it was well that they should do it now rather than later. There were not only direct advantages in amalgamations—producing on a large scale as against a small scale—but they were able to secure a much higher standard of efficiency of management, which in a complicated business like coal-mining was of the greatest importance. At present the proceeds of the industry trickled away after they left the consumer and before they arrived at the mine, and the owner and miner got much too small a proportion of the total.

Most important of all reasons in favour of large-scale productive units was the introduction of more effective and scientific methods for the utilization of coal. It was the chemist and the engineer who must rescue the coal industry, and the proper utilization of coal could only be achieved by large corporations employing large capital. No suggestions of any importance had come from the owners as to the reform of their industry. Their only proposals were lower wages and longer hours. They were convinced that if wages were lowered and hours lengthened, and the cost of production reduced, prosperity would be restored. Well, wages were lowered far more than anyone anticipated, and hours were lengthened up to the standard the coalowners desired. Yet last year was the worst year the coal industry knew, and a charitable nation had to provide hundreds of thousands of pounds for eleemosynary relief of hard-working, respectable working-class households who hated the very notion of charity and were only anxious to secure a livelihood out of their skilled work in their own industry. (Ministerial cheers.) The next method adopted to make up the deficiency was to put it on the taxpayer, and now the proposal was to put it on the consumer by raising prices. The industry asked to be left alone—to do nothing. (Laughter.) He was quite sure that the nation was not prepared to accept that policy. (Cheers.) He was strongly of the opinion that voluntary amalgamations were preferable and the Royal Commission came very definitely to that conclusion. The industry had had three years in which to reorganize itself on those lines, but the outcome had been negligible.

The reason why the State was bound to take action in regard to this industry was that our coalfields had come into existence almost haphazard. That could not be allowed to continue. This was the only important coal-producing country in the world, except the United States and our own Dominions, where there was no national communal control over the mineral itself. He thought that the Government had begun at the wrong end in not putting mining royalties under public control. He agreed that there must be compulsion on the lines proposed by the Government, but compulsion should be subject to two conditions: (1) It should not be uniform; the industry was exceedingly diverse and there must be elasticity in handling the problem; (2) the mines dealt with should receive their fair value and no more. He anticipated that there would be more voluntary amalgamations in anticipation of action under this measure. These were the reasons which led him to support these proposals, and he believed that if they were carried into effect, in a few years the whole situation might be transformed and the coal industry might once more take its place as an effective competing force among the coal industries of the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. SMITH (Yorkshire, Pontefract, Lab.) asked that machinery should be set up for dealing with the men who would be displaced by amalgamations. One Yorkshire colliery had a very creditable compensation scheme, which assured to men of 60 and 65 an income of 30s. a week, the men contributing one penny and the boys a halfpenny a week, which the company doubled. He suggested that a sum of money should be set apart, where amalgamations took place, to provide for the men who lost their employment.

RESULTS OF EXPERIENCE

THE SCOTTISH PITS

SIR R. HORNE (Glasgow, Hillhead, U.), speaking from his personal experience in the direction of a set of amalgamated coalfields, said that savings could be achieved by central selling of coal, but that far less was gained by amalgamation of coal-producing units than was gained by amalgamation in any other industry with which he was acquainted. Pits varied so much that they could not really be organized in groups as factories could in other businesses. It might, for example, be a considerable saving to close down a factory, but if a pit producing 500 tons a day were closed down it would cost at least £50 a day to keep the pit merely in maintenance. During the stoppage of 1926 it cost the coal pits of this country nearly £11,000,000 to be merely maintained. Even if they decided to stop a pit altogether they were not done with their obligations—there were leases and dead rent and perhaps compensation for putting the ground back into the condition in which they got it. Past experience in connexion with amalgamations was not encouraging. Yorkshire had the largest units, and also had a newer region in which to work. Scotland, on the other hand, had a great many small units; the seams in general were very thin and consequently infinitely harder to work. In spite of those disadvantages Scotland was mining 59 per cent. of its coal by machinery, as against 32 per cent. in Yorkshire, which applied not to the whole of Yorkshire but only to the best part. Scotland was using 3 per cent. electrical power per man employed, while Yorkshire was using only ½ per cent. In Scotland they were producing per man 335 tons a year, as against 259 in Yorkshire. He agreed that they were working half an hour longer in Scotland, but that was not nearly enough to account for the difference. On such a basis as that it was quite erroneous to argue that they would get a bigger output or more efficient mining service from amalgamations.

As to the argument of Sir H. Samuel that wonderful scientific advances had been made in Germany, the coalmasters of this country knew quite as much about all those processes. They were only waiting for the opportunity to put them into operation commercially. In the Ruhr, to which the right hon. gentleman had referred, the cost of production was higher than in Scotland, the men worked longer hours, and were paid lower wages. It was impossible to deduce from those facts that this country should go in for large amalgamations.

The proposal involved a most pernicious principle to apply to an industry, and Sir H. Samuel admitted that he would never think of applying it to any other. It would be far easier to make amalgamations among financial houses than among coal pits, but would the right hon. gentleman have liked to be compulsorily forced to amalgamate with one of the firms that had recently been in public notice? It was perfectly true that a great deal of money was lost between the pit and the consumer, but that was not going to be affected in any way by amalgamations of the coal pits. It was their selling agents that came in question when they considered how the coal should be dealt with, and at the very outside they could not save more than 1d. a ton by anything they did in the amalgamation of selling agencies. He was not surprised that the President of the Board of Trade looked askance at amalgamation from the very beginning, for the right hon. gentleman knew it did not even begin to meet the extra cost that would be put on coal by the decrease of hours. It was only under the duress of the Liberal Party that the right hon. gentleman put it on the paper. He (Sir R. Horne) did not say

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

FRENCH POLICY DEFINED

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The following statement was issued last night by the French delegation to the Naval Conference :—

The French delegation, with the same desire of coming to an agreement that inspired the recent declarations of the American and British delegations, considers it to be its duty, at the present stage of the work of the Conference, to specify its position as follows, it being understood that all tonnages are given in British tons :—

I.

France has considerably reduced her naval forces when they are compared with those of the pre-War period. In 1914 she possessed a fleet of 964,000 tons in service or laid down, plus 174,000 tons of authorized building, a total of 1,139,000 tons. To-day, either in service, building, or authorized, she possesses a fleet of 681,808 tons, that is, 457,192 tons less. On the other hand, of all the great naval nations France, in 1929, is the only one which has a Naval Budget inferior to her pre-War Budget ; it comes to 18 per cent. less.

Lastly, the naval programme adopted in 1924 by the French Government and carried out since then by annual instalments represents at its maximum, when compared with the situation in 1919, a reduction of 339,000 tons, a reduction all the more significant as the Franco-British Agreement of 1914 concerning the distribution of the fleets is no longer in force. It may therefore be said that, in the same spirit as Great Britain, and without waiting for the possible decision of the present Conference, France has already, and in a considerable measure, cut down her building programme.

II.

The state of the French Fleet on January 1, 1930, including ships in service, building, or authorized, can be summed up as follows :—

	Tons
Capital ships coming under the Washington substitution rules ..	133,136
Capital ships not under the Washington substitution rules	52,791
Cruisers of 10,000 tons (Washington)	70,000
Old cruisers with guns of a calibre over 6in.	66,963
Cruisers, destroyers, torpedo-boats, and a number of special ships (one cruiser training-ship, two mine-layers, &c.)	228,897
Aircraft and seaplane carriers ..	32,146
Submarines	97,875
Total tons	681,808

As to the above figures it should be noted that :—

(1) The capital ships not coming under the Washington rules are three pre-Dreadnought ships in service since 1911 which France was authorized to keep without prejudice to these rules.

(2) The state of the French Fleet on January 1, 1930, compared with that of August 1, 1914, shows the following differences :—

Capital ships :—Reduction of 350,860 tons.
Cruisers and torpedo-boats :—No change.
Aircraft carriers :—Increase of 32,146 tons.
Submarines :—Increase of 62,328 tons.
Total reduction :—457,000 tons.

It should be further pointed out that, of all the navies in the world, the French Navy was the only one which built no ships from 1914 to 1920, as her dockyards were busy during the whole War making ammunition for France and her Allies. That is the reason why she is obliged to keep in active service beyond the age limit an important tonnage of old ships, especially battleships and cruisers.

III.

If, as proposed by the *communiqués* published by the American and British delegations, the Powers represented at the Conference were to take as ground for their agreement the establishment of building programmes running from 1930 to 1936, the French delegation would be willing to accept this method, with the double reservation that the four other Powers would do the same and that the French Parliament would ratify the decision. The French Fleet, on December 31, 1936, might then be made up as follows :—

	Tons
Capital ships coming under the Washington substitution rules ..	156,466
Capital ships not under the Washington substitution rules	52,791
Cruisers of 10,000 tons	100,000
Old cruisers mounting guns with a calibre over 6 in.	24,850
Light ships (cruisers mounting guns with a calibre of 6 inches or under ; destroyers, torpedo-boats, &c.) ..	258,597
Aircraft carriers	32,146
Submarines	99,629
Total tons	724,479

In regard to this table the following remarks should be made :—

(1) From 1930 to 1936 France would build 240,000 tons. Out of those 240,000 tons, 43,200 would represent additional building and 196,800 tons replacement. In other words, from 1930 to 1936 France would give up 82 per cent. of her effort to the replacing of obsolete ships and 18 per cent. to additional building.

(2) The tonnage laid down before 1936 and not in service till December 31, 1936, is compensated for by the scrapping, ton for ton, of an equal tonnage of obsolete ships.

(3) As concerns capital ships, it has been understood that the displacement would be between 20,000 and 25,000 tons.

(4) In this table, as in the first, it is assumed that special ships would be distributed among the classes mentioned in the table.

IV.

Apart from those special remarks, the French delegation wishes to make two observations of a general character :—

(1) As concerns capital ships, France has not hitherto availed herself of the right given to her by the Washington Treaty of building before the Conference the 70,000 tons in replacement of the France, which disappeared in 1922, the Jean-Bart, and the Courbet, though ships in replacement of these might have been laid down as early as 1927. France is now obliged, owing to the recent appearance of a new type of battleship, to make use of part of that credit of 70,000 tons before the end of 1936, and she might be compelled to use it completely during the same period, should new ships of the same type happen to be built. Therefore, in case naval holidays should be proposed for battleships until 1936, France would be willing to accept such holidays up to a total of 105,000 tons.

(2) In view of the importance it attaches to the principle of interdependence of armaments, the French Government, in conformity with its Memorandum of December, 1929, once more insists on the fact that any decision of the London Conference about naval armaments should be taken in relation to the problem of the limitation of land and air armaments.

V.

The only suggestions and figures so far produced being those presented by the American and British delegations, acting for the two inviting Powers, the French delegation wishes to add the following statement to the reply it is now making :—

France has witnessed with warm sympathy the effort made by the United States and Great Britain to prepare, after thorough consideration of their political relations, a reduction of their naval armaments. Just as the American and British Governments were in consequence able to declare that war between the two nations was unthinkable, so France, too, is happy to declare her profound conviction that between her people and those of the United States and of the British Empire any armed conflict is equally unthinkable. Her naval programme, as well as their own, corresponds to a strictly defensive policy in conformity with the international agreements to which she is a party, particularly the Briand-Kellogg Pact.

This is why France would never be alarmed to see the United States and Great Britain either reduce or increase their respective naval armaments in order to consummate an agreement between them. In the same spirit of mutual confidence she trusts that the figures given above, as a bare statement of the national requirements she set forth at the first sitting of the Conference, cannot alarm the two other nations. She remains, as she has repeatedly declared herself to be, ready to consider favourably any form of agreement for a mutual guarantee of security the effect of which would be to transform the absolute requirements of each Power into relative requirements.

SCHOOLTEACHERS AND SPORT

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, in presenting the Charity Football Competition shield to Daubeney-road Council school at Clapton Stadium yesterday, said that he was sure every one appreciated the great work that was being done by teachers in London generally towards cultivating the sports life of London. It was not part of their normal duties in their employment under the London County Council. It was an effort which had enormously improved the schools of London.

JAPAN AND NAVAL REDUCTION

STATEMENT OF POLICY

The following is the text of the statement setting forth the attitude of the Japanese delegation to the Naval Conference which was issued yesterday afternoon :—

It is the belief of the Japanese delegation that the London Naval Conference has been convened in response to the universal yearning of mankind for the establishment of an enduring peace. Japan is determined to contribute her full share in bringing about an all-round reduction in the naval weapons of war to the end that human happiness may be increased and the financial burden of the peoples may be lightened.

In view, however, of the relativity of naval strengths against one another, Japan desires to maintain such force as will ensure safety and security of the nation—a force necessary for her national defence in the Far Eastern waters, whose tranquillity constitutes her primary concern.

The attitude of the Japanese delegation, predicated upon these considerations, may be outlined as follows :—

METHOD OF LIMITATION

Too strict an application of either of the principles of global tonnage or of division into categories would not be suitable for arriving at an agreement among the Powers concerned. The Japanese delegation is in favour of a formula which would harmonize the two extremes, allowing transfers in certain categories.

CAPITAL SHIPS

The Japanese delegation is ready to agree not to lay down any capital ships until 1936. It also deems it desirable that an agreement should be reached so as to reduce the size of capital ships to 25,000 tons from 35,000 tons stipulated in the Washington Treaty. The maximum gun calibre should be reduced to 14in. Japan advocates the lengthening of the age limit from 20 to 26 years.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

The provisions for the limitation of aircraft carriers in the Washington Treaty should be extended to those of less than 10,000 tons. The age limit for aircraft carriers of more than 10,000 tons should be lengthened from 20 to 26 years and for those of lesser types shall be set at 20 years.

AUXILIARY CRAFT

The Japanese delegation considers it necessary to hold, as has been repeatedly intimated, a strength in adequate proportion to that of the other Powers concerned. If, therefore, those Powers will see their way to reducing their strength, Japan is prepared to effect reduction to a proportionate degree.

(1) CRUISERS, DESTROYERS

Japan attaches special importance to 8in. gun cruisers and desires to maintain a minimum strength sufficient for national defence, taking into consideration the strengths held by other Powers.

The maximum individual tonnage for 6in. gun cruisers should be 7,000 or 7,500 and that for flotilla leaders and destroyers be adequately limited. It is necessary that the number of flotilla leaders be also limited. The age limit for cruisers should be set at 20 years and that for destroyers at 16 years.

(2) SUBMARINES

In view of the character of submarines, eminently adapted to defensive uses, and in view of the peculiar geographical condition of Japan, consisting of numerous widely scattered islands, the Japanese delegation is convinced of the necessity of retaining this category of war-craft. At the same time, Japan is willing to cooperate with the other Powers to regulate strictly the use of submarines against merchant marine. As to the tonnage, Japan proposes to maintain her existing strength. The maximum size of submarines shall be limited and their age limit set at 13 years.

The present strength of Japan in submarines, built and building, is just under 80,000 tons.

"COOPERATIVE" BILL WITHDRAWN

RESULT OF PROHIBITION OF POLITICAL FUNDS

As the result of the carrying of Sir Henry Cautley's amendment prohibiting the use by cooperative societies of any of their funds for political purposes, the promoters of the Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Bill have dropped the measure.

When the Standing Committee of the House of Commons which has been considering the Bill met yesterday Mr. DAVID GRENFELL (Gower, Lab.) said in view of the position the promoters had decided to withdraw the Bill. They came to the Committee, he said, with no intention of introducing any new principle with regard to cooperative societies, certainly no principle inimical to the interests of the general public, and were confronted by the Opposition with amendments destructive of all the valuable elements in the Bill. They had killed this Bill with their political prejudice. He moved that the Committee could not with advantage proceed further with the consideration of the Bill.

SIR HENRY CAUTLEY (East Grinstead, U.) denied that the Conservative Opposition had shown any hostility to the principle of cooperation. "This Bill has been killed by the Socialist Party themselves," he contended, "because they decline to accept the decision of this Committee that funds subscribed for the purposes of cooperation should not be used for the furtherance of any political party."

SIR GEORGE HAMILTON (Ilford, U.) said the charges made by the Government's supporters against the Opposition were ridiculous. If the State gave cooperative societies special privileges, such as the avoidance of income-tax, surely it was wrong that a large proportion of their funds should be used for the support of any political party.

Mr. W. S. SANDERS (Battersea, N., Lab.) said that the killing of the Bill would act as an incentive to members of cooperative societies to fall into line with the trade unions.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) asserted that there was a majority against subscribing to political funds in the cooperative movement itself. It was doubtful whether the use of the funds of cooperative societies for political purposes was really legal.

Mr. PERRY (Kettering, Lab.).—Sir John Simon and Lord Carson have both expressed the considered opinion that it is legal.

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH (Lewes, U.).—What we want is a purifying Bill—a Bill which will purify the cooperative movement and take away from it the political aspect.

The debate having been closured, amid Conservative protests, Mr. Grenfell's motion against proceeding further with the consideration of the Bill was carried by 25 votes to 16.

The Committee then rose.

M.P. MOTORIST FINED

PROTEST AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S DECISION

Mr. DERWENT HALL CAINE, M.P. for Everton (Liverpool), was summoned at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday for negligently driving his motor-car in Oxford-street on December 5. He pleaded "Not Guilty."

The evidence put forward by Mr. E. B. Knight for the prosecution was that Mr. Hall Caine disregarded a constable's signal at the junction of Wardour-street and Berners-street with Oxford-street, drove past at a speed of 20 miles an hour, and came into collision with a mail van.

The defendant said that as soon as he saw the constable's arm go up in signal he applied his brakes, but he saw the arm too late. He estimated his speed at between 11 and 12 miles an hour.

Mr. Hall Caine also said he had never had a summons like this before, and was asked by Mr. Knight about two alleged previous convictions for exceeding the speed limit. That he regarded as a different type of offence ; it was not dangerous driving.

Mr. MEAD (the magistrate).—But exceeding the speed limit is dangerous driving.

For the defence Mr. A. de Fleury, solicitor, asked Mr. Mead to say that the offence was an error of judgment.

Mr. MEAD said he could not do that. It was clear that the defendant was driving in a manner dangerous. The defendant said he had never been in any trouble, and yet it turned out that he had been summoned for excessive speed. He would be fined £7, and must pay £3 costs.

The defendant.—I beg leave to appeal.

Mr. MEAD.—I have not finished yet. I think it is a most serious thing for police signals to be disregarded. The defendant's licence will be endorsed and suspended for one month.

Mr. Hall Caine.—Have you finished now, sir? I beg leave to appeal. May I say I think it is iniquitous?

Mr. MEAD.—You must not say that. You must treat the Court with proper respect. You have a right to appeal, but it must be done in a proper way through your solicitor.

Mr. Hall Caine.—I beg your pardon, sir.

Mr. de Fleury gave notice of appeal, and Mr. MEAD gave directions for the suspension not to operate until after the appeal had been heard.

HEALTH IN WEST AFRICA

FALL IN DEATH-RATE OF OFFICIALS

PROFESSOR B. BLACKLOCK, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, in the first of the Chadwick public lectures, delivered in the lecture room of the Medical Society of London yesterday, dealt with "Health in West Africa." He said the increase of annual West African trade, from £16,000,000 worth in 1907 to £60,000,000 worth in 1927, had resulted in a large influx of white residents and involved increasing responsibility for the medical and sanitary services. He discussed the fall in the death and invaliding rate among Government officials since the beginning of the century from figures supplied by the Colonial Office, and said that it would be desirable to have similar figures for the commercial firms and shipping companies trading with West Africa.

The figures given showed that for the period 1881 to 1897 the Gold Coast officials had a death rate of over 75 per 1,000 per annum, and Nigerian officials a death rate of over 53 per 1,000 per annum. The success of the application of sanitation as a result of medical research was to be seen in the 1928 figures, which showed a death-rate for officials over the whole of the West African Colonies, including the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria, of only 6.7 per 1,000.

These remarkable results reflected the greatest credit on the medical and sanitary administration of these colonies, but they were obtained only by the cooperation of all the white residents. The European in West African coastal regions could keep free from disease only by great care of himself. By innumerable tedious devices the white man had proved that he could at least survive and work in West Africa. There was, however, a danger at present of forgetting the past, and people now were probably not so careful as they were a few years ago. The average European did not feel fit in the West African low-lying country. The climate enervated him, and he rarely had that sense of physical well-being which he enjoyed at home. Better housing and more suitable recreation would help to eliminate part of this disability.

The lecturer, in considering the problem, which he described as colossal, of trying to bring the housing, diet, and general sanitation of the native up to a reasonable standard, paid a tribute to the efforts which were being made by the Governors of the West African Colonies to raise the health standard of the natives. He instanced the survey of diseases in the Protectorate of Sierra Leone inaugurated by Sir Ransford Slater, now Governor of the Gold Coast, and the road programme of Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Sierra Leone. The provision of good motor roads would bring to thousands of natives much needed medical and surgical aid. A very great deal could be done by the education of the native in elementary hygiene. Such sanitary teaching should be given widespread in the various vernaculars, and he hoped that the mass of the natives would not be taught English before they were in a position to derive benefit from such education.

The Director-General, Navy Medical Services, introduced Surgeon-Captain S. F. Dudley, for the award of the Chadwick Gold Medal and Naval Prize of £100 for special assistance in promoting the health of the men of the Navy during the past five years. Sir James Crichton-Browne presented the awards.

PUBLICITY FOR EMPIRE

SIR C. HIGHAM ON WAY TO GET TRADE

SIR CHARLES HIGHAM, addressing the Royal Empire Society, Nothumberland-avenue, last night on "Is Publicity Good for the Empire?" said :—The industries of the Empire must organize collectively, and advertise. The way to get trade was to go after it. The cheapest and quickest way to get it was through the newspapers. Business and more business was the only way to prosperity. The Germans knew it and the Americans were after it. We must stir up the spirit of new merchant adventurers. As we fought to win the War let us fight to win in trade. No one could beat us at either game if we all tried.

"Let's get an Imperial Government that represents us all," he said. "We want the best brains in Britain to govern us—never mind their politics. Choose men who can do things. There are such men. There are real patriots among us still—men who know no fear ; men who, if given a chance, could put this country back on the map as the business Empire of the world. We need an Imperial party led by a great business man who has the courage of his convictions, and the country's need first and his own personal glory last."

NATIONAL MARK BEEF

FIGURES FOR RESIDENTIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Minister of Agriculture was asked to state the number of traders regularly stocking supplies of National Mark beef in the residential districts of South and West Kensington and in the industrial districts of Walthamstow and Battersea.

Dr. Addison, who replied for Mr. Buxton, said that the number of retail butchers' shops the owners of which had signed a statement that they were regularly stocking supplies of National Mark beef were :—South Kensington, 5 ; West Kensington, 1 ; Walthamstow, 17 ; Battersea, 14.

In reply to a question as to the percentage of hotels and restaurants in the West End of London regularly supplying their customers with National Mark beef, Dr. Addison said that inquiries made last month from the wholesale trade indicated that the percentage of hotels and restaurants in London supplying their customers with British beef did not exceed five. He did not know how much of this bore the National Mark, but since the inquiry one important hotel company had undertaken to see that National Mark beef was served in its West End hotels and restaurants.

NOVEMBER INCREASE IN TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS

The railway statistics for November, 1929, have now been published by the Minister of Transport (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.). In addition to the usual information the volume contains, in continuation of the commodity statistics previously published, particulars of the tonnage, receipts and receipts per ton-mile (at each mile up to 50 miles and in mileage groups beyond that distance) in respect of iron and steel (Class II.); meat, slates, soap, grease, and tallow ; stone, concrete blocks and slabs; sugar, glucose, saccharum, and treacle ; tar and pitch ; textiles ; timber ; vegetables ; woollen yarn, worsted, and artificial silk ; and raw wool. The total number of passenger journeys (excluding season-ticket holders) taken on all standard gauge railways in Great Britain in November was 98,797,509, an increase compared with November, 1928, of 4,936,406, or 5.3 per cent. The total tonnage of freight conveyed (excluding free-hauled traffic) was 29,533,048, an increase compared with November, 1928, of 2,565,184 tons, or 9.5 per cent.

ETON PRESENTATION TO SIR F. DYSON

In the Music School at Eton College, Sir Frederick Dyson, an ex-Mayor of Windsor, was presented by members of the College Musical Society with a pair of silver candlesticks on his resigning his connexion of 47 years with the school orchestra. DR. H. G. LEY, Precentor of the College, expressed the feelings of those present and of hundreds of former members, and asked the Captain of the School to present the gift.

SIR FREDERICK DYSON said that he had served under four Presidents and three Treasurers, and had had the satisfaction of seeing several former members of the society become "stars of magnitude in the musical firmament."

THE SEAMAN OF TO-DAY

SIR ALAN ANDERSON, speaking at the annual meeting yesterday of the Sailors' Home and Red Ensign Club and the Destitute Sailors' Fund, said that a seafaring life inevitably brought some people to hard times. After a long time under restraint seamen received their wages in a lump sum, and it was inherent that this had an upsetting effect on some temperaments. A tremendous advance had been made in the conditions of the seaman, who was now a self-respecting member of the community. The Sailors' Home in Well-street, London Docks, E., opened 100 years ago, was the pioneer institution of its kind and the first big attempt to improve the conditions of the sailor while ashore.

THEFT OF GELIGNITE

About 20lb. of gelignite, part of a stock of explosives ready for blasting in a new docks scheme, was stolen from the magazine at Surrey Commercial Docks early yesterday.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

The importance of the work of the Education Department of the High Commissioner for India is shown by the fact that during the year ended on September 30 last the number of Indian students in Great Britain was well over 2,000 ; that more than 32,000 letters were received and dispatched on matters affecting their welfare, and that the total number of admissions arranged to universities, colleges, and educational institutions was 320, without taking into account the Inns of Court, which have on their books some 540 Indian students.

These are the main statistical facts given in the Report of the Work of the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner (1s. 3d.), published to-day. In his covering dispatch to the Government of India, Sir Atul Chatterjee draws attention to the great variety of the functions of the Department and the need for efficiently maintaining it. He also notes that for the first time it has been possible to give information about the number and nature of studies of young Indians in the universities of France, Germany, and the United States. In comparison with the figures for the United Kingdom, these numbers are very small. There are 34 Indians taking courses at the French universities; 47 in Germany, and 213 in the colleges and universities of the United States. The last figure excludes a number of other Indians of student type employed in industrial and professional training.

ACADEMIC SUCCESSES

The High Commissioner observes with satisfaction the notable success obtained by many Indian students in the academic life of our universities and also the increasing number of their athletic successes. He says that much disappointment and many failures would be avoided if all students seeking practical training came to England with a clear idea of their aims and with a fixed purpose. He observes that it is a great mistake for student or parent to try to obtain conditions for practical training different from those common to British students and apprentices. Thus, many young Indians suffer from attempts to secure a training without payment of the usual premium or by asking for a wage where the trade does not ordinarily pay a wage to trainees.

Sir Atul notes with satisfaction that during the year his office was able to place as many as 145 students for practical training in different branches of engineering and technology. He is deeply grateful for the ready help given by the many firms whose names are mentioned in the report, and is hopeful that the difficulties still encountered in placing Indians for practical training in certain industries will disappear with a better understanding of how such training cements good business relations.

Note is taken of the increasing difficulty which Indian students who have obtained a sound professional or academic training in this country experience in obtaining suitable employment on their return to India. The High Commissioner realizes that the right policy for employers in India, whether Government Departments or private firms and manufacturers, is to select their employees in India. At the same time, vacancies occur only occasionally in appointments of a specialized character, and the best type of Indian students in this country, namely, the post-graduate and research scholars, are often debarred from being considered for these posts through being in England at the time the vacancy is advertised. Sir Atul Chatterjee has corresponded with the Indian Public Service Commission on this matter, and trusts that measures will be adopted that will prevent young Indians who happen to be pursuing post-graduate work away from India from being handicapped. He hopes the Department may eventually be an effective agency for bringing the qualifications of Indian students in Great Britain to the notice of employers in India.

The High Commissioner adds that parents in India too often neglect to have young students intending to come to this country medically examined with a view to their fitness for hard work in the British climate. The report shows that some cases of serious mental illness came to the notice of the Department during the year.

COMPENSATION FOR LICENCES

MAGISTRATES' VIEWS AT COMMISSION

The Royal Commission on Licensing sat at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, yesterday.

Mr. Walter Foster (chairman of the Leeds licensing justices), questioned by the CHAIRMAN (Lord Amulree) as to the manner of paying compensation to holders of licensed premises which were redundant or were regarded as unnecessary, said that compensation was paid for facilities which existed at the time when the licence ceased to exist. Licensed premises did not rank for compensation in the same way as an ordinary dwelling house which was to be demolished. He agreed with the Chief Constable of Leeds that the reduction in the amount of drunkenness was due to better facilities for healthy outdoor sport. In Leeds in 1929 393 convictions for drunkenness were recorded, that being the lowest figure since 1918.

Replying to Mr. GERALD FRANCE, Mr. Foster expressed the view that publichouses should stand no higher in value than dwelling houses when acquired by a local authority under compulsory powers for the purpose of carrying out a street improvement or any similar work.

Mr. FRANK WHITBREAD.—In your view there is no property in a licence? Mr. Foster.—Yes.

Mr. ARTHUR JENKINS.—In your opinion is it against public interest for any corporation to have vested interests in any licensed premises? Mr. Foster.—Yes.

In reply to Mr. WHITBREAD Mr. Foster said he thought "tied" houses were a disadvantage to the public. He had received a number of complaints from customers of "off licence" premises that they could not obtain the brew of beer which they preferred.

SIR EDWIN STOCKTON.—I always thought the public were satisfied with beer if they could get it at all. I was evidently wrong. (Laughter.)

Replying to SIR JOHN PEDDER, Mr. Foster said that he found it difficult to account for the fact that in an industrial centre like Sheffield there was only about half the amount of drunkenness that there was in Leeds. The only reason he could suggest was that Sheffield had been more badly hit by the trade depression than Leeds. In Leeds, despite the fact that the number of licensed houses was low in relation to the population, there were several "congested areas." In one part of the city there were 13 licensed houses within a radius of 300 yards. All the houses were apparently flourishing.

SIR JOHN PEDDER.—I suppose it is the result of the "free" beer houses which existed at one time? Mr. Foster.—Yes, very likely.

ESSENTIAL SAFEGUARDS

Sir Alfred Davies, representing the council of the Magistrates' Association of England and Wales, said that legislation and administration during the last 400 years went to show conclusively the necessity of restriction and the danger and ill results of free trade in, or undue facilities for, obtaining licences and of laxity in administration. The periods of England's degradation, economically, socially, and morally, synchronized with undue encouragement given by the State to the trade in intoxicating liquors, arising from a desire to encourage home manufacture or products, and laxity by licensing justices in the administration of the law.

The danger now and in the immediate future, he thought, was in ignoring past experience and the overwhelming body of public opinion which favoured the maintenance of proved safeguards such as the restricted hours of opening now in operation. Unless deterred by the findings of this Commission, Parliament, in a weak moment and in deference to clamour and the demand of a small, interested, and noisy minority reinforced in some cases by political pressure, might be tempted to repeat some of its past injurious and lamentable errors in its dealings with the liquor problem and to check the good done by reduction and restriction. To do so would be a colossal blunder amounting almost to a crime. He did not know a single magistrate who would be in favour of extending the present hours, which had been an inestimable source of good.

On the subject of compensation for purchased licensed houses the witness suggested that at stated intervals the owner should be required to declare the value he put on the premises and that such value should be the basis for assessing local rates and Imperial taxes. He expressed the view that licence holders often lived under deplorable conditions. The brewer owner's care was to secure in the "tied" houses as much drinking space as possible. The eyes of the licensing justices were mostly directed to the portion of the premises in which liquor was sold. As a result the unfortunate licensee and his needs as a rule received scant attention. Everyone in these days of council houses seemed to be better off than they.

Sir Alfred Davies thought that the only business permitted to be carried on in conjunction with licensed houses should be innkeeping or refreshment-house keeping. He disapproved of the practice of some corporations purchasing the licences involved when carrying out an improvement scheme. Such a practice involved "trafficking" in licences and left the door open to all kinds of "deals." The justices, too, were tempted to be deflected from their strict line of duty by such considerations as "How will our decision affect the rates?"

The REV. HENRY CARTER asked if the "tie" of a "tied house" extended beyond beer and spirits?—To everything but the sawdust. (Laughter.)

Asked if he favoured the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquor, the witness replied, "Oh dear, no, not in this country." Personally he should like to see Sunday closing in England.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

CANADA AND EMPIRE TRADE

MR. RIDPATH'S PLEA FOR A BUSINESS CONFERENCE

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Henry Ridpath, his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain on Wednesday was read by Mr. R. O. McDonald, First Vice-President.

Much of the address was devoted to the question of Empire trade. It urged that no policy of Empire trade could be satisfactorily reached without a conference of Empire business men, specially convened and representative in the widest possible sense. That conference should meet as soon as possible. It should be immune from politics and should be a direct responsibility of the leaders of industry throughout the Empire. From such a conference could arise, if found advisable, the Empire Development Board suggested by Sir Robert Hadfield, which, if put into operation, would go a long way towards bringing about a more effective use of Empire resources.

As a Chamber they were not yet in a position to commit themselves, but he thought he could say that they were committed to the cardinal necessity of an effective Empire scheme which involved the abandonment of a rigid free trade policy for one more in keeping with the needs of the situation. It was to be hoped that the economic conference to be held later in the year would do something to solve this question. Public opinion was ready for action, and he believed it would very shortly demand action. Canada, like the rest of the Dominions, had sought a closer understanding with the Mother Country, but in the way of understanding there had always been the stubborn insistence upon a fiscal policy, which, to say the least, had not stood the severe test of post-War conditions.

The address went on to speak of the progress of general conditions in Canada. There was every indication that the position of her international trade would be maintained. Canada's total trade for the fiscal year 1929 was valued at $2,654,452,000, the largest for any 12 months period on record. The import figures were $1,265,679,000, and the exports $1,388,777,000. The total trade of Canada with the United Kingdom for the fiscal year amounted to $598,659,000. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at $194,021,000, as against $185,896,000 the previous year, an increase of 4.4 per cent. The total exports from Canada to the United Kingdom for the year amounted to $431,669,000, showing an increase over 1928 of $18,006,000, or 4.6 per cent. From these figures it was proved that progress was being made in the development of Anglo-Canadian trade.

At the meeting of the Executive Council of the Chamber, Mr. C. J. Smith, European Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways, was elected president. Mr. R. O. McDonald, European general manager of Massey Harris, Limited, was re-elected first vice-president ; Mr. H. M. D. Hayens, of the Federal Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, was elected second vice-president ; and Mr. John Anderson, of Jenkins Brothers, Limited, was re-elected honorary treasurer.

FOREIGN BUTTER SOLD AS ENGLISH

MISLEADING LABELS

The Empire Day Movement, which is associated with the Royal Empire Society, announces that with the object of inducing the Government to take effective action against the practice of selling blended butter, predominantly foreign, under labels and in packets which suggest English origin, a memorial has been signed by representative organizations and members of Parliament of all parties. The memorial, which has been sent to the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Agriculture, the chairman of the Empire Marketing Board, and the chairman of the Food Council, is as follows :—

In the interests of the butter-consuming public, as well as of agriculture and the promotion of Empire trade, we, the undersigned, call the attention of the Government to the continuance of certain practices to which allusion is made in the fourth report of the Imperial Economic Committee. In paragraph 243 the report says :—

> Blended butter is at present sold under various proprietary brands. In certain cases these brands embody the names of counties or districts which are known to be important agricultural or dairying areas in the Home Country. The suggestion inevitably conveyed in such cases to the bulk of the consumers must be that such butter is of English origin.

We wish to urge that action along the lines suggested in the report be taken to ensure that all butter sold to the public shall be so marked that the buyer will not be misled in regard to the origin of the product and be thereby induced to pay a price substantially in excess of its value.

Our opinion is confirmed by preliminary results of the Empire Marketing Board's National Butter Survey, undertaken to show the distribution of foreign and Empire butter in the retail shops of this country. Those results clearly indicate that packet butters are highly popular and command prices 3d. or 4d. per lb. higher than those of Empire butter sold in bulk, and as high as those of genuine English farmhouse butter. The majority of these packet butters probably come within the category referred to in the report of the Imperial Economic Committee, and it is also undoubtedly true that a large number of the public are buying foreign butter because they are misled, either by the wrappers used or by the statements of salesmen, into the belief that it is English.

Urgency is lent to this memorial by the fact that during 1929 there was a marked increase in the importation of butter in bulk from foreign countries. Yet this butter, except in the case of one country, is rarely seen under its own name in the retail shops, and there is abundant evidence that a very large proportion of the butter from these countries is sent to butter-blending factories in well-known dairying centres in the Home Counties and the South-West of England and emerges thence in wrappers bearing rural addresses and in many cases county brand names which are clearly suggestive of English origin, thus grossly deceiving the consumer.

Taking the average price of blended packet butter as being 3d. a lb. more than the average market value of the constituents, foreign or otherwise, used in the butter—and we believe that this is a conservative figure—and accepting the calculation of experts that 80,000 tons of butter a year is used for blending, it will be seen that British housewives are paying for this pseudo-English butter approximately £2,250,000 more than its intrinsic value.

From the farmer's point of view, it is clear that the reputation of world-famous butter centres is being exploited for the promotion of the sale of imported butter and therefore *bona-fide* English butter producers in those areas must ultimately suffer considerably from the loss of such reputation. Moreover, practices of the kind referred to will also entail a loss to agriculture generally.

In the interests, therefore, alike of consumers and producers in the Home Country and the Empire overseas, the signatories feel it their duty to urge the Government to take immediate steps to prevent the wholesale deception of the public by the practices condemned by the Imperial Economic Committee.

(Signed) J. Sanderman Allen, chairman of Council, Royal Empire Society ; W. A. Wayland, chairman of the Empire Day Movement ; Katharine Atholl ; Ellen Wilkinson ; Gwendolen Ivengh ; E. Picton-Turbervill ; Binkey ; Douglas Newton ; Dorothy C. Peel, vice-pres. gen. British Housewives' Association ; Margaret MacLean, hon. secretary, League of Empire Housewives.

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Letters to the Editor

THE DORSET COAST

A GEOLOGICAL RESERVE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Again I am attracted by one of your wonderful pictures—that of Corfe Castle. You have allowed me, in days gone by, to join with others in protection of our English Lakeland—even to advocate, as did the late Lord Bryce, some form of protective reservation of the region. May I now add my support to those who would protect Dorset against vulgar intrusion, and even go further and make public the burning desire that has been in my mind during little short of 40 years? This is nothing less than that the coast, from the Poole estuary to about Weymouth, be made a National Reserve and protected against all building within sight of the shore.

In days gone by I have walked the whole of our English coast, from the Tyne to the Bristol Channel, along the coast-guard path, even trespassing when necessary to keep within sight of the shore—carrying a camera, and photographing whatever section I wished to preserve in memory. No other section of the coast surpasses that of Dorset in beauty; in interest, there is not one that is its equal. I did most of my walking advisedly, to study the geology, and thus became an expert geological photographer. I spent several seasons on the Dorset coast with the distinguished chalk geologist, the late Dr. Arthur Rowe, of Margate, with the object of illustrating the Dorset section of his great memoir on "The Zones of the White Chalk of the English Coast," published by the Geological Association in 1901. Beginning little short of 40 years ago, during about 20 years every year I took my family either to Swanage or to Lyme Regis, and from these two end-points explored every foot of the intervening Dorset coast.

We all know that we can no longer speak of our "sceptred isle" as

This other Eden, demi-paradise,

* * * *

This precious stone set in the silver sea.

"This Eden" is much sophisticated, the "paradise" given over to "motoriety" and "carbarians"! Worst of all, I think, the "precious stone" is fast losing its facets. Take Swanage Bay; the photographs I first took of it show no houses upon the Wealden Cliffs; there was not a house visible on the heights of Lulworth Cove to spoil the coastline; Worbarrow Bay was without brick disfigurement.

It is not only necessary to have reserves for animals and trees; to prize paintings; and maintain museums and ancient monuments. Being an island we need to preserve relics of the characteristic feature of our island coastline. The urge to the sea, to get away from the horrors of the town, is becoming so overmastering that everywhere the shores are being defaced and deprived of their natural form and beauty. We must keep a bit here and there, if only to show what a natural coast is like when the children go down from the schools, where they have heard tell of such things in their geography lessons.

The British Isles are the most wonderful region in the world geologically. The coloured map published by the Geological Survey is one of the most beautiful of known maps—it displays such marvellous variety. Nowhere else in the world is variety of geological structure more perfectly, more wonderfully, more beautifully displayed than along the Dorset coast. In the past, the region has been one of great disturbance. It is folded and faulted in every direction, so that every form of deposit is brought into view in orderly succession. Starting at Bournemouth on the Bagshot sands, the most recent of our English deposits, going west we pass through a complete succession of strata down to the red Rhaetic beds near to Lyme Regis. Everywhere the natural processes of denudation are clearly brought out in the regional contours. The few miles of coastline, in fact, constitute Dorset a veritable pocket-borough of geology. To-day, geology is neglected in the schools, yet it is the key to our Empire, to agriculture, to mining. We cannot long afford to put the science aside. If our politicians, in the past, had had any knowledge of geology (and agriculture) they would never have exchanged Java for Ceylon.

It is on all these grounds that I not only join in deprecating undue intrusion into Dorset but plead also for the national reservation of a reasonable strip of the coast, as a future demonstration ground, so that it may retain its beauty unadorned and be kept open to seeing eyes—a picture of geological evolution.

Your obedient servant,
HENRY E. ARMSTRONG.

MARION'S TORTOISE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Several letters that have recently appeared in your columns indicate that there is considerable public interest in the specimen of Marion's Tortoise which has just been presented to the Natural History Museum. Your readers may therefore like to know that the animal is now exhibited temporarily in the Central Hall of the Museum, pending its transfer to a permanent position in the Reptile Gallery.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. W. PARKER, Assistant Keeper in Charge of Reptiles.
British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell-road, S.W.7, Feb. 12.

RUPERT BROOKE MEMORIAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There are probably others, including some members of the Royal Naval Division, who missed, as I did, the Press notice about a memorial to Rupert Brooke to be erected on the Island of Skyros, and who, admiring the expression which he gave in his sonnets to the spirit which animated the generations who took part in war, would like to subscribe.

The memorial is to take the form of a statue by an eminent Greek sculptor, to be erected on a base of marble which the islanders of Skyros will provide. There could be no site more fitting than the remote valley near the sea in this rocky and beautiful island where he was buried. The idea of this memorial originated among Rupert Brooke's admirers abroad; it has been warmly supported by M. Venizelos, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Ian Hamilton, and a host of distinguished men of letters; and I understand that only about £500 is required from admirers in this country. Cheques should be sent to the Manager, Midland Bank Limited, 337, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.3, and crossed "P.E.N. Rupert Brooke Memorial a/c."

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR ASQUITH.
28, Sussex-square, W.2, Feb. 13.

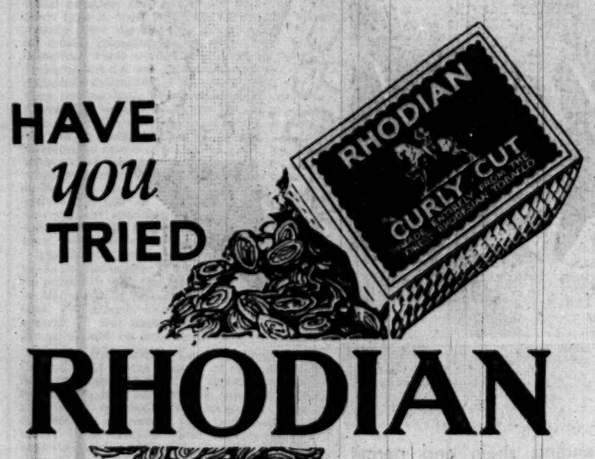
JURIES FOR DIVORCE SUITS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your law columns there have lately been reported a number of cases in which common juries have awarded damages to husbands petitioning for divorce. It is well known that the money is often used for the benefit of the wife or children. The purport of this letter, however, is to inquire whether the summoning of common juries in the High Court to assess damages, which is generally a mere matter of form, need be continued. The parties usually ask for a jury and the petitioner states in his petition the sum which he claims. The adultery charged is invariably admitted and in many instances the amount to be paid is agreed before the hearing. But the jury have to sit through the case and be addressed on the question of compensation. It is rare indeed that they return a verdict for any other than the agreed amount. For how should they know the circumstances better than the parties? If by some strange chance they award a higher sum than the amount claimed in the petition, the enthusiastic surplus will be disallowed. It is not likely that they will grant a lower sum.

Sometimes counsel will ask that the jury should be discharged and that the Judge should exercise the discretion which is vested in him and assess the compensation. Is it not better that he should always, where the charge of adultery is undefended, either determine the amount or simply award the agreed sum than that the apparent farce of summoning jurors in all cases should be gone through that they might express their own opinion in exceptional instances, and return a formal answer in what seems to be the overwhelming majority of cases? Could any petitioner seriously complain? A great deal of inconvenience would be saved, as well as much time and money. Can anyone give the proportion of cases in which damages are agreed to the number in which they are contested?

Your obedient servant,
MIDDLE TEMPLE.



PITHEAD PRICES OF COAL

THE LOWER GRADES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A statement in the Edinburgh speech of the President of the Board of Trade, reported in your issue of the 8th inst., prompts me to refer to a phase of the coal question which, though of fundamental economic importance, appears to have escaped the attention of the many protagonists for and against the Coal Mines Bill. Mr. Graham alludes to the fact "that considerable quantities of coal at the pithead are being sold either at a definite loss or at an unremunerative level." He rightly attributes the parlous state of the coal trade to this unfortunate debit in the industry's profit and loss account, but, in common with others, he omits to point out that the portion sold below cost price, which at most pits amounts to from 25 to 30 per cent., or more, of the total output, is of a particular kind, and that it is composed of certain grades different from those which are sold above the average cost of production. The higher priced grades from any one colliery have, therefore, to carry all overheads, plus the losses on the low-grade portions, before a net profit can be earned.

It is manifest that, except within certain limits dictated by market conditions, these differences in price cannot be due to "an indiscriminate competitive scramble," but must have a deeper lying economic cause. In explanation, I venture to suggest that the intrinsic value of the lower grades happens to be less than the average cost of production per ton of total output.

The portion sold below cost price, mainly slack or duff, is usually high in ash and has consequently an inferior heat value. The obvious remedy is to "up-grade" this unremunerative portion by eliminating its mineral impurities, and thus raise its value above the level of the mean cost of production. This can now be done commercially, so that the cost of the cleaning operation and the loss of tonnage fall well within the increment in value. Moreover, the refuse obtained can be used for steam raising at the colliery, while away from the colliery when left mixed with the good coal its insignificant heat value is nullified by the expenditure on its transportation and the disposal of ashes. The large industrial consumers of these cheap grades of coal, the iron and steel, gas and electric industries can then afford to pay enhanced prices for such clean coal of vastly improved quality. Both producer and consumer stand to gain by the transaction; the community at large will benefit by the abatement of the pollution of air with dust and sulphur, the only losers being the transport services, by reason of the reduction in traffic of rubbish.

As, for reasons too hackneyed to be reiterated, we may not expect in the near future an expansion in the consumption of coal, as any excess likely to be required can be easily met by the installed capacity of the world's producing coalmines; and as, furthermore, costs of production have practically reached an irreducible minimum, the salvation of the industry must lie in the improvement of the quality of its products and particularly in the enhancement in value of the unprofitable portion rather than in the creation of artificial price barriers. Therefore, legislation which would base, say, a quota system on mere tonnage without regard to relative values would stultify any attempts at improving the quality and thus raising the monetary return for the products of the coal industry.

Yours faithfully,
R. LESSING.
13, Chesham-place, S.W.1.

CHILD ADOPTION IN CEYLON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the letter which Lady Simon contributed to your columns on the subject of child slavery which exists under the guise of domestic service under certain conditions in Ceylon.

It is a matter for regret that Lady Simon's recent remarks in this connexion should have been misinterpreted as meaning that Lady Simon was suggesting that child slavery is universal, or even general, in Ceylon. Nothing could be further from the truth, and I feel sure that Lady Simon never intended to convey such an impression. Any one who knows anything of social and economic conditions in Ceylon cannot fail to appreciate that there are no working-class children in the world who are better cared for in every possible respect than the children of the labour force on the tea and rubber estates. Government regulations provide for their feeding, their housing, their education, their medical attention, and the age at, and circumstances in, which they may be allowed to work. Speaking with a first-hand knowledge of a not inconsiderable number of estates, combined with information which is otherwise at my disposal, I have no hesitation in saying that the regulations are conscientiously observed by those who control the estates. All who visit tea and rubber estates in Ceylon cannot fail to be impressed by the healthy and happy condition of the children.

In certain other quarters, however, there unquestionably is what amounts to slavery of a truly terrible type, and it is obvious that it was this Lady Simon had in mind. I refer to the acquisition of young children—many of them mere babies—as domestic servants by sections of the Cingalese—very largely the poorer classes who desire to employ servants but cannot afford to pay wages. I have no hesitation in saying that this is a pernicious and, all too frequently, an inhuman system. Children of tender years are "acquired," either by purchase or by adoption, and thereafter are condemned to drudgery in which, at best, they are Cinderellas, and at worst, slaves. Of the former we hear little; by the latter we are from time to time shocked when terrible cases come before the police courts. Prosecutions in the courts have shown that sometimes these hapless mites are brutally thrashed; sometimes they are burned by red-hot irons and firebrands; sometimes pins or needles are thrust between their finger nails and the flesh; sometimes hot chillies are rubbed into their eyes. Almost invariably they are overworked; in innumerable cases they are underfed. I have never known a case where they received any wage.

Let me quote four cases that have found their way into the police courts. A five-year-old boy—servant of a clerk—had a rattan chair placed on his head, with a heavy rock on the chair. The boy was made by his employer to sit and rise alternately. A pin was stuck into one of his fingers and he was burned with a match. The Government District Medical Officer of Health, who subsequently examined him, found that he had 35 injuries on his body, including pin-pricks and burns. (Fined Rs.100, with three weeks' imprisonment.) A girl of 10 years of age was unmercifully caned, then burned with heated oil, and an irritant was applied. Not content with this the dastardly employer let loose a swarm of red ants on the poor child's body. A 10-year-old girl was tied to a pillar, mercilessly caned, and then shut in a room for three days without food. Another young girl was burned with a heated spoon, and her feet tied together. Later she was suspended from a rafter. These are only typical of many cases that could be quoted, and it must always be remembered that the number of cases which come into the Courts is small when compared with the cases of gross cruelty which unquestionably occur.

In a large measure the system owes its prevalence to the fact that while there is in Ceylon a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, there was, until recently, no organization for the protection of children. Recent exposures have so thoroughly aroused public opinion that there has been formed a Child's Protection Society. The *personnel* of the organization is a guarantee that much good will be done, but it will be impossible to help a considerable number of these hapless drudges for the simple reason that their existence and whereabouts are unknown. If the distressing system is to be checked, legislation restricting and controlling child adoption will be necessary. His Excellency the Governor intimated the other day that legislation is contemplated, but in Ceylon legislation is often contemplated for many years before it is introduced. If the heartfelt and timely protest Lady Simon now makes does anything to stimulate action which will alleviate the pitiful lot of these poor domestic slaves, generations of poor Ceylonese will owe Lady Simon a deep debt of gratitude.

Yours, &c.,
E. P. B. BROCKWELL, Editor-in-Chief, *Times of Ceylon*, Colombo.
Speen House, Portman-mansions, W.1.

BIRDS OF ST. JAMES'S PARK

Your Correspondent's interesting account of the birds of St. James's Park reminds me that, 40 years ago, one of the keepers there explained to me that the violent struggles among the birds for the food thrown to them by the public was due, in part at any rate, to their wish to be independent of the official daily meal authorized by the Treasury, having learnt by experience that such occasions were sometimes utilized to reduce their number by capture.—Mr. H. SHAND, Albany, W.1.

ECONOMICS IN WHITEHALL

CENTRAL ADVISERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Surely your well-informed correspondent "Econax" rather misses the point of the new Economic Council. By parity of reasoning, when the Committee of Imperial Defence was being formed, he might have written, as "Militax," to point out that there were already two Departments of State wholly devoted to giving advice on problems of defence and many sections and officers in other departments concerned with particular aspects of defence.

The fact that so many Departments of State are already concerned with economic problems and make provision for considering them, so far from being an argument against the step now taken by the Government, is one of the strongest arguments for that step. It shows how the work of Governments is increasingly impinging upon the economic life of the nation. Economic problems, however, run into one another quite as much as problems of defence, and cannot all be dealt with satisfactorily either by experts whose prime duty is to particular departments or by inexpert Cabinet Committees. Central advisers in addition to departmental advisers are indispensable.

It may be granted to "Econax" that if "the Chief Economic Adviser to H.M. Government" were in a position to live up to his title either he or the Economic Council and its staff would be redundant. The actions of successive Governments, however, during the past 10 years, speak more loudly than words to show that they have not regularly been guided by comprehensive views in the economic sphere. The need for getting Governments somehow to see the economic life of the country steadily and see it whole is imperative and urgent.

Whether the new machinery now established will accomplish this difficult object can only be determined by experience. It may be suggested, however, as likely that the accomplishment of this object will depend, as do most things in this country, less on the form of the machinery adopted than on the spirit in which the machinery is worked. The present Government at least have shown the right spirit; they and their advisers deserve every credit both for recognizing the need of new machinery of some kind and for taking so definite a step towards meeting the need.

Yours, &c.,
W. H. BEVERIDGE.
The London School of Economics, Houghton-street, W.C.2, Feb. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Lloyd George Liberals will be divided in opinion on the new Economic Council. Some of them will be flattered that the Government has adopted their idea; others will be annoyed at the flagrant stealing of their thunder. But in view of the vigorous mobilization of economic meddlers, now in progress, as indicated by your correspondent "Econax" in *The Times* to-day, would it not be convenient to adopt some simple scheme of classification as with the military forces, and let the new Council be known as, say, the 17th/41st? Something of the kind becomes the more necessary when on reference to the Lloyd George Yellow Book we notice that this Council is only part of a bigger scheme and will not be able to function satisfactorily without (1) an Economic Policy Committee, (2) an Economic General Staff, and (3) a new Governmental Statistical Service (page 120, "Britain's Industrial Future").

Yours, &c.,
ERNEST J. P. BENN.
Bouverie House, Fleet-street, E.C.4, Feb. 13.

STARLINGS AND HAWKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One sunless autumn afternoon I was following a road across level grass. A low sky of curdled white cloud was flecked by a large flight of starlings moving in open order on a wide front at about 60 yards elevation, each bird keeping station. Suddenly, from nowhere—probably from the cloud—a male peregrine had fallen into the midst of the flock like a shell, struck at a bird, missed, banked, struck at a second, and a third, as vainly. I heard no outcry, but by some telepathy the attack was already known to the flock ahead as well as to those behind, and from every side birds were rushing at the aggressor, and in a few seconds had "balled" upon him as bees upon their queen, closed their wings, and in a black, compact, unfluttering mass as big as a bushel measure were falling from the sky earthward with fast-increasing momentum. Before his case became too desperate the falcon struggled out and escaped with empty talons. But the main components of the "ball" seemed unaware of his departure; the dark mass rushed suicidally to within a couple of feet of the ground before miraculously flattening out, disintegrating and flowing away over the bents like spilt ink, as I remarked at the time, before rising, and resuming their interrupted evolution. No crippled bird was left on the ground, nor was any unable to follow on.

Exactly what the manœuvre intended is impossible to say. If it meant killing the hawk by dashing him to earth it failed; if it aimed at giving him the fright of his life it probably succeeded; but the precision, daring, and promptitude of the onset were remarkable, and the dexterity with which the phalanx "dismissed" marvellous. I have never seen this evolution repeated and should like to know if another observer has had a similar experience. More recently upon a brilliantly sunny winter forenoon I watched a rough-legged buzzard pass close above the vane of Christ Church, Reading, accompanied by a small and vociferous mob of starlings, which swept across and across his path, keeping just above him without disturbing the slow, regular strokes of his broad wings. From his almost wholly white under-side I judged him an adult Norway bird, a Lemming-eater from the Dovrefjeld, without any interest in starlings. He ignored them.

Yours, &c.,
H. M. WALLIS, M.B.O.U.
Reading, Berks, Feb. 10.

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY ROBBERY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The following letter, signed and sealed, from Dr. Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, an Old Wykehamist, to Sir William More, High Sheriff for the Counties of Surrey and Sussex in the reign of Elizabeth, may interest your readers.

Yours faithfully,
M. DE HAVILLAND.
The Ladies' County Club, Winchester.

After my verie hartie comendations; this gentleman my ould acquaintance, not long since riding towards London happened within yor allotement to be robbed of his money and other things; in the prosecution of the hue & cry as he taketh it, the Country omitted some part of their dewtie, whereby he thinketh they rest chargeable with his losses, nowe for that he is a stranger unto you, hath requested my letters only to pray yor lawful favour towarde him, for some reasonable restitution to be made him by the Countrie with out further trouble or suite in lawe; Wherein if it shall please you to steed him upon my motion I shalbe very willing to requite the same as occassion shall be offered. And even so I comitte you to the protection of the heavenlie Grace: Waltham this 3: of Julie 1598.

Yre verie lovinge frinde
THO: WINTON.

To the right worshippfull my verie loving frinde Sir William Moore Knight.

Points from Letters

McKENNA AND SILK DUTIES

Secrecy as to Budget detail is to prevent undue advantage being taken of previous knowledge. Knowledge of the abolition or retention of the McKenna and silk duties will confer no advantage to the individual, but will remove uncertainty, one of the greatest drawbacks to business. The Cabinet must have decided this question, and an absurd fetish as to Budget secrecy should not be allowed to stand in the way of an immediate announcement.—Mr. ALFRED HICKS, 6, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

BUY BRITISH

As the representative of a group of Empire producers may I express on their behalf their appreciation of the encouraging message conveyed to them at the Mansion House on Wednesday by the Lord Privy Seal, when speaking at the inaugural meeting of the National Roll of Buyers of British Goods? Mr. Thomas referred to the intimate connexion existing between the policy of British buying and unemployment. A very cogent example of this occurs in the industry with which I am identified. Southern Rhodesia returns to the United Kingdom no less than 13s. out of every pound she receives in payment for Rhodesian produce. In contrast 3s. 6d. for every pound spent with her is the measure of America's reciprocity. In these circumstances there is a temptation to calculate the millions by which the wages fund at home would be swollen were Great Britain's tobacco supplies drawn solely from Empire sources.—Mr. PHILIP GRIBBLE, United Kingdom representative of the Rhodesia Tobacco (Growers) Association, 63, Cadogan-place, S.W.1.

THE NEW CHARING CROSS

I rejoice to see the conference report on the scheme for putting Charing Cross Station on the Embankment, which is now, I hope, dead. Why cannot the new station be put just opposite Waterloo Station, on the east side of Waterloo-road, between Stamford-road and Wootton-street? It could be on the same level as Waterloo, with foot bridges to connect them; and the tubes could be diverted to be under the road between them.—Mr. J. R. YOUNG, 8, Clarence-square, Brighton.

ST. PETER IN THE EAST, OXFORD

Repairs have become necessary to the Church of St. Peter in the East, Oxford, which is one of the oldest and not least interesting relics of Medieval Oxford. It contains good examples of the four periods of Gothic architecture; of the Norman there are the fine doorway, the vaulted chancel, and the crypt—a unique feature; in Early English there is the Lady Chapel, built and used by the founder of St. Edmund Hall; in Decorated the stately north aisle, and in Perpendicular the west end and sundry windows. The architect (Mr. T. Harold Hughes, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., who has recently done notable work at Corpus and Merton Colleges) has thoroughly examined the building, and reports that to put it in a proper state of repair, outside and inside, a sum of about £600 would be required. And if the crypt also were restored, which is desirable to preserve it from damp and to show its original condition, a further sum of £235 would be needed. Thus, with the probability of a few minor repairs being found to be necessary as the work went on, we require about £900. As the actual population of the parish is small our resources are quite insufficient without outside aid. Contributions may be sent to Barclays Bank, High-street, Oxford, for "the repair fund of St. Peter in the East," or to me.—The REV. A. H. STANTON, St. Peter's Vicarage, Oxford.

THE COCKNEY'S "R"

The Cockney is not alone in his bad treatment of the letter R. In Mayfair R is silent in such words as here and fire, which are pronounced heah and fiah, and harper is pronounced very like ahpah, as the Mayfair H is a feeble thing. Is one habit worse than the other? As an Irishman I pronounce my R's clearly, and recently when discussing English pronunciation with a Dutchman he questioned my R's and read an extract from a book on phonetics by an eminent English authority to prove his point. To my amazement the writer used the heah to heah style of pronunciation. Whither are we tending? Foreigners frequently tell me that they can understand the Irish and Scots better than the English. Of course, the reason is we sound our R's.—Mr. J. W. FITZGERALD, Copenhagen.

STUDLAND AND SHELL BAY

Surely your correspondent Mr. Feasey is incorrect in referring to the few having their pleasure on Studland Heath to which the many are equally entitled. This charming corner of Purbeck has been easily accessible for many years. One has only to spend a short time on the green at Studland on a fine summer day for, I think, adequate proof that, of the many holiday people who come there from Bournemouth or Poole, the majority of them do so either by water direct or after crossing from Sandbanks in one of the many motor-boats plying there, by shore from Shell Bay; and this would equally apply to what was happening 10 years ago. But the charm and beauty of Studland will have gone for ever if the Poole Harbour Bridge is built.—Mr. F. C. ADNITT, Glenside, Alumhurst-road, Bournemouth.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

Some years ago a new vicar arrived in the Cornish town in which I was then living, and in the course of his first sermon said that he wished to be regarded as "Vox, non persona." The local paper headed its report "Not a Purse-owner."—Mr. C. H. FOX HARVEY, 25, Rodwell-avenue, Weymouth.

WOMEN CARILLONNEURS

I would like to point out that there is another woman carillonneur in this country. She is Miss V. M. Carrier, aged 20, the deputy borough carillonneur of Loughborough, a position she has won by merit. Miss Carrier, through the courtesy of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, gave a series of recitals on the New Zealand War Memorial Carillon at the North East Coast Exhibition, where she won a host of friends by her delightful manipulation of the bells. One of her recitals was broadcast from Newcastle on August 31. At the present time Miss Carrier is giving recitals on the new carillon which has been installed in St. Mary's Church, Lowe House, St. Helens (see *The Times* of January 6). I believe I am correct in stating that there are only three professional carilloneurs in this country, Mr. Jordan and Miss Carrier, of Loughborough, and Mr. Ball, of Bournville.—Mr. G. H. CARRIER, Armoury Gardens, London-road, Shrewsbury.

CHURCHES IN SOUTH INDIA

Is not Bishop Welldon inaccurate when he writes:—"According to the draft scheme of reunion it will be the rule that all ministers of the United Church shall, after an interval of 30 years, be clergymen who have been episcopally ordained"? It is one of the chief objections to that scheme that all through the 30 years' interim Presbyterian ministers from Scotland, Congregational ones from America, Lutherans from Germany, and Wesleyans from England will be pouring into South India, none of whom will have been, or will be, episcopally ordained; and these representatives of great Nonconforming bodies will continue to govern the policy and control the finances of their various societies. Nor is there any security that this state of confusion will end with the interim period. The first amendment of the scheme which the General Synod of Bishops in Calcutta have just passed is that "the complete eventual adoption of an episcopally ordained ministry is to be made clear." If this can be accomplished, then the other difficulties can probably be surmounted; but at present the foreign missionaries form the crux of the whole problem.—REV. JOHN A. SHARROCK, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Worcester.

"THE LUMINOUS PAGE OF GIBBON."

Can Mr. Dawes be right in thinking that an orator like Sheridan can actually have spoken the words, "peruse the annals of Tacitus, read the voluminous page of Gibbon," and that the printer changed voluminous to luminous? Certainly Gibbon, who was present, did not think so, for he was so pleased with the compliment that he referred to it in his memoirs. The fact seems to be that Sheridan actually used the word luminous; but after the speech was over, on being asked how he could apply such a word to Gibbon's work, he wittily said, in a half-whisper, "I called it voluminous." This is Sheridan to the life! (See memoir by G. G. S. prefixed to the Bohn Edition of Sheridan's Dramatic Works, 1869, pages 128 and 129.)—Mr. A. L. FELKIN, Mershire Lodge, Marlborough-road, Bournemouth.

NELSON'S STYLE IN LETTERS

I have in my possession a letter addressed to James Hume, Esq., dated December 3, 1803, and signed "Your obedient servant, Nelson." As it shows the great admiral's kindly interest in his ex-Service men, it may be worth recording. It is as follows:—"My Dear Sir, The bearer William Daseny is the person I beg'd leave to recommend for your kind offices. He is a worthy good man and an old seaman who has often fought by my side. Your kind assistance for this poor fellow will truly oblige, your obedient servant, Nelson."—Mr. H. STUART PAGE, Stanley Place, Warrington.

TURNPIKES AND TOLLS

I can remember the turnpike gate which existed—up to about 1865, I think—in Kensington High-road, between Queen's Gate and Kensington High-street.—Mr. MORGAN WILLIAMS, New University Club.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

CHEST HOSPITALS

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and Diseases of the Chest, BROMPTON.
Sanatorium: Frimley, Surrey.
GREATLY NEEDS HELP. 500 Beds constantly occupied.
Annual Expenditure, £89,000. Only fixed income, £7,000.
Address Secretary, Brompton Hospital, London, S.W.3.

HELP THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL CITY ROAD, E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
NEEDS £12,500
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME.
£20,000
to re-open THE CONVALESCENT HOME, closed for lack of funds.

CANCER

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for incurable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM.
Bankers—Coutts & Co. *Secretary*—J. Courtney Buchanan.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.)
The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a Form of Bequest can be obtained.

FOR SAILORS

Do you KNOW that three-quarters of the food which enters your home comes from overseas?
Do you THINK of the loyal fellows who brave hardships and danger to bring you the *necessities of life?*
Do you HELP the world-wide efforts made for the welfare of the seamen by
The **BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY**
Please send to SIR ERNEST W. GLOVER, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial Road, London, E.14.

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-patients in 1928, 94,411.
414 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

All who would protect little children from brutality and neglect are asked to help
The N.S.P.C.C.
WM. J. ELLIOTT, Director, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, Victory House, Leicester Sq., London, W.C.2.

FOR THE POOR

Pathetic instances of hardship and mental anguish are revealed by the Church Army's efforts among those who fall by the way.
THE CHURCH ARMY
asks for YOUR help. Any gift gratefully received by PREB. CARLILE, *55, Bryanston St., London, W.1.*

GENERAL HOSPITALS

ROYAL NORTHERN Hospital, Holloway, N.7,
The Largest General Hospital in North London,
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) *for LONDON-in-ESSEX*
Under H.M.'s Patronage.
NOW IN THE MAKING.
". . . . this new hospital has no roots and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can . . . ."
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 18.12.29.
Become a Founder or Subscriber.
Communications to SIR CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2.
An additional annual income of
£7,500
is required to maintain the New Extension, which provides 60 additional beds, a number of which are reserved wholly for cases of accident and sudden emergency.
WILL YOU PLEASE HELP?
Annual Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by the Chairman.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL 700 YEARS.
Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
Secretary—A. B. P. IRWIN.

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Its funds are low. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Secretary—G. E. Maude, Esq.,
50, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS

THERE IS NO CHARITY MORE WORTHY OF SUPPORT THAN THE
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, London, W.
Founded 1856.
Engaged upon restoring sight to the Blind and preserving failing sight. It was insolvent 14 years ago, and owed £10,000. It now possesses assets of £20,000, but is faced with the imperative need of rebuilding at a cost of £40,000.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

THE
LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to the Chairman, J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

THREE POINTS
1. Many unhappy little ones have lost home, health, and happiness.
2. Four thousand of these have found them again in the Children's Home.
3. Your generous help is the means of their continued security.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE (*Founded by Dr. Stephenson*)
Principal: REV. W. HODSON SMITH.
Treasurers: (The Rt. Hon. LORD WAKEFIELD OF HYTHE, C.B.E., LL.D. (Sir THOMAS BARLOW, Bt., M.D., F.R.S.
Chief Offices: HIGHBURY PARK, LONDON, N.5.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP
164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,100 CHILDREN.
PLEASE SEND A GIFT.

The WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY
has received over 33,500 children and now has nearly 4,800 in its care.
Please send a gift to the Rev. Dr. Westcott, Secretary, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11 (Bankers: Barclays Ltd., Kennington), and so help this work, which
MEANS SAFETY FIRST FOR THE COMING GENERATION

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY
AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
A PIONEER SOCIETY WITH EXPANDING ACTIVITIES AMONG POOR & CRIPPLED CHILDREN. GENEROUS SUPPORT IS EARNESTLY INVITED.
JOHN KIRK HOUSE, 32, JOHN ST., W.C.1

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES
8,000
children always being supported.
Please send a gift of 10/-
to help feed the Largest Family in the World during the Winter.
Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed, may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

· HEART ·

PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

FOR WOMEN

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1
70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
(Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.)

FOR SEAMEN

THE MISSIONS to SEAMEN,
The Sailors' friend and home in 113 Ports all over the World, urgently needs your help.
STUART C. KNOX, Secretary.
11, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.2

HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT

FAIRBRIDGE FARM SCHOOLS
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
FOR DESTITUTE BOYS AND GIRLS
From smoke-grimed cities of the Homeland to "a land of boundless opportunity."
SUNSHINE, EDUCATION, FARM TRAINING, AND A CAREER.
*Cheques, etc., payable CHILD EMIGRATION SOCIETY crossed, and addressed Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., etc., Savoy House, 115, Str

REFUSE DISPOSAL

BRADFORD SYSTEM IN BERKSHIRE

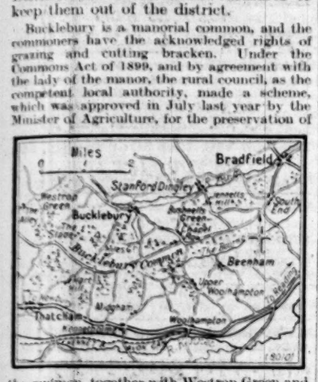
GYPSIES PROHIBITED ON COMMON

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFIELD, BERKS, FEB. 13

Gypsy caravans have been banished from Bucklebury Common. This delightful and extensive open space in Berkshire, with its fine trees and stretches of gorse, has for many years been a popular camping ground of nomads, particularly in the winter months, but now there is not a van on the land. The gypsies have become a nuisance, and the Bradfield Rural District Council has taken measures to keep them out of the district.

Bucklebury is a manorial common, and the commoners have the acknowledged rights of grazing and cutting bracken. Under the Commons Act of 1899, and by agreement with the lady of the manor, the rural council, as the competent local authority, made a scheme, which was approved in July last year by the Minister of Agriculture, for the preservation of



the common, together with Westrop Green and Bushbells Green, and the protection of commoners' and manorial rights. The scheme gave the council power to make by-laws for the prevention of nuisances, and a few days ago the regulations as prepared by the local authority were passed by the Minister of Health.

THE NEW RULES

Through the powers obtained it will now be possible to prevent camping or the lighting of fires on the common. There are also regulations prohibiting the deposit of rubbish, the taking of turf, injury to trees, gorse, and heather, or the use of the common for the landing or departure of aeroplanes except in the case of accident. But the by-law which chiefly affects the gypsies states that "a person shall not without lawful authority draw, drive, or cause to be driven on the common any carriage, cart, truck, caravan, motor-vehicle, or other vehicle," the only exception allowed being invalid chairs and perambulators. It is considered that the regulation is effective for its purposes, and I heard of gypsies who were turned away at the end of last week. In the villages near to the common there is a feeling of satisfaction that the caravans have been expelled. The gypsies are not liked by the Berkshire people, and if some of the complaints may be founded on suspicions rather than facts, it is undoubtedly true that the use of the common for camping by wandering families has been accompanied by the disfigurement of a beautiful open space with litter.

One of the first actions taken by the Bradfield Rural Council when the by-laws were approved was to begin to clear up the accumulated refuse, including quantities of house rubbish, lying under trees, on the grass, and among the gorse. A varied collection of old iron, empty tins, worn-out boots, battered hats, tattered clothing and similar refuse has been collected and piled in small dumps by the roadside, and this week the dumps are in turn being transferred to a brightly painted new covered motor-dustcart. The clean-up of the common and other open spaces of the district is associated with a larger sanitary scheme for the regular collection of refuse throughout the council's area.

BRADFORD TIPPING SYSTEM

As the result of a suggestion made by the Ministry of Health, the authority has decided to adopt what is known as the Bradford tipping system, which is attracting considerable attention in the North of England. Refuse, including trade refuse, is collected and taken to a number of tips. It is deposited in layers, 6ft. deep and 24ft. wide, the sides being built to an angle of 40deg. All tins are filled with ashes or earth and placed at the bottom of the tip, together with any bulky articles. By this method, which avoids hollow spaces in the dump, the nuisance caused by fires and rats is prevented. The tip is finally covered with a few inches of earth or other suitable material.

The sanitary inspector to the council, after a visit to Bradford, reported that before the system was adopted the cleansing department of Bradford found difficulty in obtaining suitable land for tipping. Confidence is now so well established that owners are eager to have their land improved in this way, and there is at present a waiting list of over 20 different sites with a total estimated tipping capacity of 390,000 loads. All tipping is done with a definite object, such as the provision of cricket and football fields, tennis courts, private lawns, and gardens. The use of destructors has been discontinued in Bradford.

The system will be started in the Bradfield district next month, and it is anticipated that it will be possible to collect from 80 per cent. of the houses in the area. The annual cost of tip scheme is estimated to be equivalent to a rate of about 1½d. in the pound, and in the case of a house with an assessable value of £10 a year would work out at 3d. for each fortnightly collection of rubbish. Lovers of Bucklebury Common will benefit by the removal of a temptation to residents to throw unwanted litter, sometimes under the cloak of darkness and sometimes openly, behind convenient bushes.

LONDON WASTE IN ESSEX

IMPROVED METHODS OF DUMPING

The Minister of Health in March last year appointed a Departmental Committee to consider a report by Mr. J. C. Dawes, the Inspector of Public Cleansing of the Ministry, which condemned the dumping of great quantities of London household refuse on the north shore of the Thames within the county of Essex. The work of the Committee was delayed by the death of its chairman, Sir John Gatti, but sittings have now been resumed and inquiries are being actively directed which it is hoped will lead to useful recommendations for dealing with an urgent problem on comprehensive lines. There is no present indication, however, that a report may be expected at an early date.

Borough councils for the most part are inclined to wait to learn what remedies are proposed by the committee, but some authorities, and particularly the Corporation of London, have in recent months carried out experiments based to some extent on the Bradford system, a method of handling refuse which is attracting much attention.

It is considered that the immense tonnage of the refuse of London precludes the complete adoption at Hornchurch and other places of the Bradford system, but some of the features are being tried with modifications to suit the situation presented.

The County Medical Officer for Essex said yesterday that there had been a considerable improvement during the last few months in the methods of dumping refuse brought to his area. One or two firms of contractors were spending a good deal of money to reduce unpleasant conditions, and the scheme which is being tried by the London Corporation of covering refuse with 2ft. of earth was doing good. There remained the problem of the deposits of 20 years' standing, and at present it seemed as though these old dumps would remain a perpetual eyesore.

The improvement in tipping refuse, too, was far from general. London boroughs put the work out to contractors and washed their hands of the business. It was possible that there would have to be some kind of rationalization. If the whole of the dumping was carried through by one firm the thing could be done properly. It would cost money, but a careful contractor to-day was discouraged when he saw other firms proceeding in the old ways. The Medical Officer added that up and down Essex they had begun, through local authorities, a number of town and village dumps which were being treated on the Bradford model, with excellent results. The system seemed to be a most promising development in sanitary science.

SOUTH HORNCHURCH DUMPS

Two important dumps in the South Hornchurch district show the effect of preventive measures which are being taken towards the elimination of smoke and flames and to make house refuse innocuous, and it is now thought that the London Corporation experiment may have considerable influence on the disposal of refuse. The point is made that land contiguous to the river banks is low lying, and for industrial development must be raised above the high-water level. If the down-river areas are to become available for sites for manufacturing purposes some form of raising the land is essential. There is a growing volume of opinion that the Bradford system is harmless, and except that the method employed at South Hornchurch involves a greater depth of refuse and there is no division of the dumps into strips, the covering and enclosing of the refuse is on similar lines.

The Hornchurch dumps have a maximum thickness of 20ft., there is an admixture of excavation earth, a final sealing of the surface, and a diagonal covering of the sides with earth to a thickness of 2ft. to 3ft. It is submitted that the experimental work has shown that this use of excavation material entirely obviates combustion and does away with liability to infestation by rats.

It is to be regretted that the efforts which are being made to bring remedial measures to the Thames-side problem are at present limited in their application. Expression has been given to a feeling that no local authority has a right to create a nuisance by dumping refuse within the area of another authority, but this view may not be taken by the Departmental Committee in the case of the huge problem presented by London refuse. Bradford, too, has shown that refuse tips can become an asset, and in the Yorkshire town there is actually a waiting list of applicants who have offered sites for tips.

MR. BALDWIN'S VISIT TO ULSTER

LIST OF ARRANGEMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, FEB. 13

Mr. Baldwin will address the delegates of the Ulster Unionist Council to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin will reach Belfast in the morning, travelling from London by the Liverpool route. Immediately after their arrival in Belfast they will leave for Mountstewart, Co. Down, where they will be the guests of Lord and Lady Londonderry.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Baldwin will attend the Ulster Unionist Council luncheon at the Belfast Plaza. Lord Londonderry will preside at the luncheon, and it is expected that Mr. Baldwin will speak at some length in response to the toast of his health. Mr. Baldwin will afterwards return to Mountstewart, but he will be back in Belfast at 8 p.m., as he has accepted an invitation to a reception that is to be held at the Plaza by the Ulster Unionist Labour Association. The chairman at this gathering will be Mr. J. M. Andrews, Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland, who is president of the Association. Mr. Baldwin, it is expected, will address the gathering at 9 o'clock.

On Saturday Mr. Baldwin will leave Mountstewart at 11 a.m., and will visit the new Northern Ireland Parliament House under construction at Stormont. Subsequently he will inspect the Belfast City Hall and later will be entertained at luncheon in the Reform Club. Mr. Baldwin will return to London on Sunday night *via* Heysham.

PARROT DISEASE

SUSPECTED CAUSE OF A DEATH IN HOSPITAL

A death suspected to be due to parrot disease (psittacosis) has occurred at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mr. Clive B. Heaton, a member of the Wimbledon Borough Council and the Surrey County Council, died in the hospital late on Wednesday night. A post-mortem examination is being held definitely to establish the cause of death.

A member of Mr. Heaton's household stated that shortly before Christmas Mr. Heaton had eight parrots and two monkeys as pets. Mr. Heaton, who was 50 years of age, was a consultant engineer and a partner in an engineering firm.

In a statement issued yesterday on parrot disease the R.S.P.C.A. urge everyone to realize that the disease cannot come from any bird which has been in the possession of the owner for some time, unless it has been in contact with a recently imported bird. Consequently there is no justification for turning away pet birds. "Statements," it is added, "have appeared in the Press to the effect that people who have foolishly become panic-stricken are sending their parrots to dealers, who will naturally only find other homes for them. This is entirely unnecessary and might lead to needless suffering to the birds themselves." If owners wish to part with their parrots arrangements for a painless death in the lethal chamber can be made on application to the nearest R.S.P.C.A. inspector.

A husband and wife were reported at Blackburn yesterday to be suffering from parrot disease and were admitted to the Corporation Infectious Diseases Hospital. Other cases of illness are under investigation.

*** In *The Lancet* this week a group of investigators at the London Hospital give their reasons for believing that psittacosis is due to a filterable virus.

MOTOR HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

POSITION OF DEALERS AND FINANCING HOUSES

Judge Shewell Cooper gave judgment in the Mayor's and City of London Court yesterday for the United Counties Trust, Limited, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., who sued Mr. F. P. Cleaver, of Hailsham-avenue, Streatham, S.W., for £24 1s. 8d., balance of instalments due under a hire-purchase agreement relating to a motor-car.

The defendant had returned the car after he had had it three months and had been allowed a credit by the plaintiffs for its then value; but the defendant set up the plea that he was not liable to pay the money claimed because when he received the car from a firm of motor dealers it was not in accordance with their statements.

JUDGE SHEWELL COOPER said that such transactions were not easy for the ordinary layman to understand. He thought it would be a good thing if a man who was going to buy a motor-car were told that the agreement regarding the purchase by instalments was the only contract with the financing house, who were not responsible in any way for the condition of the vehicle at the time of purchase or for anything said by the motor dealers respecting it. In such transactions the motor dealers, except in very special circumstances, were not in law the agents for the financing house. A claim by the latter could not be resisted upon the ground that misrepresentation had been made by the motor dealers.

JUNIOR IMPERIAL LEAGUE

Recruiting campaigns are to be conducted in Yorkshire and North Wales by the Junior Imperial League. The campaign in Yorkshire will begin to-morrow, and will continue till Saturday, March 1. Lord Feversham, president of the Yorkshire Federation of the League, will address meetings at Huddersfield, Bradford, and Leeds, and on Thursday, February 27, several M.P.s and prospective candidates will address meetings of young voters. The campaign in North Wales will open next Monday with meetings at Wrexham, Bangor, Colwyn Bay, and Welshpool. Lord Castlestewart, M.P., will speak at Wrexham, and on the following night at Ruthin. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., will speak at Colwyn Bay on March 3.

THE BLASPHEMY BILL

In a petition sent to Ulster Unionist M.P.s the Ulster Women's Unionist Associations state that they note with regret and apprehension the Bill at present before the Imperial Parliament to amend the Blasphemy Laws. "We fear the result of this Bill will be in effect to licence blasphemy and blasphemous teaching. Our attention has been drawn to the irreligious trend of many Socialist and Proletarian Sunday Schools in England and Scotland in which efforts are being made to eradicate belief in Christian doctrine from the minds of children. We are of the opinion that the passing of this Bill would greatly facilitate such irreligious teaching and undermine the only sure foundation of national life—namely, Christianity." They strongly urge members to oppose the passage of the Bill into law. Among the signatories are Lady Carson and the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.

LONDON TELEPHONES

TOLL CALL DEVELOPMENT

The Post Office has issued a "Statement of Telephone Progress in the London Area during the Year 1929."

The outstanding features of the year, says the report, were the great increase in the range over which telephone communication is possible, the rate of development of oversea telephone traffic, the extension of automatic working, and the introduction of the "personal call" service which enables a subscriber to pass a telephone call for the particular individual to whom he wishes to speak. Additions were made to the list of countries in Europe with which communication is possible from Great Britain; the Transatlantic service to North America is available to most of these countries *via* London. The total number of telephones (exchange and private) in the London area at the end of 1929 was 661,977, representing an increase of 47,794, or 7.8 per cent.

The report emphasizes that in dealing with the rate of growth it should be remembered that subscribers, not only in London but in the United Kingdom generally, do not appear to make as much use of the telephone as subscribers in some other countries. For example, the use of the long-distance telephone system by trade representatives in America as a substitute for visits to secure sales finds little or no counterpart in this country. Neither is the telephone used locally for shopping and similar purposes to anything like the extent to which it is used elsewhere. Special telephone facilities have been designed for "order departments" of large business houses.

The number of private branch exchanges at present in use in the London area is 28,086, of which 27,954 are operated manually and 132 are automatic.

TOLL EXCHANGE

It is part of the general policy of the Post Office to extend, as far as is economically possible, the area served by the Toll exchange, and in pursuance of this policy, 221 lines to various provincial towns were transferred during the past year from the Trunk to the Toll exchange. As a result of this transfer, the traffic handled in the Trunk exchange has been reduced to some extent, and this has enabled improvement to be effected in the methods of handling the longer-distance calls. The average number of calls of all classes handled in the London Trunk exchange daily during 1929 was 60,000.

During 1929, a substantial reduction in charges for trunk calls was made in respect of calls to towns more than 200 miles distant. The Toll exchange now serves the South-east portion of England, from Aldeburgh and Felixstowe on the East to Portsmouth and Milford on the South Coast. The northern boundary of the area embraces the towns of Diss and Bedford, and the Western boundary includes Bicester, Basingstoke, and Southampton. The more rapid service possible under Toll conditions has resulted in a marked increase of telephone traffic in the area transferred. The total traffic dealt with daily in the Toll exchange was 122,125 calls, representing an increase of 27 per cent. over that of the previous year.

The number of local calls originated during the year 1929 was 647,631,825, an increase of 9.3 per cent. over the figure for 1928. The operating staff (day and night) employed in the exchanges in the London Telephone Area is now 11,700; an increase of 700 as compared with the previous year.

The number of "phonograms" (*i.e.*, telegrams handed in by, or delivered to, the public by means of the telephone) shows an increase of 8.6 per cent. over the number dealt with during the previous year. Plans are being considered for a new and enlarged equipment of this service.

Substantial progress has been made in the conversion to automatic working of subscribers' lines within the 10-mile radius from Oxford-circus. Approximately one-quarter of the total originated calls in the London area are now dealt with wholly or partially on automatic equipment.

A large array of other facts is reviewed in this report, which is the work of the Controller of the London Telephone Service and the Superintending Engineer, and was prepared primarily for the London Telephone Advisory Committee.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT BILL

CASE OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

The Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Musical Copyright Bill sat again yesterday.

At a previous sitting Sir William Jarratt, of the Board of Trade, pointed out that under the Bill the same fee was to be charged for the performance of a symphony at the Albert Hall before 10,000 people as for a performance in a village hall holding 100. A flat rate of 2d. per printed copy was fixed by the Bill for performing rights.

The Bill also provides that every printed piece of copyright must bear a copyright notice about the rights of public performance.

The first witness was Mr. Arthur Towle, who appeared as the representative of the Hotels and Restaurants Association. "I desire," he said, "to call the attention of the Committee to the necessity for an alteration of the existing conditions under which music is played in hotels and restaurants, in the interests, I suggest, both of those whom I represent and of composers." There repeatedly had been a great deal of difficulty in connexion with the question of the infringement of copyright. The Hotels and Restaurants Association represented 670 establishments in England and Wales and 165 in Scotland, and included the catering activities of the four railway groups and two of the principal steamship companies.

"The real trouble in the matter," he said, "is the impossibility of knowing what is and what is not copyright music, coupled with the activities of the Performing Rights Society in the past. Our submission is that the time has come for an alteration in the present law so that fees payable by hotels and restaurants for performing rights should be placed on a satisfactory basis and paid without deduction to the composers, which, so far as the Hotels and Restaurants Association can ascertain, is not the case under existing conditions."

FIVE POINTS

His association's reasons for suggesting an alteration in the law were:—

(1) The hotel and restaurant people do not know what music the Performing Rights Society controls or what authors or what publishers, and the society have refused to give a complete list, when asked, of the music they control or to allow their registers to be examined.

(2) There is nothing to prevent any company or society controlling a quantity of music from levying toll upon every hotel and restaurant as well as the Performing Rights Society.

(3) The public do not go to hotels or restaurants to hear specific music performed, but to dine and dance, and in most cases where tunes are played on public demand these tunes have been popularized by having been played previously in dance halls and restaurants and not mainly by presentation in theatres and concert halls.

(4) The fees charged as things are at present are entirely in the discretion of the Performing Rights Society, and they can charge what they like, and, in his experience, fees charged in the last 15 years have continually increased, and until quite recently no basis whatever was laid down by the society, which merely charged an arbitrary amount.

(5) The minimum fee of five guineas charged by the society at the present time is too high for small country hotels and restaurants in England and Scotland, where, perhaps, an orchestra plays only once or twice a year, and more often than not plays music most of which is not under the control of this society, although possibly during the year a few pieces controlled by the Performing Rights Society may be included.

Mr. Towle thought they could make a friendly arrangement with the copyright owners in the country if they could make it all-embracing.

Mr. George A. Hotter, secretary and manager of the Licensed Victuallers Defence League of England and Wales, supporting the Bill, said that they took strong objection to the levying of fees where a customer casually played a piano or sang a song, or where a song was played by means of a mechanical instrument.

The Committee adjourned until next Thursday.

THE INSURANCE STRIKE

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has intervened in the dispute between the Cooperative Insurance Society and the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, as a result of which the agents of the society have been on strike for a week. The Council offers mediation and asks the directors and the union to appoint representatives to meet a sub-committee of the Council, "with a view to arriving at a settlement." It is expected that the invitation will be accepted.

CRUFT'S DOG SHOW

FINAL DAY AND FURTHER AWARDS

Cruft's Dog Show, which concluded yesterday at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, was attended by some thousands of visitors.

Judging continued throughout the day, and the feature of the evening was the keen competition for the silver trophy for the best dog or bitch in the show among the winners of breed championship certificates. The judges were Mrs. H. Fraser, Major Harding Cox, Mr. T. Marples, Mr. A. Croxton Smith, and Mr. Calvert Butler. After the preliminary judging the decision rested between Luckystar of Ware, a cocker spaniel owned by Mr. H. S. Lloyd, of Ickenham, Middlesex, and Ch. Heather Necessity, a Scottish terrier owned by Mr. R. Chapman, of Glenboig, Scotland. The former had won championships at other shows, but not at Cruft's, where the latter carried off the trophy last year. The judges were divided as to the merits of the two dogs, and finally, by three votes to two, gave the award to the cocker spaniel.

The following is a further list of the principal awards:—

INTERNATIONAL BRACE CLASSES.—SPORTING DOGS, other than terriers (Judges, Major Harding Cox, the Rev. E. Needham-Davies, and Major P. C. Hayward).—1, Mr. J. V. Rank; 2, Miss M. F. and Miss H. M. Loughrey; 3, Mrs. V. Berdoe-Wilkinson.

NON-SPORTING DOGS, other than toys (Judges, Mr. T. Marples, Mr. Croxton Smith, and Mr. Frank Butler).—1, Mr. G. Stewart; 2, Mr. C. D. Roth; 3, Mrs. H. L. Cochrane.

TERRIERS (Judges, Mr. F. Calvert Butler and Mr. A. W. Simmonds).—1, Mrs. O. E. Williams; 2, Mr. D. T. Roberts; 3, Mr. G. Davidson.

TOY DOGS (Judges, Mrs. H. Fraser, Mrs. E. D. Bendel, and Mr. Frank Butler).—1, Mrs. W. Langdon-Thomas; 2, Mrs. A. M. Raymond-Mallock; 3, Mrs. M. Barwell.

THE PUPPY INTERNATIONAL (Judges, Mr. T. Marples, Major Harding Cox, and Mr. F. Calvert Butler).—Open Class for any variety.—1, Mr. H. L. Cottrill's Pewick Cocktail; 2, Mr. A. Peace's Pilot of Devoir; 3, Mr. J. V. Rank's Cloghran of Ouborough.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL CLASSES (Judges, Major Harding Cox, Mr. T. Marples, and Mr. Calvert Butler).—PUPPY DOGS AND BITCHES.—1, Mrs. M. F. Sheffield's Hillgarth Blue Countess; 2, Mr. A. Peace's Pilot of Devoir; 3, Mr. J. V. Rank's Cloghran of Ouborough. OPEN CLASS, Dog or Bitch.—1, Mr. R. Chapman's Ch. Heather Necessity; 2, Mr. T. H. Moorby's Stainton Statesman; 3, Mr. C. Wood's Ch. Nizam of Woodhouse. BRACE CLASS, Dogs and Bitches.—1, Mr. J. V. Rank; 2, Lorna Lady Howe; 3, Mrs. V. Berdoe-Wilkinson.

Other awards are:—

ST. BERNARDS (Judge, Mr. W. Butler).—Championship, Dog, Mrs. E. K. Staines's Abbotsmoe Benedick; bitch, Mrs. E. K. Staines's Abbotsmoe Sheila.

MASTIFFS (Judge, Major Harding Cox).—Championship.—Dog, Mrs. E. G. Oliver's Joseph of Hellingly; bitch, Mrs. L. Wood's Honor of Hellingly.

GREYHOUNDS (Judge, Mr. T. Marples).—Championship; Dog, Mr. A. Peace's Daybreak of Devoir; bitch, Mr. A. B. Fish's Penwortham Perfection.

LABRADOR RETRIEVERS (Judge, the Rev. E. Needham-Davies).—Championship.—Dog, Lorna Lady Howe's Ch. Benimbrough Tangle; bitch, Major H. Twyford's Throne of Whitmore.

ENGLISH SPRINGERS (Judge, Mr. E. Trimble).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. D. McDonald's Ch. L'ile Fipoon; bitch, Mr. T. Meageen's Ch. Admiration of Solway.

COLLIES, confined to members of London and Provincial Collie Club Show (Judge, Mr. A. Hyslop).—Special Prizes.—Mr. G. E. Deane's Ch. Fashions Superior Won the President's Cup and the Ethnar Park Cup for best dog or bitch, the Beaulieu Idylle Silver Salver for best rough, and the Morton Shield for best rough bred by a member; Mr. R. Rudman's Seedley Solicitor won the Allsher Trophy for the best maiden dog or bitch and the Westcarr's Cup for the best novice or dog.

FOX TERRIERS, Smooth (Judge, Mr. A. E. Bishop).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. J. Borthwick's Darian; bitch, Mrs. H. B. Marsden's Autumn Tint.

BORDER TERRIERS (Judge, Mr. David Black).—Championship.—Dog, Mrs. A. Forster's Ranter; bitch, Captain J. R. Renwick's Jedworth Bunty.

IRISH TERRIERS (Judge, Mr. Justice Hanna, Irish Free State).—Championship.—Dog, Alt. J. C. Hinds Hitchcian Malone; bitch, Mr. F. M. Barr's Ch. Brantvale Belle.

KERRY BLUE (Judge, Mr. Justice Hanna).—Championship.—Dog, Mrs. I. Dunsterville's Kingston Hero of Cheriton; bitch, Mrs. V. E. Handy's Princeton Blue Blossom.

WELSH TERRIERS (Judge, Mr. W. Pierce-Williams).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. W. D. Price's Vaynor Again; bitch, Captain W. Hall Savage's Buddug.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS (Judge, Mr. F. R. Smith).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. W. J. Onions's Gardener's Perfection; bitch, Mrs. M. E. G. Mead's Sudston Princess.

DACHSHUND, SMOOTH (Judge, Lieutenant-Colonel Spurrier).—Championship.—Dog, Mrs. B. Huggins's Firgem; bitch, Mrs. M. A. Gilligan's Judushka.

SCHIPPERKES (Judge, Mr. S. Crabtree).—Championship.—Dog, Mrs. M. H. Killick's Ch. James Rose; bitch, Mrs. A. E. Baybutt's Lady Pomfine.

FRENCH BULLDOGS (Judge, Lady Kathleen Pilkington).—Championship.—Dog, Mrs. H. L. Cochrane's Bonhams Bobby; bitch, Mrs. C. Townsend Green's Barkston Eugenie.

SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS (Judge, Mr. J. W. Marples).—Championship.—Dog, Mrs. F. Baker's Uam-var of Houghton Hill; bitch, Miss J. A. and Miss E. M. Allen's Tilford Tinette.

PUGS (Judge, Mrs. E. M. Power).—Championship.—Dog, Mrs. C. Demaine's Dark Drummer; bitch, Mrs. V. Curtis's Penelope's Girl of Inver.

JAPANESE (Judge, Madame D'Antonio).—Championship.—Dog, Miss L. H. Crouch's Ch. Sir Gugnune; bitch, Miss Crouch's Chittojodan.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS (Judge, Mr. S. Crabtree).—Championship.—Dog, Miss K. Hannam's Ch. Final Choice of Harford; bitch, Mrs. C. Wilkinson's Gigolette.

POMERANIANS (Judge, Mrs. E. D. Bendel).—Championships.—Mrs. J. Dickins's Brilliant Imp and Miss M. Fountain's Damie.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS (Judge, Mr. J. Dunman).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. J. Hardman's Ch. Teddy Boy; bitch, Lady Edith Windham's Ch. Wendham Beauty.

PEKINGESE (Judge, Mrs. Henry Fraser).—Championship.—Dog, Mrs. H. Gambier's Ch. Bon Dah of Kingswere; bitch, Miss McQueen's Ch. Nan Poo Ta Tzu.

CHOW CHOWS (Judge, Mrs. E. M. Jones).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. T. W. Carrey's Demson; bitch, Mrs. V. A. M. Mannooch's Ch. Choonam Brilliancy.

GOLDEN RETRIEVERS (Judge, Major P. C. Hayward).—Championship.—Dog, Mrs. Cottingham's Ch. Diver of Woolley; bitch, Mrs. Cottingham's Merry Rose of Woolley.

FIELD SPANIELS (Judge, Mr. E. Trimble).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. J. Tweddell's Beeding Battle; bitch, Mrs. Croston's Morweena.

COCKER SPANIELS (Judge, Mr. H. Scott).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. H. S. Lloyd's Luckystar of Ware; bitch, Mr. C. Taylor's Dunford Joy.

CREATING A "SENSATION"

YOUTH'S ALLEGED CONFESSION OF ARSON

At the Salford (Lancs) Police Court yesterday ALFRED CLARK, 18, of Leonard-street, Pendleton, was remanded until to-day on a charge of maliciously setting fire to a quantity of straw at the works of Messrs. John Moores and Co., electrical manufacturers, of Ravald-street, Pendleton.

It was stated that on Monday morning there was an outbreak of fire at the works and £1,000 worth of damage was done. The origin of the fire could not be traced. On Wednesday two police officers visited the works and were told that Clark had been struck down and bound hand and foot. Clark, it was alleged, told a workman who released him that he was knocked down by a man, who also gagged him with a handkerchief. He was taken to the police station and there said: "It is all bunkum what happened this morning. I will tell you about the fire as well."

It was alleged that he made a statement that he set light to the straw and bound himself up, as he wanted to "create a sensation." He was "fed up" with his job.

L.N.E.R. ENGINE NO. 10,000

AN EXPERIMENTAL RUN

The London and North Eastern Railway engine No. 10,000, the unusual design of which has attracted much attention, made a trial run yesterday from Darlington to London, drawing 20 empty coaches weighing about 518 tons. Stops were made at Doncaster and Grantham, and a signal stop made the arrival at King's Cross a few minutes later than the scheduled time.

The first coach behind the engine was a dynamometer car equipped with instruments which enabled observations to be made by experts of the various matters of engineering interest which were the subject of the run.

COUPLE FOUND DEAD IN HOTEL

Late last night a man and woman, who were found dead earlier in the day in a gas-filled room at a residential hotel in Euston-road, were identified as Victor Howard Gale, aged 30, of Harcourt-road, West Ham, and Nellie Richardson, aged 22, of Hastings-road, West Ham.

They arrived at the hotel on Tuesday and signed the register as Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of Reading, saying they did not know how long they would be in London. Yesterday morning, as they did not put in an appearance at breakfast-time, a maid went to their room, and, failing to get any response to her knocks, entered and found them lying on the floor. A doctor, who later examined the bodies, said the couple had probably been dead for some hours.

THE DISCOVERY OF BONES AT SOUTHAMPTON

Although the police are continuing their inquiries into the discovery of bones in a trunk in a contractor's yard at Hampton Park, Southampton, the suggestion of a crime is very largely discounted by the statement of a workman named John Gillibrand, that the bones were given to him by a fellow workman who knew of his interest in anatomy. The Coroner, however, has called for a report on the remains and it is possible that an inquest will be held. The examination will be made by the senior police surgeon, Dr. Seagar Thomas. The police, who believe the bones were recovered in the course of excavations, are endeavouring to discover the man who gave the bones to Gillibrand, who is at present an inmate of the Royal Southampton Hospital.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended February 1 were 1,241,157, making a total sold of 948,061,609.

COAST EROSION AT BRIGHTON

MUNICIPAL CASE FOR SEA DEFENCE SCHEME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, FEB. 13

The need of a cliff protection scheme in order to protect the main Brighton to Eastbourne road was mentioned at the Government inquiry here into the Brighton Corporation's application for a loan of £206,000 for sea defence work between Brighton and Rottingdean.

Mr. J. H. Rothwell, Town Clerk, and Mr. David Edwards, Borough Surveyor, pointed out that erosion along the cliffs in question was proceeding at an alarming rate of 3.7ft. per annum. At one point near Roedean School the coast road was within 20ft. of the edge of the cliffs, while at other places there was a margin of only 30ft. They said that the Government had already agreed to bear 62 per cent. of the cost of the scheme, providing that 30 per cent. of the labour engaged was drafted from distressed areas.

The scheme provides for the building of a new sea wall at the foot of the cliffs and for a series of concrete groynes, which will act as breakwaters. Steps will also be built into the sea wall to a point above high-water mark to save people from being trapped by the tide.

Mr. Rothwell said that but for the Government grant the corporation would probably have proceeded with the scheme themselves, carrying out the work in sections. He also mentioned that a bigger scheme, which, besides protecting the cliffs from erosion, would have provided Brighton with a vast undercliff drive, had been abandoned owing to the cost, which would have been about £1,500,000. The only opposition to the scheme came from Mr. Charles Luker, a resident at Rottingdean, who urged that in dealing with the matter the corporation should provide cliff protection not only between Brighton and Rottingdean but should continue the scheme as far east as Saltdean.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENGLISH

TEST PAPER ANALYSED BY EDUCATION DIRECTOR

In a report on the annual schools examination in 1929, presented to the Leicestershire County Council Education Committee by its Director of Education, comments are made on the tests given in arithmetic, English, composition, spelling, and reading.

The most general criticism of the English paper is that it was too long. Apart from this, says the report, the paper proved an excellent test. Nothing was too hard for the best to do, and nothing too easy for the worst to get wrong. In the literary test the candidates were given a list of nine books, and told that if they had read any of them they were to give in their own words the story of the one they liked best. The majority of the candidates attempted one of the books in the list, and obviously knew something about it. Only the best could grasp the book they chose as a whole, and reveal its general lines without a blurring of detail. The most popular books were "The Water Babies," "Alice in Wonderland," and "Treasure Island."

One of the subjects given in the English composition paper was "How to cross the road." From the descriptions given in answer to this, it was evident, the report says, that the lessons from "Safety First" are understood and appreciated by the children. The description of a cricket bat was popular with many boys. It is doubtful, however, whether "a piece of wood of oak, ash, and seldom willow with three springs in the handle" would satisfy the most youthful cricket enthusiast.

"How to clear a breakfast table," attempted by many girls, revealed a neglect of orderly procedure, the clearing away being done with remarkable speed, apparently to allow time to give a detailed account of how to wash up the "pots."

In one essay subject, "Tell any story that you know about one of the following persons: Drake, Nelson, Sir Walter Raleigh, Joan of Arc, Jason and the Golden Fleece," Joan of Arc and Sir Walter Raleigh were the most popular selections. The tedium of essay-marking was occasionally relieved by surprising historical facts, as that Sir Walter Raleigh "invented the first Raleigh bicycle."

CARS WITHOUT LIGHTS

EXPERIMENT AT LONDON PARKING PLACES

The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis gives notice that, under the provisions of Regulation 6 of the Road Vehicles Lighting Regulations, 1929, he has decided that, as an experimental measure, vehicles on the authorized parking places referred to below may stand without lights during the hours of darkness. Drivers should not, however, extinguish their lights during foggy weather:—

Whitehall-court	King-street and Baker-street
Horse Guards-avenue	Portland-place
Victoria Embankment	Bedford-square
Whitehall-place	Kingsway
Waterloo-place	Lincoln's Inn-fields
Hans-place	Red Lion-square
St. James's-square	Bloomsbury-square
Cavendish-square, St. Marylebone	

Vehicles must be lighted as usual during the hours of darkness at all other parking places in the Metropolitan Police District.

An official of the Automobile Association, interviewed last night, said the concession would be welcomed by motorists, for it would enable them to economize in current. Hitherto the time cars were stationary in parking places meant a serious wastage in this respect and some motorists had difficulty in replacing the current thus thrown away. "It is a very nice concession indeed," he added, "and one that will be greatly appreciated."

TRADE PROSPECTS IN HONG-KONG

ARTICLE IN "THE TIMES TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

The trade of Hong-kong and the prospects for British manufacturers are the subject of an interesting article in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*. The writer, a correspondent on the spot, states that civil war in the neighbouring provinces and a spectacular fall in the price of silver have had the effect of restricting operations by importers, but in some directions there are great possibilities for trade this year. All that is needed is stability. If civil war and banditry ceased, and the currency kept "fairly quiet," there would, in the writer's opinion, be a great trade boom.

He mentions that Hong-kong dealers are sanguine that the demand for metals will improve in 1930, and that British firms should do well. Piece-goods valued at over £1,000,000 were imported from this country in 1929, and over £300,000 worth have been ordered for this year, showing that the market is still useful to United Kingdom manufacturers. It is pointed out that the Chinese are fascinated by electrical goods, and that there is a growing demand for electric light fittings, radio sets and parts, electrical refrigerators, fans, &c.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

SIR DOUGLAS NEWTON, M.P., chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee, speaking on agriculture at the second of the weekly lectures for women on current politics given yesterday, under the auspices of the Women's Unionist Organization, at Palace-chambers, Westminster, said no country, except Russia, had adopted nationalization, and there it had failed to give satisfactory results, while to stabilize wheat, by means of an Import Board, would be of no value to the farmer unless prices were raised. This would mean that consumers would have to pay more. Although the Labour Party had declared that "farming must be made to pay," nothing had yet been done by the Government to benefit the industry. Discussing the agricultural policy of the Conservative Party, he urged the necessity of restricting imports of subsidized cereals and said that, if necessary, commercial treaties should be revised. While opposed to taxes on food, he thought the question of a subsidy to assist the agricultural community merited investigation.

News in Brief

Pithead baths costing £30,000, to be paid for from the miners' welfare funds, are to be built at Cadeby Colliery, near Doncaster.

Princess Helena Victoria opened at Croydon yesterday an "Elizabethan Fayre" for the Jubilee Fund of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, and received purses.

Sir William Bull, Maltravers Herald Extraordinary, on Wednesday handed the Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire, Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, the patent for the coat of arms of Leicestershire.

Mr. H. R. Hardy has been elected chairman of Ashdown Forest (Sussex) Conservators in succession to Mr. G. M. Maryon-Wilson, who has resigned after 30 years as ch

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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A NEW ENCYCLOPÆDIA

By CALLISTHENES

Selfridge's is able, by a special arrangement with the publishers, to offer to the public an encyclopædia which represents, we believe, the best value in encyclopædias ever offered in ordinary commerce.

It consists of ten volumes, about the size of the ordinary novel, containing altogether 4,800 pages. It is called the Waverley Encyclopædia.

One of its chief virtues is that it is up to date. Desire to consult an encyclopædia most often arises out of conversation—and conversation is most often about modern topics; or out of the reading of a newspaper—and newspapers of 1930 mostly deal with the affairs of 1930.

It is disappointing then to turn to an encyclopædia and find no information on the subject under discussion. In these days we are more likely to talk of the battle of Ypres and of Jutland than of Bannockburn and Aboukir Bay. It is good to have an encyclopædia which, while not forgetting wars of long ago, tells us more fully about the Great War.

We talk much of wireless, of motor cars, of aeroplanes, of psycho-analysis, of cinematograph pictures. We want plenty of sound information on these subjects, as well as on Aristotle and Cicero and classic sculptures. This virtue of modernity is conspicuous on every page of this new encyclopædia.

It also has the merits of completeness and brevity. The two must go together, for you could not have completeness in ten conveniently-sized volumes without brevity.

The brevity has been got by compression. There is not a sentence of stylistic writing in the whole ten volumes, but there is an almost unprecedented number of facts to the square inch. The authors have shown an extraordinary skill in getting the key facts in a man's biography, the central principle of a theory, the essential message of a teacher, the important aspects of a nation, a civilization, an art, into few words.

The completeness is the reward of this energetic brevity. After testing it in every subject, after studying its pages systematically or at random, one comes to the conclusion that nothing has been omitted. It has biographies of men now living as well as of those long dead. It has definitions of the dominant technical terms in all the arts and all the sciences. It is lavish with diagrams and pictures.

Every one ought to have an encyclopædia. Knowledge grows apace when we can feed the appetite as it arises. Many have made the excuse that they have not the money, the time, the room, for a full-sized standard encyclopædia. None need say that of the Waverley Encyclopædia which we are now offering.

The Waverley Encyclopædia is on sale in the Book Department on the Ground Floor. The set of ten volumes, bound in cloth, costs 25/- (originally £5). In half leather binding, 45/- (originally £5).

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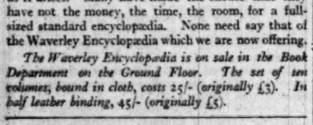

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Entertainments

ART EXHIBITION

WOMEN ARTISTS

So far as oil paintings are concerned the Society of Women Artists—at the Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly—put up a better show than usual, though there is still the impression that most of the exhibitors would be more successful if they set themselves simpler tasks. Simpler, that is to say, in principle, for elaborate subjects of a kind that can be taken up and put down again, and so on until they are finished, lend themselves very well to feminine talent. It is always risky to compare the sexes, but it is fairly safe to say that the capacity in which women artists are most generally lacking is that conveniently described as "grasp": the capacity to seize things all at once, in all their relations and implications, which, added to constructive power, is the first thing in artistic creation. When it is a matter of adding one thing to another, with patience and executive skill, they often get on very well indeed.

Certainly the best paintings in this exhibition are those that are limited in artistic principle. A very good example is "French Houses," by Miss B. Christian, which is an affair of patterning and balancing in tones of grey and buff, with due attention to the quality of light, in terms of excellent craftsmanship. Other paintings with similar virtues are "Lotus Flowers," by Miss Billie Waters, "Flower Piece," by Miss Evelyn Ince, "The White Shawl," by Miss Cristina Vyvyan, and "Bertha Louisa," by Miss Joan Manning Sanders. The last, a three-quarter length of a little girl, is the most promising work we have yet seen by its very young artist; remarkably mature in its appreciation of character and nicely painted, only falling short in the relation of the figure to the background.

A special feature of this exhibition is a collection of works—in all mediums—by Swedish women artists. The paintings, hung together, are rather heavy in effect, but they take the lead in general composition and largeness of style. Though they are not the most ambitious, "Portrait of Self," by Miss Signe Bohman, and "Old Water Mill," by Miss Ingeborg Akerman, strike one as bearing the best relation of what is done to what is attempted, though "The Forlorn," a group of two women, by Miss Elsa Celsing, wins respect as a piece of literal representation.

Mrs. E. Granger-Taylor's "Out," in pastel, is too big for the joke it is—the rejection of a nude subject by a jury of matrons—but it is full of agitated movement, and it has some delightful passages of colour. This artist has gifts that she does not appear to know quite what to do with, but her portrait of "Dr. Granger" is a success. Of the several portraits in pastel by Mrs. C. Blakeney Ward, "The Black Shawl," a sketch, has most of her personal qualities, though "Mrs. Gerald Mangan," is refreshingly unconventional in pose. Miss Amy K. Browning and Miss Emily Court give us space and light, but lack substance, and other pictures to be noted are "Garden at Bath," by Miss Beryl Sinclair, "A Sussex Homestead," by Miss M. A. Eastlake, "A Dressing-table Scene," with black cat, by Miss Helen Mackenzie, "Green and Gold," by Lady Elizabeth Chalmers, and "Gypsy Pepeilla," by Miss Maroussia Valero.

Somehow the water-colours do not seem up to the usual level this year, but there is a sprinkling of good drawings, such as "Engadine: Winter," by Miss Hilda Hechle, "Swollen River," by Miss Gladys M. Rees, "Fishermen's Huts, Ontario," by Gladys A. Pinks, "The Mill Pool," by Mrs. Edith Mitchell, and "Waiting for the Tug, Lowestoft," by Miss Frances E. Nesbitt. In such a large exhibition the craft-room has to be taken as read, but it will repay exploration, and a word must be spared for the charmingly mannered statue in lead, "Listening Nymph," by Mrs. Phyllis Clay.

STUDY OF FRESHWATER BIOLOGY

NEED OF RESEARCH STATION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Council of the Freshwater Biological Association of the British Empire, which has been formed for the purpose of securing the establishment in Great Britain of a freshwater biological station, similar to those which have long been in existence on the Continent, are summoning a meeting for February 21, to be held in the Fishmongers' Hall at 2.30 p.m. Lord Rothschild, the president of the association, will be the chairman.

Although the chemical and physical properties of water have been thoroughly studied, we still know very little about the numerous microscopic plants and animals with which most freshwaters are thronged at certain times of the year. In most cases we lack any precise information as to the manner in which these forms of life propagate and what becomes of them when they periodically vanish. The members of this microscopic world are mutually interdependent, like the individuals in a human community. For instance, the animals rely largely on the plants for food and for adequate aeration of the water. Moreover, it is upon these minute forms of life that the fish and other larger animals of lake and stream ultimately subsist, but the chain that connects the former with the latter has many links, and interference with any one of them may cause widespread changes in the life of a piece of water.

While biological science stands greatly in need of careful research in these directions, its results would also be of considerable benefit to the community. The pollution of rivers by sewage and by the waste effluents from a great diversity of factories affords endless problems that cannot be readily solved without an accurate knowledge of the mode of life of freshwater organisms. The presence of the latter in the water employed in various manufacturing processes is liable to cause difficulties or shortcomings, the source of which is at present perhaps unrecognized. Occasional excessive development of one or other form, leading to the production of so-called "water-flowers," is a recurring nuisance in water reservoirs and other bodies of standing water. Nor can it be doubted that a better knowledge of aquatic life will be helpful in the development of freshwater fisheries and in relation to fish breeding.

The urgent necessity of promoting research in these directions has led to the foundation of the Freshwater Biological Association of the British Empire. All who are in sympathy with this object are urged to join the association and assist it to the utmost of their capacity. It is impossible to found and maintain the station without a considerable amount of financial support, and in order to initiate the raising of the necessary funds and to arouse public interest the council of the association are summoning the meeting.

EMPIRE FAIR AND BALL AT ALBERT HALL

The British Legion, in cooperation with the British Empire Service League, is now organizing an Empire Fair to be held at the Royal Albert Hall, beginning on Wednesday, May 21, and concluding on Empire Day, May 24. As its name implies, the Fair will be Imperial in character and it is hoped that it will produce a substantial sum for the funds of the British Legion. The Fair will be followed on Monday, May 26, by an Empire Ball. All inquiries in regard both to the Fair and Ball should be addressed to the Organizer, Captain W. G. Willcox, Appeal Department of the British Legion, 18, South-street, Park-lane, London, W.1.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 22

GREEK PLAYS AT CAMBRIDGE

THE "BACCHAE" OF EURIPIDES

The *Bacchae* of Euripides is to be performed by members of the Cambridge University at the New Theatre, Cambridge, every evening from Tuesday, March 4, to Saturday, March 8, with *matinées* on Thursday and Saturday. It will be produced by Mr. J. T. Sheppard and Mr. J. Burnaby, with music arranged from the operas of Handel, by Mr. Dennis Arundell. The scenery and dresses have been designed by Mr. Humphrey Jennings.

In view, however, of the inevitable increase in the cost of production, the Cambridge Greek Play Committee point out that, though they are anxious to maintain the tradition of producing a Greek play every three years, this will not be practicable unless the plays are well supported by those who are concerned with humane education throughout the country. Since the War the committee have produced the *Oresteia* of Aeschylus, the *Birds* and the *Peace* of Aristophanes, and the *Electra* of Sophocles; and they believe that these performances have proved of real value and importance to all those who love the classics.

In announcing the forthcoming performance of the *Bacchae*, the committee also express the hope that all those interested will be able to assist the committee by arranging for parties to see the production at Cambridge. The committee do not appeal for financial help; they want, if possible, to fill the theatre. They have arranged therefore, in addition to the evening performances and the usual Saturday *matinée*, a special afternoon performance on Thursday, March 6, with reduced prices for parties of not less than 12 persons. For this performance such parties can obtain 5s. 9d. seats for 3s., and 4s. 9d. for 2s. 4d. Applications for tickets should be made to the box office, the New Theatre, Cambridge, on or after Monday next.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

MR. ARTUR SCHNABEL

Schubert's pianoforte sonatas are like Beethoven's songs in that they are not really good enough of their kind to interest the general musician, but as sidelights on the mind of a great composer they are interesting to his devotees. Mr. Schnabel can, of course, make anything interesting. But in spite of much loveliness by the way, he seemed to overload the posthumous C minor Sonata, which he played at his Queen's Hall recital on Tuesday night, with an interpretation it would hardly bear, turning the Viennese, as it were, into a Berliner. The sudden storms in the slow movement and *finale* sounded out of proportion on a modern grand piano; not so the scale passages, which Mr. Schnabel turns into jewels—they sound as sweetly to-day as they did on the tinkling piano of Schubert's time. It is curious that Mr. Schnabel should overlook the historical approach to playing Schubert's piano music, because it is his starting-point in playing Mozart. He played the F major Sonata (K.332, composed in 1778 and learned by us all in youth) with hardly a touch of the sustaining pedal, and out of the crisply brilliant tone so produced conjured the tenderness which Mozart concealed beneath his elegance.

This Mozart was a perfect thing, yet Beethoven, one feels, is Mr. Schnabel's true affinity. As in the "Hammerklavier" Sonata Beethoven makes no concessions, but alternately hurls one at stubborn facts and the next moment lifts one sheer above them, so Mr. Schnabel will seize some unoffending phrase with a touch of ferocity, and then in a passage such as the transition from F sharp minor to G major in the slow movement will melt into a loveliness of tone that more romantically-minded pianists might envy but could never possess. For not sensibility alone, but feeling, intellect, and discipline go to make the deeper beauty which Mr. Schnabel uncovers in this gnarled sonata as in all else that he plays.

MR. McGUIRE'S CONCERT

The programme of Mr. McGuire's orchestral concert in the Æolian Hall on Wednesday was well chosen, though on the generous side. Schubert's Symphony in B flat (No. 5) and Brahms's Serenade in A (Opus 16) are not often played, and an Overture in D (Opus 43) by Boccherini was a delightful novelty, which thoroughly deserved rescue from oblivion. Besides these things there were Mozart's Symphony in G minor and two airs from *The Magic Flute* and Handel's *Jephtha* (sung by Mr. Parry Jones) to show us what the conductor could do on more familiar ground.

Mr. McGuire has a decisive beat and gave a firm lead to the orchestra, which responded well, if not always impeccably. We did not agree at all points with his interpretation of the music. There is, for example, sufficient contrast between the first and second subjects in Mozart's Symphony to obviate any necessity for underlining that contrast with a change of pace. The slowing-down of the second subject disturbs the general proportions and the larger rhythms of a movement without any compensating advantage. In the *finale* of this Symphony Mr. McGuire got rather more emphasis on the beats than he probably intended. Brahms's Serenade presented the most difficult problems to the conductor. The absence of violins from the score disturbs the usual balance between strings and wind, and readjustment was further complicated by the peculiar acoustics of the Æolian Hall. Apart from this question of balance, there was not enough modelling in the phrases, especially in the slow movement, to give them shape. The work probably needed more rehearsal than could be afforded with so long a programme to prepare. In the Overture by Boccherini and in the accompanying of the airs Mr. McGuire's ability was shown to the best advantage.

MISS FAY FERGUSON

Miss Fay Ferguson's performances at her second pianoforte recital in the Wigmore Hall on Monday showed a nice sensibility, especially in the matter of tone. But there is need of more fire, if her playing is to rise above the level of mere prettiness. Bauer's transcription of Franck's Prelude, Fugue, and Variation was taken at a pace that might have been acceptable from an organist, but sounded much too slow on the pianoforte, in spite of Miss Ferguson's skill in holding it together by good phrasing. Mozart's Sonata in A minor and some pieces by Chopin were played with a daintiness which was very pleasing, even if it left out of account the emotional content of the music. Played in this same neat style, Schumann's "Abegg" Variations sounded a rather trivial piece of embroidery. Three short works by Debussy, Fauré, and Pick-Mangiagalli completed the programme.

NEW SHIPS

H.M.S. FOLKESTONE LAUNCHED

Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited, launched from their Neptune Yard, Walker-on-Tyne, yesterday the turbine passenger and cargo steamer Djbel Dirad, of 3,500 tons deadweight, which is being built for the Compagnie de Navigation Mixte, of Marseilles. The builders are also installing the machinery.

Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited (Wallsend), also launched H.M.S. Folkestone, a sloop, the machinery for which is being supplied by Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie and Co., Limited, of Newcastle.

Messrs. Barclay, Curle, and Co., Limited, on Wednesday launched from their West Shipbuilding Yard, Scotstoun, the single-screw steamer City of Barcelona, which they are building for the Ellerman Lines, Limited. The gross tonnage is 5,600 and the deadweight 9,800. Part of the machinery is being designed and constructed by the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Limited.

At Messrs. Cammell Laird's Birkenhead yard on Wednesday the launch took place in thick fog of the Prince David, the second of three sister-ships being built by the company for the Canadian National Steamships, Limited. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. Lionel Hichens, wife of the chairman of Cammell Laird and Co.

The vessel, which is to take part in the British Columbia to Alaska service in connexion with the Canadian National Railways, has a length overall of 384ft. 6in., a beam of 57ft., and a draught of 16ft. 6in. She will have passenger accommodation for 334 first-class, 70 third-class, and 1,500 deck passengers. She will also have a very large cargo space.

The twin-screw motor cargo ship Lossiebank, for the Bank Line service of Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co., was launched by Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co. at Belfast on Wednesday. The vessel, which is 440ft. in length, is the second of four similar ships under construction by the same builders for Messrs. Weir.

SAVOY THEATRE

"THE SORCERER"

Written by W. S. GILBERT
Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN

Sir Marmaduke Pointdextre ..	DARRELL FANCOURT
Alexis	CHARLES GOULDING
Dr. Daly	LEO SHEFFIELD
Notary	JOSEPH GRIFFIN
John Wellington Wells ..	HENRY A. LYTTON
Lady Sangazure	BERTHA LEWIS
Aline	WINIFRED LAWSON
Mrs. Partlet	ANNA BETHELL
Constance	MARJORIE EYRE

The Sorcerer is not one of the first favourites of the Savoy repertory; it is comparatively rarely given, and it comes now late in the season. That accounted for its freshness last night, in part at any rate. It must have been quite a treat for Mr. Lytton to find himself making jokes that not all his audience knew by heart. John Wellington Wells, from his handkerchief trick to his exit below in flames, was evidently a surprise to many of the audience, and there was more genuine laughter than there usually is now at Gilbert's best sallies. Mr. Lytton wove his "magic and spells" with unflagging vigour, even if he could not get through his verbal account of them with quite the same agility.

The whole opera was excellently cast. In Miss Winifred Lawson it had a heroine who not only has a voice but knows how to use it, and Mr. Charles Goulding as Alexis of the Grenadier Guards was alike in voice and figure worthy of his Corps. The Vicar, complete with gaiters and ready for the "congenial gloom of a colonial bishoprick," to which he eventually retires, has always been one of Mr. Leo Sheffield's best parts, and from the famous Vicar's song to the moment of his retirement he never disgraced his cloth, unless indeed his flageolet playing could be brought in evidence against his otherwise perfect dignity. The two best musical numbers in the opera, apart from the Vicar's songs, are the duet *en gavotte*, in which Miss Bertha Lewis was well seconded by Mr. Darrell Fancourt, and the quintet about the "clean and tidy Widdy" in the second act. It is no slight to Mr. Fancourt to say that it is the lady's grand manner which makes the success of the former. The *ensemble* of the latter, in which Miss Marjorie Eyre (Constance) and Miss Anna Bethell (Mrs. Partlet) took part with hero, heroine, and Vicar, was admirable. Dr. Malcolm Sargent conducted a well-knit performance, and *The Sorcerer* was preceded by *Trial by Jury*.

THE PLAYHOUSE

"DEVONSHIRE CREAM"

BY EDEN PHILLPOTTS

Elias Widecombe	SAM LIVESEY
Amy Widecombe	MARY JERROLD
Beth Widecombe	PENELLYS SHAND
William Blee	HORACE HODGES
Gregory Sweet	NORMAN CLARIDGE
Jenny Sweet	DAPHNE HEARD
Joseph Munday	H. O. NICHOLSON
Robert Blanchard	HARRY WILCOXON

Mr. Eden Phillpotts, in his comedy *Devonshire Cream*, the legitimate successor to *The Farmer's Wife*, shows how, not without amusement, but certainly without offence, *Romeo and Juliet* can be translated into modern and Devonian dress. For Capulet Mr. Phillpotts substitutes Elias Widecombe, a farmer—the differences in rank, degree, and name between Devonshire and Verona must be assumed—who has all the fury, kindness, and reasonableness which Mr. Sam Livesey can manage to work into a part which might easily have been one of wooden stupidity. For Romeo, there is Robert Blanchard, to whom Mr. Harry Wilcoxon gives a certain commercial cunning to set a rustic and charming simplicity. Given this Montague-Capulet —or, as Mr. Phillpotts would have it, this Widecombe-Blanchard—antagonism, it is not difficult to follow the various manœuvres which eventually lead Beth Widecombe (Miss Phyllis Shand) into the arms of Robert. To help the devotion of two obviously sincere lovers there is the wisdom of Mrs. Widecombe (Miss Mary Jerrold), who has not lived with Elias for 30 years or so without learning how useful a discreet blend of dialect and platitude can be, and there are the broad and vigorous indiscretions of the head man, William Blee (Mr. Horace Hodges) to help to win over to the side of young and romantic love a dour but by no means heartless farmer.

Mr. Phillpotts displays his technical skill as a dramatist in showing both the ill-tempered and conciliatory moves of the Widecombe-Blanchard families without causing any expensive shifting of scenes; and if he occasionally lands his characters into a maze of pseudo-Devonian argument, he quickly leads them out of it by way of neat stage-craft and genuine wit.

ROMAN LONDON

A CIVILIZED CITY

DR. R. E. M. WHEELER, Keeper and Secretary of the London Museum, gave the first of three lectures at the London Institution on Wednesday on "Roman London: the Latest Discoveries." He showed lantern slides of many articles that were used in London at that period. In trying to reconstruct the great Roman City of London, he said, they had to remember that Roman civilian life was, in many respects, more modern, like our own, than that of any subsequent period, until recent times. It was difficult sometimes to realize that if they were suddenly transported back to Roman London, they would feel much more at home there than they would if they were transported to London in the 12th or 13th century. It was a civilized city, a comfortable one, with an efficient drainage system and an adequate water supply. There were probably more buildings of stone and brick than at any subsequent period until after the Great Fire of 1666. There were more adequate and attractive facilities for bathing than there were afterwards until the latter part of Queen Victoria's reign. The Roman city surveyor, standing in the midst of his simple street system, would have laughed at our curiously deformed inheritance from the Middle Ages. And our unwholesome custom of burying our dead in little, crowded city churchyards, and even beneath the floors of our temples, would have revolted the Roman citizen's sense of decency.

Perhaps the word "efficiency," Dr. Wheeler continued, brought us most nearly to the ideal for which Roman London stood. It was the efficiency of Roman Britain that carried it, surprisingly intact, through the age of destruction which followed (and in part preceded) the year 410. The kindly but obstinate German farmers who sailed up our rivers in the fifth century and filled our countryside with pleasant place-names; the Vikings, perhaps less kindly but no less determined, who followed their example four centuries later, were all mastered by the efficiency of the Roman Britain which they pillaged or even sought to ignore. These Teutons and Scandinavians were makers of parishes and of country lanes. They made rustic England and the fame of our earlier water-colour painters. But when at last they were spurred, for good or ill, into a sense of political responsibility, they were roused suddenly to the fact that Roman Britain was not dead, but merely dormant. Twenty miles of London shipping and an enlarged Watling Street still bore witness to the unerring imagination of the Roman founders of modern Britain.

CONCERTS IN HYDE PARK

DR. PERCY DEARMER, speaking at the annual meeting of the League of Arts in London yesterday, said that permission had been obtained for the League concerts in Hyde Park to be held in a recognized enclosure in future. They would also be able to charge a small sum for seats; at present they charged only for the programme. DAME MADGE KENDAL addressed the meeting in place of Mrs. Philip Snowden, who was unable to be present.

JOHN WESLEY'S CHAPEL

Methodists assembled from all parts of the country at Bristol yesterday for the reopening services at John Wesley's Chapel in Broadmead, which has been restored. The chapel stands on the first plot of land John Wesley bought, and was the first Wesleyan Methodist chapel erected. In the restoration scheme, which has cost about £6,000, much of Wesley's old chapel, including the pulpit from which he preached and the pews, has been preserved.

RECENT GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

SIR WALFORD DAVIES'S LECTURES

There must be many, both young and old, who have listened from time to time to the interesting melody lectures which Sir Walford Davies has broadcast for the B.B.C. and who would welcome the opportunity of hearing them more at their leisure by means of the gramophone. For them, as well as for others who have not yet heard these fascinating talks, the new series of records which Sir Walford Davies has made for H.M.V. will serve a most useful purpose.

The titles of the talks are as follows: On Melodic Outline; Eight Definitions; On Scales; On Musical Meanings; On Adventure; On Balance; Finishing Touches; On Cadence; On Complete Melody; and Beethoven at Work. They are contained on six double-sided disks (C1759-64), and there are three supplementary disks (C1765-7) containing instrumental music (violin and piano) by Handel and Beethoven for further purposes of illustration. The instrumental illustrations accompanying the talks are played by Miss Marjorie Hayward and the lecturer, and in the supplementary disks by the same players assisted by Mr. C. Sharpe ('cello). A "Listener's Guide Book" (price 1s.) for use with these records has been published, and should be of value, especially to those who listen to the records without assistance from a skilled musician in the solution of difficulties. Sir Walford Davies, however, certainly does his best to make his meaning plain, and given a certain amount of elementary musical knowledge these talks can be followed by any student with pleasure and profit.

The gramophone could scarcely be put to a severer test in the reproduction of operatic music than in the imposing Te Deum scene at the end of the first act of *La Tosca*. H.M.V. have issued an exceedingly fine record of this excerpt with Giovanni Inghilieri (baritone) as the chief soloist (D1761). Inghilieri's splendid voice is clearly heard above the tremendous accompaniment of chorus, organ, orchestra, and church bells. Inghilieri sings equally well on the other side of the record in "La povera mia cena" from Act II. of the same opera. Few more successful operatic records have appeared recently than this.

The Virtuoso String Quartet can be heard for a modest sum on a 10in. record made by them for H.M.V. of two pieces by Haydn and Harrison (B3137). The former, ambiguously labelled "Serenade," is really the charming second movement of the Quartet Op. 3, No. 5. The second piece is a free and modernist treatment of the well-known West Country song "Widdicombe Fair." Both are well played and clearly recorded. Boelmann's "Suite Gothique" is one of those pieces which have received rather more than their share of attention from recording companies. It is pleasant organ music, however, and we can afford to have yet another rendering when it is so well played and recorded as that which Mr. Reginald Goss-Custard has just made for H.M.V. on the organ of the Queen's Hall (3260-1). In the lighter section of the recent H.M.V. list there are nine 10in. disks of special interest to Irish people. Reels and waltzes are played by Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Band (B3231-3); Sean Nolan's Dublin Orchestra (B3232); Selena O'Neill (violin, B3230); and Michael J. Cashin (violin, B3271). Frank Crumit sings two characteristic songs, "Dolan's Poker Party" and "O'Hooligan's Ball" (B3234); and Colin O'More renders "Cockles and Mussels" and "She is far from the Land" (B3270). Olga Olgina, who has recorded "Una Voce" from *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* for the Decca Company (M92), has a soprano voice of fine quality, but she scarcely seems at her ease in this song. Young and old will find pleasure in listening to A. A. Milne's "Hums of Pooh" set to music by H. Fraser-Simpson. Mr. Dale Smith (baritone), with Mr. Leslie Heward at the piano, gives delightful renderings of these songs on two Decca records (M105-6).

THE OLD VIC

"LA BOHEME"

Puccini has now become as popular at the Old Vic as elsewhere, and there was a crowded audience last night for the performance of *La Bohème*. It is not an easy work to present well in English, particularly the first two acts; for, in rapidly moving music, unless key-words fall on the right notes, clear articulation is in danger, and there are problems of phrasing also to trouble the singer. Moreover, Puccini's scoring frequently necessitates the utmost exactitude or the voice is covered. Last night there was not nearly enough light and shade; much was indefinite, and the words often lost. Yet a general air of vivacity conveyed a fairly favourable impression, and there was a commendable security in knowledge of the music on the part of the singers.

Mr. Frank Sale was easily the best of the four Bohemians; his singing as Marcel was free and the interpretation sincere. The Rudolph of Mr. Gabriel Charnlys suffered sadly from a style ill-attuned to that of an English company, and his pronunciation was evidently giving him a good deal of trouble. The parts of both Mimi and Musetta were well done by Miss Joan Cross and Miss Winifred Brady respectively; both the quality of their singing and the spirit of their characterization were good. Mr. Corri conducted.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The following pieces to be played at each hour from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. to-day and to-morrow on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park by means of the electro-pneumatic apparatus are announced by the *Daily Sketch*:—

To-day: "Les Cloches de Corneville."
To-morrow: "Ten Bell Changes."

An operation was performed on Miss Fay Compton yesterday in a London nursing home. It was successful and Miss Compton's condition was stated to be satisfactory last night.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA. Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. British International Cineradio Revue. "ELSTREE CALLING." Daily, 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. All seats bookable except gallery for two evening performances.

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Continuous, 1-11. "SPLINTERS," with Hal Jones. Reg. Stone Great All-Talking and Laughing Picture showing daily at 1.15, 4.5, 6.55, and 9.45. Also Gaumont Sound News, &c., &c.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerr. 3981. "HE WHO GETS SLAPPED" (Victor Seastrom production), featuring Lon Chaney, Norma Shearer. Also "S.O.S.," with Robert Loraine, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Irresistible Maurice CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Ernst Lubitsch, with Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane, Lillian Roth. Cast of Thousands. Paramount's Supreme Talking and Singing Sensation. Daily, 2.45, 6, 8.45. Sundays, 6, 8.45. All Bookable. Regent 2211.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. 12-11. Victor McLaglen and El Brendel in "HOT FOR PARIS" (funnier than "The Cockeyed World"). All-Talking. 1.30, 4.15, 7, 9.55. Also Gaumont Sound News.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Basil Rathbone and Leila Hyams in Van Dine's ALL-TALKING Murder Mystery, "THE BISHOP MURDER CASE." Also "The Doll Shop." Musical Revue. From 11.30 to 1.0 any seat (except loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 to 11. Richard Arlen and Mary Brian in "THE MAN I LOVE (Talkie)." W. Haines in Alias Jimmy Valentine.

LONDON PAVILION. Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30; Sun., 6.0 and 8.0. Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "CONDEMNED"—to Devil's Island. All-Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in TALKING triumph. "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves." Talking "Secrets of Nature." Programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30 & 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Last week of John Barrymore in "GENERAL CRACK." (All-Talking) at 2, 4.20, 6.40, 9.10. Programme commences at 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40. Also British Movietone News.

PLAZA. Rtd. One More Week. "THE VIRGINIAN." Outdoor All-Talking Sensation! With Gary Cooper, Mary Brian, Richard Arlen. Romance! Thrills! Superb Entertainment. 8 Dispatch. Daily, 1.15, 2.50, 4.40, 7.0, 9.20. Mickey Mouse's latest "Jungle Rhythm." Stage: Plaza Tillers. Adm. 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Mayfair 2330. "A THROW OF DICE," an Indian Love Lyric. Also Charlie Chaplin in "The FLOORWALKER." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Box Office 10-10.

REGAL. 12-11. All-talking, all colour, singing and dancing. GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY. Padd. 9911. Positively last two weeks.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus. (Reg. 2388.) 12 to 11.30. The All-talking and Laughing Riot. "THE HOTTENTOT," with Vitaphone Varieties.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. Phone, Holborn 3703. "THE MAN I LOVE," talkie with Richard Arlen and Mary Brian; CLARA BOW in "THE WILD PARTY."

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Last week: "THE SKYHAWK" (talking). 1.45, 4.20, 6.55, 9.35. Sessions: 12.30, 3.5, 5.40, 8.20 (from which times seats are bookable). 1,000 seats 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Fparrieo Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT and Sat., at 8.15. Mat., Sat., at 2.30.
TRIAL and *THE SORCERER.*
Feb. 17. Evenings, at 8.15. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2.30.
REPERTORY SEASON. LAST WEEKS.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & E. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinées).

ALDWYCH. Temple Bar 6404.
Commencing Tues. next, Feb. 18, at 8.
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by Ben Travers.
TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY
Preceded by "IN THE ZONE."

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimee and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) EVGS., at 8.
HAMLET.
MATS., THURS. and SAT., 2.30. Popular Prices.

CRITERION. At 8.30. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2.30
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLAIRE EAMES, ION SWINLEY

DALY'S. Evgs., 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.15.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.
Leon M. Lion. Violet Vanbrugh.
Joyce Kennedy. Arthur Wontner. Miles Malleson
D. A. Clarke-Smith. Morris Harvey. Lawrence Hanray

DOMINION, Tottenham Ct.-road. Mus. 2176.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.
Subsequently Every Evening at 8.15.
First Mat., Wed. next, and Every Wed. and Sat., at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE
JOHN KIRBY, DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG
The play produced by WILLIAM MOLLISON.
Box Office Open 10 till 10 for Sale of Seats for To-night and Onwards. All Seats Bookable.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
EVERY EVG., 7.45. WED., THUR., SAT., 2.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
FINAL PERFORMANCES MARCH 1st.

DUCHESS THEATRE, Aldwych. Tem. B. 6888.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATINEE, SAT., at 2.30.
THROUGH THE VEIL.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG
in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES AND MARY.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*E. Standard.*

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
EVENINGS, at 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars,

Imperial and Foreign News

"PEKING MAN"

NEW PRIMITIVE SKULL

(FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT)

At the little town of Choukoutien, 40 miles south-west of Peking, there is a limestone cave whose deposits have yielded up an amazing wealth of fossils. The greatest of the finds is the skull of the new primitive man of Peking, known to science as *Sinanthropus pekinensis*, which is described here as being the most important discovery of the kind ever made. Besides this unique specimen, the major parts of two lower jaws, fragments of skulls, and isolated teeth belonging to about ten individuals of the same genus have been found.

The deposits have also proved to be rich in animal remains. Bones of the hyena, horse, rhinoceros, primitive water buffalo, and a dozen other zoological types have already been found, including remains of the sabre-toothed tiger which wandered in the neighbouring hills when the Peking man lived. The cave has already furnished four tons of fossil material, but as yet the surface of the deposits has scarcely been scratched.

The skull of the Peking man was actually found by a young Chinese geologist, Mr. W. C. Pei, trained by Dr. A. W. Grabau, one of the several distinguished foreign advisers of the Geological Survey of China. Mr. Pei was in charge of the field work at Choukoutien last season. The cave or open fissure in which he was working was exposed to the bitterly cold winds from the north and had become almost untenable when he received instructions to close down for the winter. Mr. Pei decided to stop operations on December 2. Late in the day, when he was making a final survey where he had been working, he uncovered a curved bone, which he realized to be part of a skull.

MR. PEI'S DISCOVERY

He personally carried out the difficult work of digging it out and the field preparation of the block of matrix in which it lay. Dr. Davidson Black, the young Canadian anatomist who has been lent to the Geological Survey as Honorary Director of the Cenozoic Laboratory by the Rockefeller Foundation, which has financed both the field work and the laboratory researches, has said that it was entirely due to Mr. Pei's skill and devotion that this bulky mass with its unique and fragile contents reached the Cenozoic Laboratory undamaged. What this means to science can be understood when it is remembered that a workman's pick was driven through the skull of the Piltdown man.

Known to the Chinese as "dragon bones," fossils command a ready sale for grinding down as medicine, the dust being deemed to possess great healing virtues. In 1902 a fossil tooth rescued from an apothecary's shop in Peking was found to reveal characteristics of both the human and the anthropoid. Seventeen years later Dr. J. G. Andersson, Swedish adviser to the Geological Survey, discovered the deposits at Choukoutien. Dr. O. Zdansky, a German palæontologist, going through the material removed, found two fossil human teeth. The following year Dr. B. Bohlin, a Swedish scientist, took charge of the work, and discovered the jaw parts, teeth, and skull fragments already mentioned. Upon the human and anthropoid features of these finds Dr. Black built up the entirely new genus called Peking man.

A COMPLETE CRANIUM

The importance of the skull of the Peking man lies in the fact that science has now for the first time a very primitive human cranium in which the bones are all in their original positions, not crushed and not even distorted. The Peking skull is the first of which the geological age and position are positively known. Père Teilhard de Chardin, President of the Geological Society of France and an adviser to the China Survey, who was one of the three men present at the finding of the Piltdown skull, describes the Peking skull as being "a typically true fossil," because it is highly mineralized and was found "perfectly *in situ* among beds that are entirely definite as judged by geological and palæontological standards."

The skull, that of a young adult, when seen in the Cenozoic Laboratory without any burlap resembled a curiously shaped piece of stone, the greater part of the left lateral surface and the fore part of the base being embedded in a block of very hard travertine. When the skull was found, the vault, from the massive brow ridges to the occiput, and the whole right side, was supported within a relatively soft matrix, which was removed before the meeting, revealing that, while most of the facial region would seem to be lacking, the brain case is almost completely preserved.

The importance of this last fact cannot be over-emphasized. Estimates of the brain capacity of the Piltdown man and the Java ape-man, owing to the very fragmentary nature of their skulls as known to science, are based very largely upon guesswork. In due time it will be possible, not only to measure the inside of the Peking skull, but also to make a cast of the actual capacity of the brain.

Dr. Black hopes to have the skull completely freed from the rock in time for the next meeting of the Geological Society in February, but it will be many months before he will be able to make a cast of the interior. According to rough scientific estimates, Peking man is superior in brain capacity to the Java ape-man, but inferior to Neanderthal man.

The swelling of the forehead is one of several important features in which the Peking man differs from the Java ape-man. The two skulls are of about the same length. Both have massive jaw ridges, a feature to be correlated with a powerful jaw mechanism. But the Peking man has well-developed frontal eminences, well-localized parietal eminences, and greater height of skull vault, "all these characters pointing to a relatively greater brain capacity." The mastoid processes of the Peking skull are small and massive. The sockets in which the lower jaws articulated are well preserved.

The Peking type and the Java type both belong roughly to the same period, but the Neanderthal man belongs to a later age. According to Père Teilhard, the deposits of the cave are "much older than the time during which Neanderthal man was living in Belgium, France, and Spain." From a preliminary report on the geology and palæontology of the site it is clear that the Peking man belongs to the lowest ice age, which would make the skull anything over three or four hundred thousand years old.

The Peking man, in brief, reveals more characteristics of modern man than either the Piltdown man or the Java ape-man, and, in the words of Père Teilhard, shows man "in an early stage of his evolution—in the act of rising over the anthropoid group."

REICHSTAG AND HAGUE AGREEMENTS

POLISH LIQUIDATION PLAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 13

The Reichstag finished to-day the first reading of the Bills to ratify the Young Plan and the attendant agreements. The Bills have now been referred to the Foreign Affairs and Budgets Committees. As politics and finance are so closely interwoven in the measures the two committees have decided to save time by sitting together. It is hoped that in the quieter atmosphere of the joint committee many misgivings which have found hasty expression in the speeches even of Government Party representatives will be dispelled, especially in regard to the Polish liquidation agreement.

Although the debate as a whole leaves the impression that a majority is assured for the Young Plan agreement and the three other measures closely bound up with it, the fate of the Polish agreement, and perhaps of the other special liquidation agreements included with it in the fifth Bill, looks as precarious as ever. The Government, however, is still confident that all five Bills will be passed.

The question whether and how the Polish agreement could be detached from The Hague agreement and even from the other liquidation agreement is a complicated one. The Government maintains the German view expressed at The Hague that there is no juridical connexion, and the cautious wording of the reference to the special agreements in the Final Act of The Hague seems to leave a loophole for the German interpretation, especially should the other principal Powers, who might well object to having the whole Plan held up, consent, despite unconfirmed and unlikely rumours of French diplomatic pressure.

The German Government insists, however, that there is a very strong political connexion, and it has refused so far to consider detaching the Polish agreement. The political consequences of failure to ratify liquidation agreements, and, indeed, the financial consequences, namely, the resumption of liquidation, are a strong argument in favour of ratification, as is the fact that the German-Polish agreement is opposed with almost as much intensity in Poland.

INTERNATIONAL BANK APPOINTMENTS

GERMAN MISGIVINGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 13

An article in the *Berliner Tageblatt* to-day on the Bank for International Settlements sets forth certain misgivings aroused in Germany by the conviction prevailing in France that M. Quesnay, the Governor of the Bank of France, is more likely than anyone else to be chosen Director-General. The views expressed are not attributed to any particular quarter in Germany, but there are indications that they are shared in official circles and by the Reichsbank.

It is of the greatest importance, the article says, that the two leading officials of the bank, the President and the Director-General, should enjoy the confidence of all the participating countries. Either the posts should be shared by France and Germany, as the countries chiefly interested, or they should both be filled by "neutrals." The time for the selection of a President and a Director-General is rapidly approaching, and it is generally taken for granted that Mr. MacGarrah, of the United States Federal Reserve Board, will be chosen President. The logical consequence of such a selection would be, the article says, the nomination of neither a Frenchman nor a German to the post of Director-General, but of the representative of a country not directly concerned in reparations. The most natural choice, it is suggested, would be M. Bruins, the Dutch Commissioner for the Reichsbank under the Dawes Plan.

M. Quesnay, it is suggested, does not enjoy in Germany the confidence which the manager of the bank requires. In Germany, rightly or wrongly, he is widely identified with the French campaign against the mark, and he is held responsible for the fact that while the originally accepted proposal of Mr. Young was formally maintained, Germany's obligations were increased at the last minute.

RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE IN ITALY

CONDITIONS OF CIVIL EFFECT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 13

This morning's Cabinet Council approved a draft Royal Decree laying down rules for the application of the law of June 29, 1929, concerning "admitted cults" in Italy.

When the Bill was before the Senate the proposal was made that only ministers of religion of Italian citizenship should receive the State recognition contemplated under it, and that only they could celebrate marriages having civil effect or exercise their calling. The proposal was, however, rejected as excessive on the ground that ministers of "admitted cults" exercised their calling mainly among foreigners. The draft Royal Decree now, therefore, makes the provision of Italian citizenship necessary only for those ministers who intend to celebrate marriages or to exercise their calling predominantly among Italians.

The exact consequence of this proposal is not quite clear from the brief summary of the text published to-night. The interpretation appears to be that non-Roman Catholic ministers can, as before the Concordat, celebrate marriages, but these marriages will not have civil effect, whereas marriages celebrated by Italian ministers duly recognized by the State have the same civil validity as those performed by Roman Catholic priests.

THE SHOOTING OF TSARIST OFFICERS

WEAK POINT IN SOVIET "DENIAL"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 13

The Soviet naval authorities of Leningrad arranged a meeting of officers of the Red Fleet to record indignation at the reports circulating abroad that "Hundreds of commanders of the Red Fleet have been shot." The resolution stated that such a mass execution had not occurred among Red officers or officers of the old navy now serving in Soviet ships.

In this connexion it may be noted that all the Soviet announcements circulated within the U.S.S.R. in regard to the shootings continue to represent that it is a question of Red officers, whereas the messages published abroad expressly stated that the victims were former officers of the Tsarist fleet who had not accepted service in the Red Navy.

PLANS FOR BIG U.S. LINERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 13

The construction department of the Shipping Board is considering the plans for the two new Transatlantic liners which were filed with the Board by the United States Lines yesterday. The Board expects to pass on the plans to the Navy Department within a few days.

The vessels are to be of 50,000 tons, with a speed of 28.5 knots, one knot faster than that of the Bremen. It is intended to fit them with catapults for sending off mail aeroplanes. The president of the United States Lines, in filing the plans, pointed out how useful these vessels might prove in time of war. It is estimated that their construction will take three years.

U.S. CHIEF JUSTICE

MR. HUGHES'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 13

The debate in the Senate over the nomination of Mr. C. E. Hughes as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was continued to-day. The Republican leaders, who are as anxious to curtail the debate as the Democrats and "Progressives" are to extend it, yesterday obtained a "gentleman's agreement" that there should to-day be no adjournment until the vote is taken.

The lobbies of the Senate are filled with supporters and opponents of the nomination trying to estimate the chances of the vote. Successive editions of newspapers publish lists of the latest adherents of the opposition. Yesterday morning the number of probable dissentients was put at 20. By the evening it had risen to 28, and now it is believed that the nomination may be opposed by at least 34.

The legal career of Mr. Hughes has been detailed before the Senate as evidence of his consistent defence of the great corporations against every Governmental effort to regulate their activities or restrict their profits in cases where there has been a difference of opinion between a public utility company and the community it serves over the just valuation on which profits are supposed to be based. Mr. Hughes's supporters have confined themselves chiefly to a eulogy of Mr. Hughes's character and legal attainments. The debate, however, has steadily returned to the impersonal economic issue. On the one hand are ranged those who believe that the increasing power of organized wealth and the increase of mergers and amalgamations is a danger to democratic government and can result only in turning the United States from a nation of individual owners into a nation of "hired men." On the other hand are those who since the War have come to look on the trusts as necessary and beneficent dispensers of efficiency and prosperity. The present struggle is concerned with the question as to which of these two schools of thought shall be represented by the Chief Justice of the final economic tribunal in the country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Hughes as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.—*Reuter.*

GENEVA "TARIFF TRUCE" CONFERENCE

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 13.

Over 20 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Finance, Industry, and Agriculture have announced their intention of taking part in the conference on a "tariff truce" which opens here next Monday under the auspices of the League of Nations. With the exception of Albania, all European States will be represented. The non-European States, with one or two exceptions, are not taking part. No British Dominion will be represented.

Various reasons are given for non-participation. In some cases the abstaining countries have special economic conditions depending on their peculiar geographical conditions; in others industrial development is considered to be insufficiently advanced to justify any step towards the removal of protective tariffs. A certain number of States have also acted upon a recommendation of the League Assembly in September last that, if practical results are to be obtained, only those States should take part in the conference which, having regard to their special economic position, consider that the suggested measures might allow of a clear balance between the sacrifices they would be prepared to make and the advantages they might secure.

EXPLORATION IN THE ANTARCTIC

THE NORVEGIA'S WORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, FEB. 13

Two wireless messages, dated February 10 and 12, have been received from Captain Riiser Larsen, the leader of the Norwegian expedition in the Antarctic. Captain Riiser Larsen reports that the new bank discovered by the Norvegia has been shown by means of soundings to extend from latitude 67deg. 50min. to 68deg., and from longitude 32deg. 14min. East to 33deg. 14min. East, with depths of from 900 metres [2,950ft.] to 580 metres [1,900ft.].

Captain Riiser Larsen declares that he has already come to the opinion that the Neumayer Current actually exists, but that it flows in a different direction from that supposed by Professor Georg von Neumayer. According to Captain Larsen, this current sets in a southerly direction towards the new land discovered by the Norvegia on December 7. There the current clearly splits into two streams, one running westward along Enderby Land towards the Norvegia bank, while it would appear that the other arm runs eastward towards Kemp Land. Ice conditions on Enderby Land are very different from those on the Norvegia bank and to the west of it. This bank slopes slowly towards the east and ends abruptly on the west.

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MEETING OF ARAB KINGS

CONFERENCE ON BOARD SHIP NEXT WEEK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, FEB. 13

It has been definitely decided that the meeting between the Arab Kings shall take place on board ship in the Persian Gulf next week. A special train will leave Baghdad with King Feisal, four members of his staff, the Prime Minister, Sir Francis Humphrys (British High Commissioner), Mr. Cornwallis (Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior), Captain Holt (Oriental Secretary), and Captain Glubb (Administrative Inspector of the Southern Desert).

⁂ It was announced on January 16 that Feisal ibn Hussein, King of Iraq, and Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, the Wahabi King, were to meet and to confer on "the best methods to adopt to put an end to the activities of malefactors whose raids are liable to disturb the friendly relations existing between the sister States of Iraq and Nejd." It was stated later in Baghdad that the subjects for discussion would include a treaty of friendship and the exchange of diplomatic representatives. Difficulties arose, however, over the place of meeting, and it was suggested that the two Kings should meet on board a British warship in the Persian Gulf.

GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES FOR SOUTH AFRICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, FEB. 13

The successful tenderer for the contract for building 14 locomotives of Class 19 type for the South African railways is the Berliner Maschinenbau A.G., formerly L. Schwartzkopf, at £5,989 for each locomotive; the total value of the contract, with extras, is £84,321. This was the lowest tender. The quotations ranged from £5,989 to £10,310 for each locomotive.

INTER-MARRIAGES IN INDIA

BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 13

There was a keen struggle in the Legislative Assembly to-day between Hindu social reformers, on the one side, and Moslems and orthodox Hindus, on the other, over a motion to refer to a Select Committee a Bill, sponsored by Mr. Jayakar and Sir Hari Singh Gour, providing facilities for civil marriage for and between members of all communities domiciled in India.

The first Bill of this character was passed in 1872, and provided a form of marriage for members of the reformed sect of Brahmo Samaj, who could not marry under ordinary Hindu law. People who availed themselves of the Act had to declare that they were not Christian, Jew, Hindu, Moslem, Parsee, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jain. It is said that in recent years large numbers secured the benefit of this Act by forswearing their religion temporarily during the marriage solemnities. In 1922 Sir Hari Singh Gour introduced a Bill extending the facilities of the Act to members of all communities. Moslem and other opposition compelled him to accept changes restricting its application to Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Jains. The Bill was carried in 1923.

The new measure was, by the luck of the ballot, moved by Sir Hari Singh Gour's collaborator, Mr. Jayakar. It is a short Bill, and seeks to include the members of those communities hitherto excluded.

From the outset the Moslems have been against the measure, and Mr. Jayakar to-day provoked vehement opposition by using the political argument that the Bill's enlarged facilities for inter-marriage would hasten the evolution of that unity throughout India for which all who were inspired by true Nationalist feeling longed. Moslem after Moslem spoke against the measure, quoting the injunctions of the Koran and the Sheriat against the marriage of Moslems with anybody but Moslems except Christians and Jews (people of the Book), and especially against marriage with Mushrikhs (those who associate a second person in the omnipotence of the Almighty).

Sharp words were used during the debate by the reform section, but an excellent temper prevailed throughout. One Maulvi criticized the Government for not advising the Viceroy against sanctioning the presentation of the Bill in the Assembly. An interesting observation on the communal question was made by Sir Abdul Quiyum, who, although he opposed the Bill, had allowed his name to be put down for the Select Committee, so that he could protect Moslem interests if the reformers succeeded in getting the measure referred to one. He insisted that Mr. Jayakar's hope that any such measure would solve communal differences was futile, and declared that Hindus and Moslems would never of themselves agree to an adequate plan for producing such a settlement. "We are both," he said, "too selfish. The only way out of the communal difficulty is for the Government to put its foot down, prescribe a plan, and make both communities accept it."

This view appeared to have the assent of all the Moslem members, and it certainly evoked no objection from any Hindu section. It is probably a true index of the general opinion of the people of both communities, though not many would have the courage frankly to admit so much.

The debate continued till the usual hour for the adjournment, and as still many members desired to speak the President adjourned the debate. In effect, this means that the Bill was talked out so far as the present Session is concerned, as there is no other day for non-official Bills.

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 13

Mr. Kelkar (Nationalist) to-day endeavoured to move the adjournment of the Indian Assembly in order to draw attention to the situation created by the railway strike and to the attitude of the authorities. It was evident from his speech and those of his supporters that the debate would range fairly widely.

The Government objected that the motion was not in order under the standing orders, but the President, Mr. Patel, after hearing arguments, ruled otherwise. Later, however, Mr. Kelkar found that he had fewer than 25 members to support his motion for leave to move the adjournment, and his effort consequently collapsed. The Nationalists were almost the only members who supported it.

Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, the Commander-in-Chief, finding that the railways, owing to the strike, were unable to assure punctual timing of the trains in which he proposed to make a tour to Jhansi and Jubbulpore, left for those places this morning by air.

GENERAL ELECTION IN JAPAN

GOVERNMENT'S CONFIDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, FEB. 13

The General Election campaign entered on its closing week to-day. The candidates number 840, the Minseito [Government Party] having 347, the Seiyukai 304, Labour 96, Independents 71, and other parties 22. Owing to the low state of the party funds there are 130 fewer candidates than at the 1928 election. The campaign has been lively, though, as usual, the contests are waged round personalities rather than programme. The popularity of Mr. Hamaguchi, the Prime Minister, in Tokyo, was attested yesterday when a crowd of unprecedented magnitude waited four hours to hear him speak. The Labour meetings are well attended, but the Labour vote will be divided among four parties and 23 unattached candidates. The Government is confident of defeating the Seiyukai and possibly of obtaining a clear majority of the whole House.

MURDER IN NEW YORK STREET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 13

A young dance-hall "hostess" known as May Smith, and her companion, a professional gambler called Barelli, were murdered in the street by four gunmen at 2.45 a.m. to-day.

Smith and Barelli had just left their motor-car at a garage in Inwood-avenue in the Bronx, and were walking away when another car drew up beside them and four men jumped out. Smith screamed and ran in one direction and Barelli in another. Two of the men chased the woman, and when she stumbled and fell emptied their revolvers into her. The other two chased Barelli, who had almost reached the protection of a building when they brought him down. Altogether he was shot five times.

After making sure of their victims the gunmen drove off at a high speed. A garage employee took Smith to hospital in a taxicab, but she died before they got there. Barelli had been killed instantly.

MALINES CONVERSATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 13

To-night the *Osservatore Romano* publishes a note on the report published in *The Times* of February 3 that the original documents read at the Malines conversations (1921-25) are about to be published by Lord Halifax.

The Vatican organ repeats its *démenti* of January 21, 1928, regarding the presence at Malines of representatives of the Roman Catholic Church, and states that "so far as the Catholic Church is concerned no mandate whatsoever was given to any person whatsoever, and there was still less any official or even semi-official representation." The *Osservatore Romano* adds that "the conversations which were held were due to private and personal initiative, and, at least so far as the Catholic participants were concerned, had absolutely no other character."

CHINESE "BILL OF RIGHTS"

KUOMINTANG LEADERS DIVIDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 12

Chiang Kai-shek has cancelled his projected visit to Canton—where his presence is urgently required to adjust local jealousies and reorganize military affairs—in order to prepare for and attend the plenary session of the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang, which is about to meet in Nanking. The Standing Committee of that body recently rejected the "Bill of Rights" intended to assure the liberties of the citizens, on the ground that, while the country has been declared to be in a state of political tutelage, it is premature to accord the people privileges for which they are not yet qualified. The Government, nevertheless, is being urged to meet public demand and to purge itself of the reproach that its members are above the law and that government through the party is nothing but a despotism.

The small circle in which power in Nanking is centred is divided into two elements: the one desirous of taking a liberal view of Sun Yat-sen's injunctions, and the other clinging blindly to the letter of his doctrine, which lays it down that there shall be a period of tutelage before the basis of government is broadened. The latter elements are dubbed reactionary and responsible for the defeat of the "Bill of Rights." The first, which includes Chiang Kai-shek, is not content with this decision, and will urge upon the plenary session the acceptance of measures which involve definite progress towards the formulation of a Constitution.

It is noteworthy that the party leaders are perturbed by the need of a greater degree of civil control in order to diminish military abuses, for, until a move in this direction is made, the improvement of the situation appears to be impossible. The recent military operations, which were apparently successful, have, however, effected little, for the total number of troops remains practically unchanged. The great number of men now incorporated in the National Army adds enormously to the expenses of the Government, without contributing to its security, for it is notorious that the allegiance of a large proportion cannot be depended on.

The Chinese-Czechoslovak treaty was signed in Nanking last night.

A CHINESE PORTRAIT OF MARCO POLO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 13

A dinner at which Mr. Lionel Curtis and Mrs. Curtis were entertained on their leaving Shanghai was given yesterday by the Municipal Council and several Chinese friends in recognition of services rendered to Shanghai, especially in connexion with Judge Feetham's appointment as adviser on the future status of Shanghai.

The Council presented Mr. Curtis with an ancient Chinese work of art of extraordinary interest. It is believed to be a contemporary portrait of Marco Polo when he was Governor of Yangchow (on the Yangtze, about 45 miles from Nanking). It was picked up by an old missionary at Yangchow some years ago and acquired by the Council for Mr. Curtis, in view of his special interest in Marco Polo, on whom he is writing a book. The portrait is done in colours on white jade by a method which is believed to be one of China's lost arts. The whole is surrounded by a black-wood frame.

NATIVE AGITATION IN S. AFRICA

RIOTOUS ASSEMBLIES BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 13.

Mr. Pirow, Minister of Justice, moved the second reading of the Riotous Assemblies Bill in the Assembly this afternoon. The Bill gives the Minister drastic power to deal with agitation among natives tending to cause hostile feeling towards whites. Mr. Pirow gave notice of amendments which will check the most drastic provision of the Bill as it stands but leave it uncommonly far-reaching.

Much of his speech was devoted to a review of the evidence that Communism as an international organization aimed against the existing order has been extending its influence among South African natives immensely of late. He referred to the fear that white resentment against violent speeches and actions of native agitators might stir Europeans to violence, and made great play with a speech by General Smuts in the Assembly last August, emphasizing the increase of seditious speeches among natives, and demanding that the law must be strengthened to cope with the danger.

Mr. Duncan, who spoke for the South African Party, accepted the need for legislation, but questioned whether such extreme powers were necessary.

TONGKING MUTINY

51 PERSONS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 13

In a further *communiqué* on the Tongking mutiny, the Ministry of Colonies announces that shortly before the main outbreak at Yen Bay on Monday an attack was made by a band of insurgents on the militia post at Hung Ho. It was repulsed without loss by the defenders, who then followed up the rebels, killing and wounding several and capturing 20. Among the prisoners was Nguyeo-Khao-Nu, a ringleader who had already been sentenced by default to 20 years' imprisonment for criminal violence. He died of wounds soon after being taken.

At Hanoi itself, on the day of the mutiny at Yen Bay, a policeman was fired upon by an Annamite and some bombs were thrown. The throwers were arrested and confessed that their aim was to prevent the dispatching of reinforcements to Yen Bay.

Some corrections in detail of the events at Yen Bay are also given in the *communiqué*. It is now stated that some disaffected troops in barracks there secretly introduced some 60 civilian malcontents and began an attack on the officers' and N.C.O.s' quarters. The majority of the troops remained loyal and were quickly brought into action. The number of arrests now stands as follows:—Civilians, 25; soldiers, 26, including four corporals.

The Philadelphia Award, an illuminated scroll and $10,000 [£2,000] in money, given annually to the Philadelphia resident who during the previous year has "contributed a service calculated to advance the best and largest interests" of the city, was given on Wednesday to Mr. Cornelius McGillicuddy, manager of the Athletics, the baseball team which last year won the United States championship. Among the previous winners of the award has been Mr. Leopold Stokowski, the director of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, and late Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Telegrams in Brief

Sir Thomas Mackenzie, formerly High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, is seriously ill at DUNEDIN.—*Reuter.*

The ANTWERP diamond industry is again active; of 15,000 workers who were idle last week, 110 have resumed work.

It has been decided to give to the open space at the north end of the Pont des Invalides in PARIS the name of Place du Canada.

Signor Di Crollalanza, Italian Under-Secretary of State for Public Works, has been appointed Minister in succession to the late Michele Bianchi.

Evidence for the prosecution in the MEERUT conspiracy trial was given yesterday by Scotland Yard officials who identified documents and photographs.

General Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella, who is staying in PARIS in the strictest privacy, was visited on Wednesday by Marshal Pétain.

A Bill has been introduced into the FRENCH Chamber providing an amnesty for all political offences in connexion with the Alsatian Autonomist movement.

An earthquake on Wednesday caused some damage to houses at Porangahau, a township on Hawkes Bay, NEW ZEALAND. Minor shocks were felt yesterday.

A Gipsy Moth aeroplane with two passengers flew yesterday from BRISBANE to MELBOURNE, a distance of 1,000 miles, in 13 hours 20 minutes at a cost of £6 14s.

Mgr. Bauer, Bishop of ZAGREB, has invited all the Bishops of Yugoslavia to take part on February 19 in a joint conference on the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia.

Twenty-two persons, including two women, who had been convicted of various offences, such as murder, robbery, and kidnapping, were paraded on Wednesday through the streets of PEKING in tumbrils to Heaven Bridge, in the South City, and there shot. Hundreds of people witnessed the executions.—*Reuter.*

It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Kanwar Dalip Singh to be a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at LAHORE, in place of Khan Bahadur Mirza Zafar Ali, who will retire on February 19. Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Qadir has been appointed Additional Judge in the same Court in the vacancy thus created.

The League of Nations Secretariat has received from the British Government the instruments of ratification by Great Britain and Northern Ireland (and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League) of the protocol concerning the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the accession of the United States of America to the protocol of signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court.

NEW YORK DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE ENDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 13

The strike of 35,000 dressmakers in the Metropolitan area, which lasted eight days, ended last night when representatives of the unions and of three associations of manufacturers signed an agreement for peace. The strike is to continue only against non-union and so-called independent shops, which are left at liberty to effect individual peace agreements with the union.

Under the agreement, which was suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Colonel Lehman, the jobbers have promised to try for three months a plan for restricting the work done for them to members of the contractors' association. The association employs none but union labour. This is expected to mean the disappearance of the "sweat" shop, because without the jobbers' support non-union contractors and others in whose shops sub-standard conditions exist will be unable to find employment.

Most of the non-union workers are Communists. In the course of the strike they came into collision several times with union pickets. With one exception only minor injuries resulted from the clashes. The exception was that of a manufacturer, who was killed by a fall after being struck on the head. His assailant is to be tried for murder.

Other Foreign News on following page

"What a good idea!"

These Cigarettes are made entirely of High grade Virginia Tobacco
This "Wallet" Packet Prevents Crushing—The Last Cigarette is as Fresh, Fragrant and Perfect as the First
Wills's "Wallet"
Tear Foil from the centre and roll out Cigarette with the Thumb
To remove Last Cigarette pull Foil
THREE CASTLES
20 MEDIUM 20

OPENS FLAT LIKE A CIGARETTE CASE

Each Cigarette keeps its Shape
Freshness and Flavour

Wills's "Wallet" Packing

containing

WILLS'S

THREE CASTLES

MEDIUM

CIGARETTES

10 for 6d. 20 for 1/-

T.T 86

NAVAL NEEDS OF POWERS

EXACT FIGURES REQUIRED

VIEWS OF FRANCE AND JAPAN

BRITISH CRUISER STRENGTH

There was only one formal meeting in connexion with the London Naval Conference yesterday, but there were many informal gatherings, and both the French and Japanese delegations issued memoranda defining their general position.

Of the informal meetings perhaps the most important was that held at the House of Commons in the afternoon, when the Prime Minister met M. Tardieu, M. Briand, Mr. Stimson and Mr. Dwight Morrow to discuss the general position which has now been reached. It is understood that at this gathering special stress was laid on the urgent need for the production of figures by all the delegations. Now that the sub-committee of experts, of which Mr. Craigie, of the Foreign Office, is the chairman, has prepared a table which represents a compromise between the methods suggested by France and by Great Britain for the ascertainment of naval tonnage, little further progress can be made until the Conference is able to fill in the table with figures supplied by the five Powers. While a number of figures have been under examination, it is not suggested that any of the sets of figures yet produced are to be regarded as final or irrevocable. Mr. Stimson's visitors in the morning included M. Tardieu and Mr. Craigie.

EXEMPT VESSELS

The sub-committee of experts took up the question of exempt vessels, and it is to continue its examination of the subject this morning. So far it has not been able to turn its attention to the resolutions on submarines which have been remitted to it by the First Committee. The sub-committee has taken as the basis of its work the definition of exempt vessels which was provisionally agreed upon during the Geneva Conference in 1927. Exempt vessels were then divided into the following categories :—

(*a*) All naval service combatant vessels of less than 600 tons standard displacement to be exempt.

(*b*) All naval service combatant vessels of 600 to 2,000 tons standard displacement should be exempt from limitation provided that :—(1) They do not mount a gun greater than 6in. in calibre ; (2) they do not mount more than four guns above 3in. in calibre ; (3) they are not designed or fitted to launch torpedoes ; (4) they are not designed for a speed greater than 18 knots.

(*c*) All naval vessels not specifically built as fighting ships nor taken in time of peace under Government control for fighting purposes, which are employed in Fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way other than as fighting ships, should be exempt from limitation provided they conform to the four conditions given for category (*b*), and provided also that (5) they are not armoured ; (6) are not designed or fitted to launch mines ; (7) are not fitted to receive planes on board from the air ; and (8) do not mount more than one aeroplane-launching apparatus on a centre line or two one on each broadside.

The first task of the experts is to decide whether these classifications cover the ground under present conditions. There is the position, for instance, of such vessels as patrol boats, seaplane-carriers (as distinct from general aircraft-carriers), hulks used for training ships and monitors which mount big guns. None of these vessels apparently comes within the scope of exemption, though they are outside the categories which have been put forward as a means of ascertaining tonnage. The sub-committee is also considering whether some of the classifications might not be redrafted and clarified.

In reply to a question by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons yesterday, the Prime Minister said that the decision to take the reduced number of 50 cruisers as the minimum required for our needs had been arrived at by the Government "after taking into account the measure of security afforded by the signature of the Pact of Paris for the Renunciation of War by most of the nations of the world, including all the Naval Powers." With this "powerful support for peace" the Government felt "justified in looking forward to a period in which armed conflicts need not be expected." The Prime Minister added that the proposed reduction to 50 cruisers was "dependent on agreement at the Naval Conference on adequate limitation of projected building programmes being made by other Powers."

THE FRENCH CASE

The French memorandum issued yesterday gives comparative figures to show that the tonnage of the French Navy is less by 457,000 tons than what it was in 1914. The total tonnage to-day is 681,808 tons. France would be ready to accept agreed building programmes for the five Powers from 1930 to 1936, and suggests that the total French tonnage in 1936 should be 724,479 tons. France would build 240,000 tons, but of this amount only 43,200 tons would be in additional vessels ; 196,800 tons would be for replacement, much of it already overdue, as France has been obliged to keep many ships, particularly battleships and cruisers, in active service beyond their age limit.

It is suggested that the maximum for capital ships built to replace obsolete vessels should be between 20,000 and 25,000 tons. France has not yet availed herself of her right under the Washington Treaty to build up to 70,000 tons in replacement of the three capital ships, France, Jean-Bart, and Courbet. But "owing to the recent appearance of a new type of battleship"—a reference to the Ersatz Preussen, the German "pocket battleship"—France is now obliged to "make use of part of that credit of 70,000 tons" before the end of 1936, and she "might be compelled to use it completely" during this period should "new ships of the same type happen to be built." France would be prepared to accept a "naval holiday" for battleships "up to a total of 105,000 tons"—that is to say that, though she must maintain her right to build the 70,000 tons mentioned above, she would be ready, if there were a "naval holiday," to forgo, wholly or in part, her right to build the 105,000 tons in replacement which the Washington Treaty permits her in 1931, 1932, and 1934.

The French Government once more insists "that any decision taken at the Conference should be taken in relation with the problem of the limitation of land and air armaments." It is declared that, just as the British and American Governments have been able to declare that war between their two nations is unthinkable, so France, too, is "happy to declare her profound conviction that between her people and those of the United States and the British Empire, any armed conflict is equally unthinkable." Her naval programme, like theirs, "corresponds to a strictly defensive policy in conformity with the international agreements to which she is a party, particularly the Briand-Kellogg Pact."

The memorandum ends by declaring that France remains ready to "consider favourably any form of agreement for a mutual guarantee of security the effect of which would be to transform the absolute requirements of each Power into relative requirements."

The memorandum and the Japanese statement of policy are printed in full on page 9.

JAPANESE POLICY

The chief points in the Japanese statement are :—

Japan desires to maintain such force as will ensure her safety and security, a force necessary for her national defence in Far Eastern waters, the tranquillity of which is her primary concern.

The Japanese delegation is in favour of a formula which would harmonize the two methods of limitation—by global tonnage and by categories—allowing transfers in certain categories.

Japan is ready to agree not to lay down any capital ships until 1936. The maximum size of capital ships should be reduced from the 35,000 tons stipulated in the Washington Treaty to 25,000 tons. The maximum gun calibre should be reduced to 14in. The age limit should be lengthened from 20 to 26 years.

In the case of aircraft-carriers, the provisions for limitation in the Washington Treaty should be extended to those of less than 10,000 tons. The age limit for those of more than 10,000 tons should be lengthened from 20 to 26 years. For smaller vessels it should be 20 years.

In auxiliary craft Japan desires "a strength in adequate proportion to that of the other Powers concerned." In 8in. gun cruisers she desires to maintain "a minimum strength sufficient for national defence, taking into consideration the strengths held by other Powers." There should be a limit of 7,000 or 7,500 tons for 6in. gun cruisers. Flotilla leaders and destroyers should be "adequately limited." Flotilla leaders should also be limited in number. The age limit for cruisers should be 20 years, and for destroyers 16 years.

In view of her peculiar geographical condition, with her many widely scattered islands, Japan is convinced of the necessity to retain submarines. She is willing to cooperate with the other Powers to regulate strictly the use of submarines against merchant marine. Japan proposes to maintain her existing strength of just under 80,000 tons in submarines. The age limit of submarines should be 13 years.

LENA GOLDFIELDS

SOVIET AND BRITISH COMPANY

Telegrams received in London state that the Soviet Government has given the Lena Goldfields, Limited, notice of its intention to annul their concession. The notice expires in the first week of April.

Mr. Guedalla, chairman of the noteholders of Lena Goldfields, Limited, has informed a representative of *The Times* that the company had received no such notice from the Soviet Government, and that they had no authority under the terms of the concession to give such notice. The position was that, on Wednesday, Lena Goldfields, Limited, gave notice by telegraph to the Soviet Government that they called them to arbitration under the concession agreement, because of grave breaches of that agreement which the company alleged to have been committed by the Soviet Government. The company had nominated Sir Leslie Scott as their arbitrator.

The Lena Goldfields, Limited, was formed in London in July, 1908, as a company to acquire a 70 per cent. interest in the Lena Gold Mining Company in Russia (the *Lenskoie*), which worked large gold mining properties in the Lena-Vitim district in Western Siberia. These properties were nationalized after the Revolution of 1917, and the Lenskoie Mine came into Bolshevist possession in 1920.

In 1925 an agreement was reached by the company with the Government of the U.S.S.R. whereby a concession was granted to the company comprising the Lena-Vitim gold mines for 30 years, a number of iron and copper mines in the Urals for 50 years, and a large mining area in the Altai Mountains, Siberia, for 50 years. In December, 1925, the Soviet Government made its first payment under the new concession of £115,000 for gold produced on the Lenskoie properties. Up to December 31, 1927, the cost of the concession and of the acquisition of shares in the Lenskoie and the other properties of the company amounted to £4,623,845, or, after deduction of buildings, plant, and other physical assets, to £2,771,455.

Relations between the representative of the company in Russia and the Soviet authorities became strained last year, when the Ogpu raided the company's local offices and carried off a number of documents. This was followed by what Mr. Guedalla, at a noteholders' meeting held on January 27, described as "distinct indications of disturbance of their labour . . . which would appear to be part of a settled policy to make it impossible to carry on their business in a reasonable manner." At this meeting the chairman stated that the company had dispatched a telegram to the Soviet Government with the request for a reply as to whether that Government wished the old relations to continue, and whether, in that case, they would give orders for the cessation of hostile tactics. No reply had been received from the Soviet Government, but on January 30 our Riga Correspondent stated that a Soviet Court had sentenced Mr. Sampson, the authorized representative of Lena Goldfields, to eight months' forced labour, and imposed a fine of 25,000 roubles (£12,500 at par) on the company for alleged unpunctual payment of wages.

PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO CARDIFF

It was announced yesterday at a meeting of the Court of Governors of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire that the Prince of Wales had arranged to visit Cardiff on Wednesday, May 21, to open the new chemistry and physics laboratories of the college in Cathays Park and also the new agricultural department. According to present arrangements the Prince of Wales will arrive at Cardiff by aeroplane from London.

DOCKYARD HOLIDAY

It was announced at the Admiralty yesterday that the Superintendents of the Home Dockyards have been informed that the dockyards are to be closed for one week, beginning on Monday, August 4, to enable the workmen to be given a week's leave with pay. This confirms the Admiralty's intention to close the dockyards, preferably during Bank Holiday week, in the interests, as the First Lord recently stated, of economy and efficiency.

WAR LOAN CONVERSION OPTION

The option given to holders of the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan to convert an equal amount of Five per Cent. War Loan into the Conversion Loan expires to-morrow. The subject is dealt with in our City Notes.

AMALGAMATION OF COLLIERIES

COMMONS DEBATE ON COMPULSION

GOOD PITS AND BAD

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The House of Commons spent most of the day in a general discussion of the proposals for the compulsory amalgamation of collieries under the Coal Mines Bill.

MR. W. GRAHAM argued that voluntary amalgamations under the Act of 1926 had been negligible, but he proposed still to permit, and even to encourage, them by continuing to exempt existing capital brought in from stamp duties. The initiative would pass to the new Commissioners, who, failing voluntary amalgamations, would have power to prepare compulsory schemes. The collieries affected would have the right of appeal to the Railway and Canal Commission on points of detail, and to the Courts on points of law. The Government would accept the Liberal view that the basis of valuations for amalgamation should be on the assumption of a willing buyer and a willing seller, and that any value attaching to quotas under the marketing scheme should be excluded.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER exclaimed against such a policy of expropriation as amalgamations forced upon colliery-owners, every one of whom might be opposed. If amalgamations paid, "they would be made by the collieries themselves. But to swamp good collieries with the debts of bad collieries was to ruin the efficiency and the solvency of the industry.

LIBERAL VIEW

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL showed that the Liberals were placated by the Government's concessions, although he thought the acquisition of royalties ought to have come first. But the colliery-owners having refused to do anything, the Legislature must impose efficiency on them. He asked only that the form of amalgamations should be elastic, and their basis a fair value of the component mines. Like Mr. Graham, he put some faith in the prospect of colliery-owners being frightened into more numerous voluntary amalgamations.

This assumption that larger units were more efficient, and that other countries had produced by amalgamations better results, was strongly challenged by SIR ROBERT HORNE. Scotland was the country of the smallest units and the biggest production per man. Germany was the country where mining was most rationalized, but where miners worked longer hours for lower wages. The Commissioners were asked to perform an impossible task. Either amalgamation would be loaded with the debts of bad collieries, or the owners of those debts were to be defrauded.

The issue was thus clearly joined between those who contended that amalgamations were good business, which colliery-owners could not appreciate, and those who contended that if amalgamations were good business colliery-owners would appreciate it without dictation. In his final reply MR. GRAHAM appeared to consider the proposals a compromise between these two views, by repeating the prospective encouragement to voluntary amalgamations and the safeguards against unreasonable compulsory amalgamations. He did not pretend that amalgamations could, for some years to come, make any appreciable difference to the price of coal, and they could not therefore replace the quota system. The Government, he added, would in due course be prepared to defend Part I. in the House. This clear warning to the Liberals that they had no more big concessions to come ended the main debate, and the principle of compulsory amalgamations was carried by 281 votes to 142.

LIBERALS AND THE QUOTA

OPPOSITION MAINTAINED

Mr. Graham last night saw Mr. Lloyd George and informed him of the views expressed at a meeting of members representing mining constituencies and officials of the Miners' Federation, which was held in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, to the effect that the quota provisions in Part I. of the Coal Mines Bill should be retained. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, intimated that the Liberal opposition to the quota was as strong as ever, the view of his party being against any limitation of output.

❦ An article by our Labour Correspondent on the attitude of the miners' leaders towards the Coal Mines Bill appears on page 16.

OTTOMAN DEBT

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL TO VISIT ANGORA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 13

The Turkish Finance Minister has now invited Mr. S. C. Wyatt, President of the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, to visit Angora early in March to discuss the whole question of the payment of the debts.

The Turkish Press, which hitherto has adopted a somewhat incredulous attitude towards the proposed moratorium, now unanimously supports the idea. Three leading articles were published this morning purporting to explain why a moratorium is necessary, and some newspapers go to the length of saying that it is now certain that a moratorium will be requested and granted. There is, moreover, a general tendency to point out that it is in the bondholders' own interests that a moratorium should be given.

PARIS, FEB. 13

The Turkish Minister of Finance, in his reply to the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, states that the situation requires to be closely studied in view of its complexity, and he welcomes the Council's decision to enter into immediate contact with the Government. He expresses the hope that a solution may be reached in accordance with the interests of the bondholders and the financial and economic capacity of Turkey. He proposes the first fortnight in March for an interview between the representatives of the Council (Mr. Wyatt and M. des Closières) and himself. This has been accepted.

The Bulgarian Government also has declared its intention of opening pourparlers with the Debt Council in the near future.

*** When, recently, reports were current that the Turkish Government would seek a moratorium, the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt (which has its headquarters in Paris) urged that it should get into touch with the Turkish Government, and proposed that its President and M. des Closières, the representative of the French bondholders, should make an early visit to Angora.

R.A.F. PILOT KILLED

Pilot Sergeant Fell, of the R.A.F., stationed at Kenley Aerodrome, crashed on open ground near Coulsdon, Surrey, during a cross-country flight yesterday and was killed.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

PROTEST IN THE LORDS

GOVERNMENT POLICY

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

MR. HENDERSON gave the House of Commons to-day a considered statement of the Government's policy towards religious persecution in Soviet Russia. He doubted whether the best method of raising the question would be to bring it before the League of Nations under Article XI. of the Covenant, as suggested by MR. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON. But he declared that the reports of religious persecution had caused deep and widespread concern in this and other countries, and were being seriously considered by the Government. Wherever it was possible and compatible with the interests of those affected, the Government would use all its influence in support of religious liberty and the freedom of religious practice. The determined tone in which this answer was read impressed the House more than its matter, and the loudest cheers were reserved for MR. HENDERSON'S addition that he was now awaiting a report from the British Ambassador in Moscow. A counter-cheer, confined to a small band of Socialist members, greeted MR. HAYCOCK'S suggestion that Russia had more religious freedom than it had under the Tsars.

The subject was taken up later in the House of Lords, where LORD HAYTER asked the Government what method of protest, if any, they were going to adopt. He was strongly supported by the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, who reiterated his speech yesterday to the Convocation of Canterbury. The hope that the barbarities of an organized persecution would be diminished had not been realized. Decrees had been published abolishing the means of any corporate religious existence. Christmas had been marked by the blasphemies and obscenities of the spoliation of churches and monasteries.

A RELIABLE INQUIRY

He emphasized most strongly the fact that his protest was made in the cause of religion, and not in the interests of any kind of politics, but the state of British opinion was such that politicians, such as the Soviet leaders, ought to note how the indignation caused by religious persecution might affect their hopes of deriving material advantages from association with this country. His own efforts were limited by fear of the consequences to the victims, but he was arranging for a reliable inquiry into the facts.

LORD PARMOOR was chiefly concerned to show that there were two versions of the facts, and that religious persecution was largely the internal and domestic affair of Soviet Russia. Assuming that persecution was a fact, he was just as indignant as anyone else, but his impulse to action must be restrained both by the pledge not to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia, and the memory of how former victims, such as Archbishop Tikhon, had deprecated interference as dangerous to themselves. He hinted that even diplomatic action might be difficult, and finally read Mr. Henderson's answer as being the policy of the Government. The BISHOP OF WORCESTER at once interpreted it as a promise that Mr. Henderson would take the occasion of other negotiations to raise the matter with the Soviet Ambassador and to make his own inquiries into the facts. LORD PARMOOR contradicted both these assumptions, and, though he read Mr. Henderson's answer again, he could give no interpretation of it himself.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

Earlier in the day LORD CUSHENDUN raised another aspect of Anglo-Russian relations by asking that any commercial treaty with Soviet Russia should be submitted before ratification to the House of Lords, as the Government had already promised to submit it to the House of Commons. His fear was that a Government whose followers were so impregnated with economic fallacies might grant the equivalent of a loan to a Government which was destroying the economic structure of Russia by reimposing serfdom on the peasantry. LORD THOMSON answered only the point of procedure. The negotiations for a commercial treaty were still in embryo, but if and when a treaty matured it would be laid before the House of Lords as a Command Paper before ratification. This meant that the House of Lords could discuss it, but not that their assent or dissent could affect ratification. LORD SALISBURY agreed that ratification of a commercial treaty was the province of the House of Commons.

LORD PARMOOR'S loquacity and humility then again involved him in trouble. He rose quite unnecessarily to declare that the House of Commons must always take the lead. LORD BUCKMASTER sharply reminded him that the powers of the Lords were entirely equal, except where limited by statute; and LORD SUMNER pointed out that his promise to submit commercial treaties to them, if only for discussion, contradicted the Attorney-General's recent contention that "Parliament" meant only the House of Commons.

MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

APPEAL TO M. TARDIEU

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 13

As a result of the disappearance of General Koutepof, General de Goulevitch, formerly Chief of Staff of one of the Russian army corps and now president of the Union of Ex-Officers of the Preobrajensky Regiment, has addressed to M. Tardieu an appeal for justice for the Russian refugees signed by 11,027 "White" Russians resident in France. General Koutepof served as an officer in the Preobrajensky Regiment. The appeal says that General Koutepof, who was the incarnation of the hopes of the exiled Russians for the liberation of their country, has become a victim of Bolshevist terrorism, and it confirms the confidence of the exiles in the justice and protection of the French State.

At the same time the Soviet Embassy in Paris is reported to be taking extraordinary precautions against any possible incursion. An evening newspaper publishes an appeal to members of the Communist Party to undertake guard duty at the Embassy. The appeal is as follows :—

Esteemed Comrade,—You are asked to present yourself at the offices of the Red International Defence League on Tuesday evening, February 11, when a special guard will be organized. You should bring provisions, as you may be kept late. With confidence in your proved loyalty, I address to you, esteemed comrade, my fraternal salutations.—L. C., Secretary, Paris Area.

Various trails, some promising, others more than doubtful, are being followed up by the police in their search for the missing General, and reports of the appearance of suspicious-looking motor-cars in remote places are still pouring in.

GERMANY AND THE SOVIET

MORE IRRITATION

SOCIALIST DEMAND FOR ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 13

Any doubt about the increasing friction between Germany and Soviet Russia is dispelled by an article issued to-day through the Socialist Press Service, the mouthpiece of the largest party in the country, in the Reichstag, and in the Government Coalition.

This article relates the events, described in a dispatch in *The Times* of January 23, which in recent months have weakened the relations between the two countries based on the treaties of Rapallo and Berlin. It reaches the same conclusion as that dispatch—namely, that "German-Russian relations, beyond all doubt, have never reached so low a point," and asks the German Foreign Office what it intends to do.

The article says that Germany has made treaties with the Soviet designed to safeguard the life and property of Germans in Russia and of Soviet citizens in Germany. Germany has held steadfastly to her bond, but Germans are driven from Russia by distraints for taxes, German journalists are expelled, the operation of German concessionary firms is made impossible. The question arises, "What does Germany get from her relations with the Soviet ?" and it is as difficult to answer as the question whether it was necessary for these relations to take the form they have.

The directors of German policy, the article continues, have failed to oppose with the necessary energy the attempts of the Soviet Government to interfere in German affairs or to apply the treaties to Germany's disadvantage. For years the Wilhelmstrasse has meekly suffered, for the sake of peace and quiet, the attacks of semi-official Soviet organs upon German statesmen and institutions. This lack of opposition has led the Soviet Government to think that it can continue indefinitely on its course. The Socialists, it is declared, desire the maintenance of relations with Russia, but they demand from the Foreign Office that these should be correctly maintained and that any future interference in German internal affairs should be publicly and decisively repelled. They demand respect for German men and affairs, and resolute action by the authorities as soon as any connexion of the Soviet with Communist activities in Germany can be proved.

OCCASIONS OF FRICTION

Friendlier feelings between Germany and the Soviet might return if the irritant incidents complained of ceased, but the continuance of such incidents carries the possibility of serious friction, and they accumulate day by day.

On the German side dissatisfaction with the result of trade with Russia, subsidized though it has been by State credits, is reinforced by the judgments against German concessionary firms operating in Russia. Incidentally, the Deutsch-Russische Saatbau A.G., whose director and manager were recently fined 10,000 roubles each, is mainly owned by the Reich since its reconstruction some years ago. It is now stated that an emissary—a German citizen—of the director was arrested while travelling with a letter to the German Embassy at Moscow, and that his wife was enticed to follow him by a forged telegram and also arrested. The letter apparently never reached the Embassy.

Then there is the question, rapidly becoming acute, of the activities of the German Communist Party. The Socialist *Vorwärts* states to-day, and maintains its assertion against a denial from the Soviet Embassy, that 5,000 of the 25,000 copies printed daily of the Communist *Rote Fahne* are subscribed to by the Soviet Embassy here. If this were true it would mean that the Embassy was subsidizing, to the extent of 20 per cent., a paper which has twice recently been confiscated for incitement to violence.

It has been reported that German Communist leaders have recently become active in the western industrial areas. This seems to be confirmed by the fact that Communist Deputies in the Prussian Diet who were arrested during the serious disorders at Worms, in the Rhineland, were present at yesterday's disturbance in the Opel motor works at Rüsselsheim. It may or may not be a coincidence that two fairly serious outbreaks recently have occurred at foreign factories : the Opel works are controlled by the General Motors Corporation, of America, and the riots at Chemnitz on January 15, in which six men were killed, were at a British-owned factory.

To-day the Berlin police raided the offices of the "Anti-Fascist Guard" in Berlin and confiscated the material found. This body appears to be the suppressed "Red Fighting Front," the Communist semi-military organization, under another name. Its further political activities in Berlin are to be prevented. One thousand members of this organization, including a number of young girls, were recently sworn in "to prepare the final destruction of the *bourgeoisie*" by a leading Communist Reichstag Deputy in a large hall in the east of Berlin. Their training was entrusted to instructors from Moscow.

CHURCHES AROUSED

On top of all these incidents there is the mobilization of German public opinion against religious persecution in Soviet Russia. The Evangelical Church made a sharp protest some time ago. The Pope's indictment, and that of the Cardinal Archbishop of Munich, have made a profound impression upon the Roman Catholic mind. It is remarkable how the dormant antagonism of both political and moral opinion to the Soviet system has suddenly found simultaneous expression in Germany.

The opinion is gaining ground that the Soviet leaders mean to make mischief with their most powerful foreign instrument, the German Communist Party. There are signs of weakness, whether passing or permanent, in the Soviet structure, and it is believed here that the old device of diverting attention from them by flamboyant activities abroad is being brought into use again.

SUSPECTED ANTI-SOVIET PLOTS

FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS IN SOUTH RUSSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 13

It is reported from Moscow that the Soviet Government has sent a commission of Chekist investigators to Rostoff-on-the-Don to ascertain whether there has been foul play in the series of fires and explosions which have occurred in that neighbourhood during the last few days. There has been a heavy loss of life in the fires, and it is suspected that they are part of a campaign of protest against the anti-*kulak* policy. In the explosion yesterday 28 people were killed. In another explosion last week-end six people were killed and 15 injured.

Rudzutak, Commissar for Communications, has issued an appeal to railwaymen to re-establish the train service according to the time-table, as passenger trains have become shamefully irregular. The disorganization of the passenger train service is a result of the action of bands of peasants in South Russia, who began interfering with communications a few weeks ago, and have derailed some trains.

SIR H. WILKINS SAFE

EARLY RETURN FROM ANTARCTIC

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 13

Sir Hubert Wilkins sent a wireless message to Deception Island last night, saying that he would arrive at the island on Friday and leave the same day for

Montevideo. All on board the William Scoresby were well. This dispatch did not give any further indications of his plans.

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*** Sir Hubert Wilkins has been absent from Deception Island since January 27. From that date nothing had been heard about him until February 11, when a whaling vessel which was engaged in searching for him reported by wireless that she had got in touch with the William Scoresby, in which Sir Hubert had gone to the west of Peter I. Island with the object of finding a suitable place to take off for his trip by aeroplane to Ross Sea.

ADMIRAL BYRD

MESSAGE OF THANKS TO GREAT BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The State Department has transmitted to the British and Norwegian Governments messages from Admiral Byrd expressing gratitude for the aid given to him by British and Norwegian ships on his expedition in the Antarctic. The United States Government has also thanked the Norwegian whaling companies which recently offered their assistance when Admiral Byrd was believed to be in imminent danger owing to the ice pack.

Admiral Byrd's message to the Foreign Office says :—

It naturally gratifies us much to be aware of the friendly concern of the nation of Scott, Shackleton, Mawson, and Evans, whose distinguished service in the Antarctic draws from us the friendliest and most profound admiration for their leadership and abilities.—*Reuter.*

THE INDIAN STATES

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

The Indian States are in India but apart from British India. Their subjects are not British subjects. They are not governed by the laws of Parliament or the Indian Legislature. They are outside the jurisdiction of the Courts of British India. For the most part they are under the personal rule of their Princes, who, in turn, are under the Crown as Paramount Power. This relationship of the Indian States to the Crown has been the subject of an inquiry by a Special Committee, and Sir Harcourt Butler, the chairman, will survey the work of the Committee and summarize its principal recommendations in the Special Number on India which will be published, free of charge and as part of the ordinary issue of *The Times*, on Tuesday next, February 18.

The Indian States occupy over a third of the area of India proper, and contain about a fifth of its population. An article contributed by Sir Walter Lawrence takes the reader through their picturesque domains, from the snow mountains of Kashmir, through Patiala, Rajputana, and the northern States, and the rich lands of the Malwa plateau, to the great State of Hyderabad in Central India, and so to Mysore in the south.

The section of the number devoted to the peoples of India will contain an article from the pen of the late Sir Valentine Chirol on Hinduism and Islam. Sir William Marris will write on the caste system and the problem of the untouchables ; and Miss Cornelia Sorabji will present a well-informed view of the present position of the women of India.

In the pages of the Special Number, which has the warm approval of Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, will be brought together a mass of information on the present form of the government of India, on the financial system, social and industrial conditions, education and religion, trade and agriculture, commerce and shipping, the railways and roads, irrigation and forests, the posts and telegraphs, the administrative, defensive, and other public services.

A wide range of descriptive articles will include contributions from competent authorities on the temples, palaces, and mosques ; the historic places of the Mutiny ; the archæological treasures of India ; life in Simla, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras ; the North-West Frontier, the Valley of Kashmir, and the air route to India.

This Special Number will contain a large number of illustrations. Chief among them will be two reproductions in colour of Sir Nathaniel Dance's portrait of Lord Clive, from the collection of the Earl of Powis, and of George Romney's portrait of Warren Hastings, from the collection at the India Office.

THE INVALIDS

The condition of Lady Stradbroke, who is lying ill at Henham Hall, Suffolk, was stated yesterday still to be very serious and to be causing grave anxiety.

Lord Glenarthur was slightly better last night.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn, who early yesterday was stated to be weaker, had a quiet day. Last night she was about the same.

Mr. F. O. Roberts, M.P., is confined to bed with a slight chill, and will not be able to fulfil any public engagements in the next few days.

Mr. J. Lees, the Labour member for the Belper Division of Derbyshire, was taken ill with an epileptic fit last night in the precincts of the House of Commons. He was attended by Dr. Vernon Davies and Dr. Salter, and was afterwards taken to Westminster Hospital. Later it was stated at the hospital that he was progressing satisfactorily.

A CLYDESIDE "HOLIDAY"

Our Labour Correspondent writes :—

The riveters in the Clydeside shipyards are threatening to make next Wednesday "a holiday" as a protest against the refusal of the employers to guarantee to pieceworkers earnings equal to time rates and a half. The holiday—a euphemistic description of a one-day strike—will be used for holding mass meetings. This is a Clydeside movement which has not the sanction of the Boilermakers' Society. The society has not a strict control of its Clydeside members.

POLITICAL NOTES

LOCAL AUTHORITIES BILL

CONSERVATIVES AND THE POST OFFICE

An interesting debate is expected in the House of Commons to-day on the second reading of the Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill, which contains provisions to extend the powers of local authorities in matters of finance and municipal trading. The main principle of the Bill is by no means new, having been first brought before Parliament by the late Mr. Keir Hardie. A similar measure to that which will be considered to-day has been brought before the House of Commons by Labour members on many occasions. Conservatives are strongly opposed to the Bill, and a motion for its rejection has been put down in the names of Sir Gerald Hurst, Captain Gunston, and Captain Crookshank. Mr. Greenwood will indicate the attitude of the Government, which it is understood will be favourable to the principle of the Bill. Sir Kingsley Wood will be the chief speaker from the Conservative Front Bench. The Liberals are somewhat divided on their attitude, but it is probable that Mr. E. D. Simon and Mr. Harris, speaking for the majority of their party, will indicate readiness to support the second reading, provided assurances as to adequate safeguards for private traders are forthcoming.

A meeting of members of all parties was held at the House of Commons yesterday to consider the Road Traffic Bill, which will come up for second reading on Tuesday. Representatives of the motorists' organizations were also present and indicated their desire to see the Bill passed into law, with certain amendments. It was generally agreed that some clearer definition of dangerous driving was needed, and amendments will probably be put down on the Committee stage to secure this. It is unlikely that the House will divide against the Bill, although the Committee stage is expected to take some weeks. After the second reading has been carried Mr. Morrison will move :—

That it be an instruction to the Committee on the Bill that they have power to consolidate the Road Traffic Bill and the Omnibuses Bill.

The Omnibuses Bill, which received a second reading last Friday, is almost identical with the original Part V. of the Road Traffic Bill, which was deleted by the Lords in Committee. It is probable that eventually, by the procedure now proposed by Mr. Morrison, Part V. will be restored in practically its original form, and local authorities now possessing powers to run omnibus services within their boundaries will be able to extend these services outside, subject to the consent of the Traffic Commissioners for the particular area concerned.

There was a good deal of comment among Conservative members yesterday at the large figure of the Post Office surplus—£9,012,764—mentioned in the debate on Wednesday on Mr. Ramsbotham's motion. The Post Office Commercial Accounts for 1928 show that in this figure is included a sum of £3,939,521 for "Sundry agency services" ; in other words, this is the estimate of the value of the services performed by the Post Office for various Government Departments. This sum has not been paid over to the Post Office by the Departments concerned, although the Post Office takes credit for it in arriving at the surplus of over nine millions. If the amount of nearly four millions be deducted from the so-called "surplus" a sum of only a little over five millions remains—less than the deficit which it is estimated would result from the re-establishment of the penny post. Certain members also wish to know whether the Postmaster-General is in communication with an American telephone company in regard to the contract for wireless telephony between Egypt and Britain and other countries in preference to the Imperial and International Communications Company.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	TRIAL AND THE SORCERER	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	2.30 & 8.30
Court	HAMLET	8
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	8.15
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	7.45
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	AS YOU LIKE IT	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	8.30
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. CONCERT 8
Wigmore Hall	MISS MAY HARRISON 8.15

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ELSTREE CALLING	12 to 11
Astoria	SPLINTERS	12.45 to 11
Avenue	HE WHO GETS SLAPPED	1 to 12
Capitol	HOT FOR PARIS	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6 & 8.45
Empire	THEIR OWN DESIRE	12 to 12
Kensington	THE MAN I LOVE	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	GENERAL CRACK	1.30 to 11
Plaza	THE VIRGINIAN	1.45 to 11
Polytechnic	A THROW OF DICE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate south-easterly winds; mainly fair; fog locally early and late; moderate day temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled in the West and North; mainly fair in East and South-East England. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The sub-committee of experts of the Naval Conference took up yesterday the question of vessels outside the ordinary categories. The French and Japanese delegations issued statements of the policies of their Governments. (pp. 9 and 14)

The executive committee of the Miners' Federation met specially in London yesterday to consider Part I. of the Coal Mines Bill. A report was issued afterwards by Mr. A. J. Cook. (p. 16)

The Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury yesterday passed a resolution urging the Government to introduce early legislation which would facilitate the abolition of the slums, and another welcoming various steps taken towards world peace. The Lower House discussed the bearing of broadcast religious services upon public worship. (p. 16)

Cruft's Dog Show ended yesterday, when the final awards were made. (p. 11)

The annual report, published to-day, on the work of the Education Department of the High Commissioner for India shows that there are over 2,000 Indian students in Great Britain, on whose progress satisfactory comment is made. (p. 9)

A strong protest against the practice of selling blends of foreign and English butter labelled so as to produce the impression that it is entirely English is contained in a memorial issued over the signatures of the chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, the chairman of the Empire Day Movement, and others. (p. 9)

Air Vice-Marshal David Munro, on retiring from the post of Director of R.A.F. Medical Services on March 1, will become Secretary to the Industrial Health Research Board; Air Commodore John McIntyre will succeed him as Director. (p. 16)

Mr. Baldwin will address the delegates of the Ulster Unionist Council at Belfast to-day. (p. 11)

The Post Office has issued a "Statement of Telephone Progress in the London Area during the Year 1929." (p. 11)

Mr. Walter Foster, chairman of the Leeds licensing justices, and Sir Alfred Davies, representing the Council of the Magistrates' Association of England and Wales, gave evidence before the Licensing Commission yesterday. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the attitude of the Soviet Government towards the Christian Churches was discussed. (p. 8)

The question of religious liberty in Russia was the subject of a statement in the House of Commons by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson said that the reports current had caused widespread and deep concern in this country and were receiving the serious consideration of the Government. The Coal Mines Bill was further considered in Committee. (p. 8)

As a result of the carrying of Sir Henry Cautley's amendment prohibiting the use by co-operative societies of any of their funds for political purposes, the promoters of the Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Bill have dropped the measure. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The financial policy of the French Government was criticized in the Chamber by members of the Finance Committee yesterday. Complaint was made that the 1930 Budget contemplated an increased expenditure of 240,000,000. (p. 16)

An article issued yesterday in Germany through the Socialist Press Service relates the incidents that have led to the steady weakening of German-Soviet relations and sums up the growing irritation felt in Germany against the Soviet. Our Berlin Correspondent states that German political and religious opinion as a whole has begun to turn decidedly against the Soviet. (p. 14)

The Bills for the ratification of The Hague agreements were yesterday read the first time in the Reichstag, and will now be considered jointly by the Foreign Affairs and Finance Committees. (p. 13)

A short wireless message has been received at Deception Island, Antarctica, from Sir Hubert Wilkins, who says that all his party are well, and that they will arrive at the island to-day and leave at once for Montevideo. (p. 14)

The president and the representative of the French bondholders on the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt have accepted an invitation of the Turkish Finance Minister to visit Angora next month to discuss the question of the payment of debts. (p. 14)

There was a lively debate in the Indian Legislative Assembly yesterday on a motion to refer to a select committee a Bill providing civil marriage facilities for and between members of all communities domiciled in India. The debate was adjourned (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales has arranged to visit Cardiff on May 21 to open the new laboratories of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. (p. 14)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Race meetings were concluded at Hurst Park and Haydock Park yesterday. (p. 6)

The Waterloo Cup Coursing Meeting was continued yesterday. (p. 6)

Mr. M. M. Robinson, the manager of the Empire games, has arrived in this country to confer with sporting associations, and it is believed that there will be a full British representation at Hamilton. (p. 6)

The Canada ice-hockey team beat a combined Oxford and Cambridge team at Golders Green yesterday by 12 goals to none. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Metropolitan Railway Issue; the Hatry Settlement; the War Loan Conversion Option; Underground Group Dividends; Barcelona Traction Capital Scheme; Colliery Companies' Recovery; the Laying-up of Tonnage; and the Hope of an Improvement in Shipping. (p. 23)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday a general fall occurred in Home Railway stocks, and, while British Funds were steady, the general tone of markets was heavy. Argentine Railway stocks declined, together with a number of well-known Industrial shares, the Royal Mail group being weak. (p. 23)

GETTING DOWN TO FIGURES

Both the French and the Japanese delegations to the Naval Conference have now followed the British and American example and issued detailed official statements, reproduced on another page, setting out their views on the main subjects under discussion. The French Memorandum gives the figures of the naval tonnage which France proposes to construct between now and 1936 and the strength of the fleet which she desires to create by that date. These figures were needed in order to enable the Conference to pass to concrete work from the discussion of methods and principles to which so much of its time has hitherto been devoted. While it would provide valuable material for the Geneva Preparatory Commission and for the general conference on disarmament which it is hoped to summon, even a complete settlement of those more or less abstract issues would not, in itself, make the Conference a success in the eyes of the public. To make it such a success it has to reach an agreement for the limitation of the actual naval programmes of the next few years; and the more that limitation is also reduction, the greater the success. And clearly no progress can be made with that concrete task until the Powers lay on the table the details of the programmes they have in mind. At the beginning such figures must of course be provisional, as the armaments which any Power can accept as adequate for its security will depend very greatly on those with which other Powers propose to provide themselves. Until a final agreement has been reached every Power must be regarded as at liberty to revise its requirements in either an upward or a downward direction to meet the requirements of others. There is thus no need at present to discuss too closely the figures submitted by the French delegation. The fact of outstanding importance is that they have submitted a detailed estimate of their requirements, and that they announce their readiness, subject to two natural reservations, to enter upon a discussion of the programmes of naval construction up to 1936.

Both from the French Memorandum and from the Japanese it is clear that, unless it should break down altogether on some other issue, the Conference should be able to effect a material reduction in capital ships. In view of "the appearance of a new type of battle-ship" (an obvious reference to the Ersatz Preussen), the French delegates reserve the right of France to utilize for new construction the credit of 70,000 tons remaining to her under the Washington Treaty; in other words to lay down as she requires the tonnage she was authorized to construct, but abstained from constructing, in 1927 and 1929. As regards the 105,000 tons allotted to her between now and 1936, she is willing to join the other Powers in a holiday from capital ship construction, and she apparently favours limiting the maximum tonnage to something between 20,000 and 25,000. The Japanese Memorandum is equally promising in this respect. By the Washington Treaty Japan is allowed to lay down next year, and in each of the eight following years, a capital ship of not more than 35,000 tons, with guns of not more than sixteen-inch calibre. In the Memorandum issued yesterday by the Japanese delegation, it is announced that Japan is ready not to lay down any capital ships until 1936, and that she favours an agreement by which the life of such vessels should be prolonged from twenty to twenty-six years, their maximum tonnage reduced from 35,000 to 25,000, and the maximum calibre of their guns from sixteen to fourteen inches. This view is almost identical with the one put forward on the eve of the Conference as that of the British Government, the only difference being that Britain desires the maximum gun calibre brought down to twelve inches. That is, however, a comparatively minor difference, especially in view of the fact that both Powers are in favour of a holiday from building until after the next Conference, which it is proposed to hold in 1935, and at which the whole question will be subject to revision. In a subsequent British Memorandum, of which a full summary was published last Saturday, these views were put forward officially; but it was further proposed that reduction to the Washington Treaty figures for 1936 should be reached within eighteen months of the ratification of the treaty resulting from the present Conference. This proposal would involve scrapping in that time, and without replacement, five British, three American, and three Japanese capital ships; it was thus on the same lines as the proposals with regard to capital ships in the American Memorandum, and went a good deal further than the present Japanese and French suggestions. But the four Powers which have now announced their views are at one in advocating reductions which, apart from every other consideration, would greatly mitigate the burden of naval armaments. With regard to aircraft-carriers, the Japanese Memorandum, like the British, proposes that the limitation provisions of the Washington Treaty should be extended to include vessels, if used for this purpose, of under 10,000 tons as well as those of larger size, which under that treaty are alone subject to limitation.

There is a similar general agreement between the British and the Japanese views on the subject of cruisers, except that the Japanese Memorandum gives no figures of tonnage required. "Japan attaches special importance" to eight-inch gun cruisers, and desires to "maintain a minimum strength sufficient for "national defence, taking into consideration "the strengths of the other Powers." The figure which she considers necessary for this purpose will depend on the results of the negotiations between the Japanese and the British and American delegates. So far it has not been found possible to reconcile their views; and the difference remains one of the crucial difficulties of the Conference. So long as it is unsettled the figures for cruiser strength suggested by the British and the American delegations must, for reasons already set out, remain provisional. If it is true to say that the fleet required by each Power depends upon the fleets of the other Powers, it is particularly true in the case of the British Fleet, which has interests to protect in every part of the world and trade routes across every ocean to defend. Although recently the tendency has been to discuss British naval strength exclusively in terms of "parity" with the United States, the measure of our real needs is not the strength of the American Navy, but that of other naval Powers, and, in actual fact, American construction only affects our requirements indirectly through the effect it has on other navies. ADMIRAL CUSTANCE has argued that, in estimating its needs, the British Admiralty should leave the United States entirely out of account and adopt as a practical, common-sense criterion a two-Power standard based on the strength of the two next strongest naval Powers. Whatever view is taken of that suggestion, it is clear that no final decision as to the required strength of the British Fleet, and especially its strength in cruisers, could be at all satisfactory that failed to take into account the construction decided upon by the other Powers participating in the Conference.

Mr. Snowden and the Duties

MR. SNOWDEN told the House of Commons the other day that attempts were being made to "intimidate" him into announcing whether he was going to retain or repeal the existing protective duties. It would be a great pity if the manner in which questions are addressed to him in the House of Commons should lead him to mistake genuine anxiety for mere artificial truculence. The mounting figures of unemployment are the best proof that there is more behind the plea of the industries affected to know their fate than some impulse to browbeat a Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer or some desire to derive improper profit from advance knowledge of the Budget proposals. MR. SNOWDEN himself appeared to recognize that these industries had a case, when he declared on December 24 that it had been represented to him that business was being held up and employment affected in consequence both of the uncertainty as to whether the duties would be repealed or not and of the position of duty-paid stocks if the duties were repealed. This statement may perhaps be read in conjunction with MR. THOMAS'S announcement on January 29 that he had "made the necessary representations" of the views of the Society of Motor Manufacturers upon the duties on imported motor-cars. There appears at least to be a profound divergence between MR. THOMAS'S professed policy of doing everything possible to improve trade and MR. SNOWDEN'S refusal to advance from a definition of his fiscal policy which is as uncertain in time as it is definite in intention. It is known that he will grant a rebate on duty-paid stocks if the duties come off, but he has reserved full liberty to take off when he pleases even such duties as are subject to a statutory time-limit.

The only question is whether MR. SNOWDEN is justified in basing his reticence on "the "invariable rule that Budget decisions cannot "be anticipated." If so, he must disregard the lamentable state of employment, which is causing his colleagues such acute concern, and the effect which reticence is producing on the few flourishing industries which have hitherto done so much to absorb new labour. But to some extent he has himself broken "the "invariable rule" by disclosing his intention to repeal the duties if he can afford the loss of revenue. At this period of the financial year he and he alone can tell whether this condition will be satisfied or not, and if he makes public his knowledge he will not be departing from any valuable practice. The necessity of keeping the Budget proposals secret was never intended to compel the Chancellor of the Exchequer to inflict grave damage upon industry, but only to prevent evasion of burdens or improper speculation by the disclosure of intentions to a restricted number of persons. In this case the intention is known, but the date of fulfilling it is uncertain. MR. SNOWDEN would therefore be well within the bounds of propriety if he fixed a date, or if he promised that long notice will be given whenever that date is fixed. That is the practice which he himself followed when he abolished the McKenna duties at three months' notice in 1924. If he were justified then, he would be far more justified now, when foreign competition appears likely to be much keener, and when the industrial situation at home gives even greater grounds for anxiety.

The Purging of a Common

While the freedom of Hyde Park is daily suffering fresh encroachments from the Office of Works in the interests of bathing pavilions and putting greens, it is satisfactory to be able to record an example of enlightened local action in defence of a beautiful stretch of public land where such stretches are less uncommon than they are in London. Bucklebury Common in Berkshire has associations with BOLINGBROKE and SWIFT, and is larger than many commons, but, like others, has been exposed to forces which, if unchecked, would lead to its disfigurement. It has, however, found its natural protector in the Bradfield Rural District Council, whose by-laws under the Commons Act of 1899 have just received the sanction of the MINISTER OF HEALTH. While respecting all the rights of the lord of the manor and the commoners, the enforcement of these by-laws should go a long way to prevent nuisances and to preserve order. In particular they prohibit camping, whether by gypsies or others, and the throwing or dumping of refuse and litter. If the former prohibition affects strangers, the latter affects not only visitors, but also residents, of whom on or about the common there is an increasing number. The importance of the decent disposal of domestic refuse in the country has, as all know, become particularly urgent, in view of the general consumption of tinned and bottled foods, and of metal articles and utensils. Already the local authority has cleansed the common of rubbish, which could be seen until the other day piled in neat heaps for removal; and it has further decided to adopt the Bradford tipping system, by which refuse after collection is scientifically committed to the earth and covered over with soil.

This same system, as is explained to-day in an account of the work, so far as it has yet progressed, of the Ministry of Health's Departmental Committee on the dumping of London refuse, has been the subject of experiments recently carried out by the Corporation of London, though how far it will prove suitable in Essex and elsewhere for the treatment of the refuse of so large a centre as London remains to be ascertained. Experience, however, certainly shows that it is clean and inoffensive, and can be made to serve various good purposes. Its cost in respect of the Berkshire common is not, according to the official estimate, high, while the riddance which it effects is well worth the price. It is to be hoped that similar schemes will be promoted for the purging and protection of other commons, for it is not nowadays necessary for a common to be near a large town to suffer maltreatment.

Diet and the Teeth

Few more important contributions to preventive medicine have been made than the report by MRS. MELLANBY on "Diet and the Teeth," a summary of which appeared in these columns recently. MRS. MELLANBY, as the result of most laborious and diligent researches extending over a long period of time, has reached the conclusion that it is possible to produce at will any degree of dental structure, from the most perfect to the most imperfect, mainly by regulating the diet. She has presented, in support of this view, a body of evidence which must carry conviction to every mind. The formation of perfect teeth is a process demanding for its completion the presence in the food of certain elements other than lime and phosphorus, which in the past were believed to be the important constituents. Lime and phosphorus are necessary, but if the diet is rich in vitamin D the amounts of these elements necessary to produce sound teeth may be very small. In the absence of vitamin D calcification of the teeth will not take place, no matter how much lime and phosphorus the diet may contain. This vitamin, in short, ranks first in importance in the process of calcification. How important that process is to the health of the child is clear. Imperfectly formed teeth soon break down and become the seat of disease. They fail in the performance of their function and so become the indirect cause of numerous disorders of the digestion and of nutrition. As decay advances ill-health invariably develops.

In these circumstances the importance of securing for all children a diet rich in vitamin D is evident. Unfortunately, the foods containing that vitamin are few in number and, in general, expensive. The richest sources are egg yolk and fish fats, including cod-liver oil; but vitamin D is present also in milk, butter, cheese, and animal fats, other than lard and bacon, which contain as a rule very small quantities. MRS. MELLANBY is of opinion that the ordinary diet in this country, and especially the diet of the poorer members of the community, will tend to produce imperfect teeth since vitamin D is either absent from or deficient in such articles as bread, rice, oatmeal, barley, sugar, fruits, jam, most vegetables, lean meat of various descriptions, and white fish. Recent research work carried out on behalf of the Medical Research Council has, however, shown that, though the essential vitamin has a limited distribution in nature, it can be produced artificially in large quantities by irradiating foodstuffs. For example vegetable oils, although naturally without effect on the teeth, become powerful calcifying agents after irradiation, and the activity of milk and butter is much increased by this process. Even oatmeal, which normally interferes with calcification, can be made to assist it by being exposed to ultra-violet light. The success which has attended the use of irradiated milk in the treatment of rickets fully supports MRS. MELLANBY'S views, and the hope seems therefore to be justified that by irradiation of various foodstuffs in the future both rickets and imperfect teeth may be avoided. The gain in health would be very great.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE PARKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I, as one who is not a city dweller, but on the contrary live in the loveliest part of the world—the County of Down—thank you for your leading article on the spoiling of Hyde Park? Hyde Park in late May or early June has always seemed to me unique in its beauty, and how refreshing to one not used to streets to get off the hot pavement on to cool grass. Nowadays one finds one is constantly repeating—was it Lord Melbourne's question?—"Why can't they leave it alone?"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CONWAY A. ROSS.

Belfast, Feb. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the discussion over "Mr. Lansbury and the Parks" I hope I may be allowed to put a case in favour of the new order.

The elementary school boys of Marylebone play their football matches during the dinner hour—i.e., from morning school dismissal at midday until afternoon assembly at 1.50 p.m. Regent's Park is in a central position for the borough, but even that means a walk of from 15 to 20 minutes to the playing pitches. Until the beginning of this season goal posts had to be fetched from a shed and erected without the provision of sockets, and touch flags had to be set out. The actual play lasts for 50 minutes, and then boys and masters have to return to school by 1.50 p.m. I mention neither the mid-day meal nor the suitable change of clothes.

The National Playing Fields Association, on its own admission, can do very little for the boy in central London, and the "green belt" on the outskirts has long been forgotten. And yet when a Cabinet Minister endeavours to give practical and real assistance for better playing conditions the opposition comes from those who in their youth had the privilege of playing games on public school and university grounds. May I plead for a little more humanity and a little less æsthetic education from your readers?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
W. E. HULLAND.

10, Station Approach, Wembley, Middlesex.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article "Hyde Park or Coney Island?" on February 7 drew timely attention to the need of conserving our wonderful heritage in its present condition of peace and freedom for every one. The recreation of many thousands of citizens will undoubtedly suffer interference by the restrictions which will come when the parks are parcelled out into playing fields.

King Charles I., who regarded the park as his personal possession, laid down "The Ring" for horse races, and it soon became the rendezvous of a large number of the sporting fraternity. The amenities of the park were so considerably destroyed that the Ring was eventually abolished.

Hyde Park has an unbroken history of service to London ever since the days when Henry VIII. seized it from the Priory of Westminster. In Elizabethan times it was the scene of much splendour and pageantry, and through all the social changes of the last two centuries Hyde Park has never altered its character of being a resort where London citizens may take the air in a peaceful and enjoyable way.

Mr. Lansbury's proposed pleasure palace had its forerunners in the banqueting houses erected by Henry VIII. and James I. in the middle of the park, and the revels that centred round these halls so encumbered the park that each in its turn was demolished. The London public has so often shown its pride of possession in Hyde Park as it now is that Mr. Lansbury would be well advised to "gang warily" in any new schemes which may involve restriction on the rights of the general public.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
G. DOUGLAS GRAY.

Thatched House Club, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

RELIGION IN RUSSIA

THE SOVIET PERSECUTION

INSTRUCTION OF THE YOUNG PROHIBITED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you grant me the hospitality of your columns to call the attention of your readers to the most serious element in the Soviet anti-religious campaign? I refer to the proscription of all class instruction in religion to the young, even after school hours, nay, even in the homes of the children. Three children, and in some Provinces even two children, are held to constitute a class, subjecting the teacher to dire penalties for imparting religion or Bible to children at school. It is evident that this strangulation of religious instruction constitutes the deadliest danger to the future of religion in Russia. M. Rykoff protests that there is no persecution of anyone for his religious beliefs. Let him definitely and unequivocally remove the prohibition of religious instruction to the young; and his declaration will cease to be a cruel jest. And it cannot be too emphatically stated that all diplomatic representations will end in nothing unless they secure such definite and unequivocal removal of that prohibition.

One more word. The heads of the Churches have spoken on this unique persecution of religion. The world now confidently looks forward to the leaders of opinion outside the Churches for a pronouncement on these happenings. There are in England both scientists and men of letters of international renown, whose words carry weight in Russia, and whose protest could not be dismissed by militant atheists as being the benighted opinion of "clericals" and "reactionaries." Let them voice their indignation and horror at this spiritual *pogrom*. For what is trampled under foot under Soviet rule to-day is conscience, religious liberty, and everything that is most Divine in the human spirit.

I am faithfully yours,
J. H. HERTZ, Chief Rabbi.

Office of the Chief Rabbi, 4, St. James's-place, Aldgate, E.C.3, Feb. 13.

THE POST OFFICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In yesterday's debate on Mr. Ramsbotham's motion demanding an inquiry into the organization of the Post Office the Postmaster-General (who insisted on speaking last so that he could not be answered) declined to refute any of the statements I have made concerning the Post Office although he was challenged to do so. Instead, he confirmed them by insinuating that there was something discreditable in my having divulged facts that came officially to my knowledge, as if I had betrayed them to an enemy! Is the British public an enemy of officialdom? May I therefore remind your readers what some of the facts are which the Postmaster-General has been unable to deny and yet refuses to allow an inquiry to investigate.

1. That our telephone system has proportionately cost £44,000,000 more than that of America, and even more compared with the costs of some other countries.
2. That our telephone rates in relation to the standard of living are higher than in nearly every country in the world.
3. That the National Telephone Company paid the State £3,500,000 in royalties and made a profit as well, whereas, in spite of greatly increased charges, the Post Office has made a loss to date on telephones of nearly £2,000,000.
4. That we occupy 12th place among countries in telephone development, and 26 cities are better telephonically developed than London.
5. That the island of Guernsey, which had its own telephone service, had proportionately 2½ times as many telephones as the island of Jersey so long as Jersey telephones were managed by the Post Office. That since 1923, when Jersey became emancipated from Post Office control, it has increased its telephones by 100 per cent., and has largely caught up Guernsey.
6. That since 1914 we have lost £22,000,000 on the telegraphs.
7. That the American telegraph service is four times as rapid as ours.
8. That City firms find it quicker to telegraph to Liverpool *via* New York than direct.
9. That, but for Treasury control, penny postage could have been restored long ago.
10. That postal facilities are nothing like as good as they were in 1914.
11. That the Post Office has failed to provide millions of City workers living in dormitory areas with the early morning delivery their business habits require.
12. That, in spite of the growth of London, the boundaries of the London postal area have not been enlarged since 1856.

Only a serious defect of organization can explain such a general failure to give efficient service. It is vain for Mr. Lees-Smith to plead that comparison with other telephone systems is impossible owing to national habits, &c. The comparison between Jersey and Guernsey is ideally exact, and only the inefficiency of the Post Office can explain such a difference in telephone development. If Post Office inefficiency has been responsible for throttling 60 per cent. of telephone development in an island of 40,000 inhabitants, how much damage will an island of 40,000,000 inhabitants have suffered in commercial stagnation and loss of employment? Mr. Thomas might take note.

But these considerations do not move the Postmaster-General. He declares that similar defects of organization could be found in the cotton, iron and steel, and coal industries—as if they had a monopoly of their market! Even if his comparison were a true one, these industries are in fact undergoing the rationalization which he denies to the Post Office.

I hope that the business community will take this matter up on a non-party basis and refuse to allow it to be shelved. How great a danger an inefficient monopoly can be to commercial prosperity has well been shown by the revelations in your columns of the obstruction of Empire telephony. Are we to go through again on an Imperial scale the process under which the National Telephone Company in one sphere, and later the Marconi Company in another, used to be obstructed at every turn?

I am your obedient servant,
WOLMER.

3, Chester-gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1, Feb. 13.

A FILE OF "THE TIMES"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Like the late Canon Theobald, I have been a constant reader of *The Times* for 70 years. In 1870 I started binding it in quarterly volumes, which I continued until 1924, when I presented my file (1870-1924) to the public library here. The library had a set from 1892, and this down to the present time, bound until 1915 and loose copies since, is available as a gift to any library or other worthy donee.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER WEBB, Solicitor retired after 60 years' practice in London.

1, Fourth-avenue, Hove, Sussex.

QUID PRO QUO?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Here is an interesting problem for some of our Socialist friends to solve.

I am of the middle class, and owing to two accidents I had to abandon business life at an early age. I was uninsurable on account of certain infirmities. Owing to trade depression my small savings have been sadly depleted by depreciation in industrial undertakings. As a former employer I have paid my share to the Workmen's Compensation Act, yet I am not entitled to any compensation for my accidents as I was an employer. I have paid to sick benefit under the National Health Insurance, but I do not benefit from this Act. I have also paid to the Unemployment Fund, so that men sound in body may be looked after during bad times. I have helped to educate in my rates those who are now doing well for themselves. Owing to the position I held where I formerly lived I was looked on as a regular subscriber to all charitable objects.

Now what I want to know is this: what is the present Government going to do with me if my financial resources come to an end. Will they tell me there is the workhouse?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MIDDLE CLASS.

PEOPLES OF CEYLON

MAJORITY FOR REFORMS

THE TIES OF CASTE

The proposals of the Donoughmore Report for constitutional reform in Ceylon as modified in London were opposed in the Indian Assembly on Tuesday. The Assembly passed a resolution in favour of the proposals of the Report in their original form, suggesting a modification of the franchise conditions. The following article explains the grouping of political forces in Ceylon.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

COLOMBO

The majority in the Legislative Council which accepted the constitutional reforms of the Donoughmore Report (slightly modified by Lord Passfield) was composed of members from all parties (excepting the two Indian members)—nine Sinhalese, four Kandyans, one Burgher, one Tamil, three Europeans, and one European territorial member. The absence of inter-racial feeling in this voting is more apparent than real. The question was largely decided on racial lines and the scheme carried through almost entirely on the Sinhalese vote.

There is no racial difference between Sinhalese and Kandyans. Such difference as exists is historical and now largely illusory. It exists principally in the minds of those extremists—living in the provinces surrounding the town of Kandy—who have based fantastic claims for a separate Kandyan kingdom on an old treaty. They are not numerous and have no representative in the Legislative Council. The votes of the one Tamil and the one Burgher cast for acceptance may be discounted entirely. The Tamil member of the majority represents an isolated community in the south-east of the island, a community having little in common with the people of the main Tamil territory in the north, which covers about one-third of the area of Ceylon, and is himself a close friend of the leading Sinhalese councillors.

The real significance of the Tamil vote lies in the fact that, influenced largely by the drastic nature of the franchise proposals, the six elected members for the north, the representative of the Colombo Tamil community, and the nominated Tamil member all voted against the new Constitution, indicating thereby almost complete unanimity of adverse opinion among the people of the second largest group in Ceylon. This feeling has, owing to the Tamils' numerical strength, not the same stimulus of racial apprehension as that of the minorities. It appears to be due to the influence of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, K.C., whose objections to the scheme probably had their origin in the consideration that the principles of democracy are foreign to the Hindu conception of life.

Unlike the vociferous Sinhalese masses, that section of the Tamil population which stood to gain most from the vote—namely, the "untouchables"—had nothing whatever to say in the matter. It constitutes an inarticulate and inert mass which recognizes the existence of no authority except that of their high-caste masters.

THE EUROPEAN MINORITY

The vote of the only Burgher member among the majority was dictated by a personal consideration, and was in conflict with the mandate he received from his constituents. This member is a large estate owner in a coastal province, and prefers to rely on the influence he can wield, under the new Constitution, in a territorial electorate consisting largely of his own dependents and employees than again to solicit the support of his own community, whom he has long disappointed. It is safe to say that the Burghers are solidly opposed to the Donoughmore Constitution.

It is difficult to find any reason for the European attitude, except a belief in the insubstantial nature of the supposed extension of popular control in the Central Government, whatever may happen in the constituencies, hedged round as it is with safeguards. European election to the new Council will depend entirely on the connivance of the majority leaders. The much-quoted case of Mr. H. R. Freeman, whose unique position as the only elected European territorial member appeared to impress the Donoughmore Commission, proves only that Mr. Freeman is a remarkable man. Perhaps the European attitude may be described as submission to the inevitable.

The majority in favour of the reforms was thus really created by a Sinhalese *bloc*, supported only by the Europeans. Their attitude was decided in the ultimate resort by the franchise proposals, and it was these proposals—entirely racial as they are in their broad effect—which governed the issue. Throughout two-thirds of the island the franchise ensures Sinhalese dominance at the polls; the Sinhalese people favour the new Constitution. The franchise connotes the submersion of the minorities; the minorities (except the Europeans) are opposed to the new Constitution. There were special reasons, as explained above, why the Tamils, although they are able to control a substantial area of the country whatever the terms of the franchise, voted with the minorities for rejection.

The most honest, if mistaken, votes were those of the few Sinhalese who, in defiance of popular opinion, opposed the scheme as they had done on an earlier occasion, less for consistency's sake than to bear witness to their continued belief in what they regard as its inherent defects, or in the measure of its failure to ensure a substantial move in the direction of self-government.

RISE OF LABOUR

Among organized political forces in Ceylon, the rise of the labour organizations is the most interesting movement. Their influence at present is confined to the bigger towns, chiefly Colombo, and by far the greater number of what a European would call the working class in Ceylon is rural. The term "working class," in the conventional Western sense, is misleading. The Sinhalese believe that to till the soil, an occupation which has the benediction of their sacred literature and is consecrated by the examples of their ancestors and the whole course of their history, is the noblest expression of human energy. The name of the highest Sinhalese caste, *goigama*, denotes the worker in the field. The majority of agricultural workers, many of whom are capitalists in a small way and own a few acres of land near their village, would never join a movement associated in any way with industrial labour. The Labour movement, in fact, is not likely to expand beyond the suburbs, although it is part of the leaders' plans to solicit the support of such of the Indian estate labourers as may qualify for the vote.

This leaves the rural field clear for the Sinhalese leaders. Lord Passfield's modifications of those conditions of the franchise which affect immigrant labour have reduced whatever chances a European candidate, supported by the planters, might have had in some of the more densely planted rural constituencies, where the big Indian labour forces might have been expected to vote for their employers' nominee. On the other hand, the confidence of the Burgher, who voted with the majority in his manorial sanctions suggests that the powerful high-caste Sinhalese landowners, who can

appeal to the people through strong feudal ties, need have still less fear for their following in the country.

Many anomalies are to be found in the Labour Party, not the least of which is the presence among the office-holders of several large employers of labour, mostly industrial. Many of the large employers are also members of what is known as the Unionist Party, the composition of which is most interesting.

The Unionist Party was created at the time of the appointment of the Donoughmore Commission by a number of Ceylonese of all communities having the most solid stakes in the agriculture and commerce of the country. It was recruited largely from the wealthy Karawa caste and the moderate elements generally. The formation of the Party arose from a very real apprehension on the part of families with substantial interests at stake that even a partial return of the old Sinhalese hegemony and the reassertion of caste prerogatives would react to their disadvantage.

This apprehension has received expression in the Party's persistent demands, conveyed in memoranda to the Governor and in frequent interviews with him, for the creation of an Upper House consisting of nominated members and for the strengthening of the Governor's powers in any new Constitution; and in the tendency of individual members to associate with Labour, the biggest anti-Nationalist body. The members of this Party are among the most able men in Ceylon, but they can look for very little support in the country, except that which they may obtain through an understanding with Labour or by their influence in limited areas of estate land.

The present President of the National Congress is a prominent colleague of Mr. Goonesinghe, the Labour leader, which serves to show not only that there is less in a party name in Ceylon than in most other places but that the character of Congress is undergoing a change. Many of the most prominent men in Congress have resigned their membership, while others who have hitherto been most active on its committees and at its meetings have tacitly withdrawn from its activities. Hitherto united in a demand for self-government in the abstract—the term *swaraj* has never been in general use in Ceylon—the National Congress is divided against itself when confronted with concrete proposals. Without consulting the affiliated bodies the executive committee passed a resolution calling on the Legislative Council to reject Lord Passfield's offer. When the feeling in the country became known the same people, as members of the Legislature, reversed the decision of the executive committee. In the development of the various movements under the new Constitution it is impossible to see what part Congress will play.

The new conditions may compel minority leaders to seek election under the *aegis* of some such movement as the Unionist or Labour Parties. The tendency at present is probably towards the formation of three main *blocs*—Tamils, Nationalist Sinhalese, and a group consisting of such elements as now go to form the Unionists, the Labour Party, and certain of the minorities. The Sinhalese Nationalists will remain the most numerous. Unionists and Labour are not likely to obtain more than two or three elected seats each. The ties of caste will continue to unite the Tamils more closely than any other group, except in the possible event of Labour profiting by a political awakening of the depressed classes to capture some of the northern constituencies.

R.A.F. MEDICAL SERVICES

NEW DIRECTOR APPOINTED

The Air Ministry announces that Air Vice-Marshal David Munro, C.B., C.I.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), K.H.S., Director of Royal Air Force Medical Services, will be placed on the retired list with effect from March 1, 1930.

Air Commodore John McIntyre, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., has been selected to succeed Air Vice-Marshal Munro as Director of Royal Air Force Medical Services with effect from the same date.

Air Vice-Marshal Munro is taking up the appointment of secretary to the Industrial Health Research Board under the Medical Research Council.

Air Vice-Marshal Munro entered the Indian Medical Service as a lieutenant in 1902. During the War he served in France and the Middle East. In December, 1919, he relinquished his commission in the Indian Medical Service and was granted a permanent commission in the R.A.F. Medical Service on taking over the duties of Principal Medical Officer, Headquarters, R.A.F., India. He was appointed Director of R.A.F. Medical Services in November, 1923.

Air Commodore McIntyre joined the Royal Army Medical Corps as a lieutenant in December, 1915. On the formation of the R.A.F. in 1918, he was granted a temporary commission as major and employed on medical staff duties at the Air Ministry. In August, 1919, he accepted a permanent commission in the R.A.F. Medical Service and served as Principal Medical Officer to the R.A.F. commands in India and at Halton.

Air Vice-Marshal Munro, as secretary to the Industrial Health Research Board, succeeds Mr. D. R. Wilson, C.B.E., lately appointed Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories at the Home Office, the new appointment taking effect on March 1 next.

ARMY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

The following results of the short course for regimental officers held at the Army School of Education, Shorncliffe, in November and December, 1929, are published in an Army Order:—

"Distinguished.—Lieutenant the Hon. N. A. S. Lytton-Milbanke, The Rifle Brigade.

Passed.—(In Regimental Order.)—Lieutenant G. I. Ryan, Royal Artillery; 2nd Lieutenant G. H. T. Bilson, Royal Artillery; 2nd Lieutenant C. Collingwood, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant G. Byam-Shaw, The Royal Scots; Lieutenant R. P. Freeman-Taylor, The Norfolk Regiment; Lieutenant R. A. Burnside, The Devonshire Regiment; Lieutenant D. C. H. Evered, The Somerset Light Infantry; Lieutenant J. M. Fearon, The Green Howards; Lieutenant W. A. Morgan, The South Wales Borderers; Lieutenant R. T. Cunant, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant P. St. Clair-Ford, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; Captain S. F. W. Medel Court, M.C., The Middlesex Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant J. O. Wynne, The North Staffordshire Regiment.

REGIMENTAL ALLIANCES

The King has approved of the following alliances:—

3rd Mounted Rifles (Natal Mounted Rifles) Active Citizen Force, Union Defence Forces, to 3rd The King's Own Hussars.

2nd Infantry (Duke of Edinburgh's Own Rifles), Active Citizen Force, Union Defence Forces, to The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's).

STACKYARD FIRE CAUSED BY SPARK

Judgment for £1,950 and costs was given by Mr. Justice Finlay at the Lincoln Assizes on Wednesday on a claim by John Cartwright, farmer, of Harmston, Lincoln, against Forman Brothers, haulage contractors, Branston, for damage by a stackyard fire caused through a spark from the defendants' steam wagon conveying corn from the plaintiff's barn. The defence pleaded that the wagon was brought on to the farm at the plaintiff's request and that therefore they were not liable. MR. JUSTICE FINLAY held that due care had not been exercised by the defendants.

HOSIERY TRADE DEPUTATION TO MR. THOMAS

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, received a joint deputation of representatives of employers and workers in the hosiery trade at the House of Commons yesterday. An official statement issued at the close said:—"A frank discussion took place on the position and prospects of the trade."

Police-sergeant John Hopker, of Acton, author of "Summons Headings," which has been praised by three successive Commissioners of Police who wrote prefaces to it, is retiring this week after 26 years' service.

CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY

BISHOPS' CALL FOR SLUM CLEARANCE

BROADCAST SERVICES

Both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury concluded their business at Church House, Westminster, yesterday.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY (Dr. Lang) presided over the deliberations of the Upper House.

The BISHOP of SOUTHWARK (Dr. Garbutt) moved:—

That this House regards the overcrowded and insanitary conditions under which so many are now compelled to live as a menace to the moral and physical welfare of the nation: it therefore calls upon all Churchmen to do their utmost to remedy these evils in their own parishes or elsewhere, and it urges the Government to introduce as soon as possible legislation which will facilitate the abolition of the slums.

He said it was estimated that there were more than 9,000,000 people in England and Wales living in overcrowded conditions. It had been generally assumed that the great housing programme had very largely diminished the evil of overcrowding, but although to some extent the evil had been reduced, and new homes had been provided for the workers in many districts, the slums remained very much as they were. Conditions in many places were still extremely bad. In Bristol there were 25,000 people living in unsatisfactory and insanitary conditions. In Manchester there were 26,000 houses below a reasonable standard. In Birmingham there were 40,000 back-to-back houses; in Leeds the number was 72,000; and in Bradford 33,000. He had frequently asked clergy and social workers to send him full statements of cases of overcrowding they had come across within a specified time in a definite district, and they had sent him 40 or 50 cases describing conditions which were simply horrible—a man, wife, and children living, eating, and sleeping in one small room. On all sides it was agreed that these overcrowded districts were hotbeds of almost every kind of disease, and the mortality, and particularly the infant mortality, was higher there than elsewhere. For people living in such an environment it was almost impossible to maintain ordinary decency, and the young child was often corrupted at an early age.

"A MIRACLE OF GRACE"

This matter concerned them and their work most intimately, and these conditions were practically a denial of their belief in the Fatherhood of God. When he visited some of the overcrowded slum parishes in South London he was not surprised that so few people came to church. It was a perpetual miracle of grace that the Christian Faith was preserved under conditions so dreadful in every kind of way. The real crux of the slum problem was the problem of rent. In the next 10 years 1,000,000 houses were required at a rent of 11s. a week, and 500,000 at 7s. Churchpeople must realize their responsibility in this matter.

The BISHOP of LICHFIELD (Dr. Kempthorne) seconded the motion.

The BISHOP of BRISTOL (Dr. Nickson) urged the importance of arousing the conscience of Churchpeople, and of bringing pressure to bear upon the municipal and other authorities, in order to show that the Church was not indifferent to these material matters. It was sometimes said that the Church was so absorbed in spiritual matters that it cared little for the material environment in which spiritual movements could be expressed.

The BISHOP of LONDON (Dr. Winnington-Ingram) said they did right to emphasize the absolutely demoralizing effects of overcrowding, particularly upon children. It was intolerable that there should be such a large number of cases where families—father, mother, and children—were compelled to live in one room. The Church could do much by cooperation with the municipal authorities, and he instanced what had been done in Fulham and St. Pancras.

The BISHOP of BIRMINGHAM (Dr. Barnes) said the continued existence of the slums was a menace to their social well-being. It was their duty as Christian citizens to support every kind of considered legislation which would remove these grave evils.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said that, while they all deplored the conditions which existed, they must not overlook the element of hopefulness in the situation in which they found themselves. They had to realize how far they had travelled from the conditions which had to be faced at the end of last century or the beginning of this. What had been said that morning should quicken all the efforts made in a voluntary way in the different parts of England from which they came, and should spur them on to greater activity.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

WORLD PEACE

The BISHOP of WINCHESTER (Dr. Woods) moved:—

That this House, believing that war as an instrument of national policy is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord Jesus Christ, welcomes the steps towards world peace involved in the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, and other political instruments; hopes for the success of the present Naval Conference; and more especially urges upon clergy and lay teachers the duty of giving clear and continued expression to the doctrine of our Lord, and of thereby helping to create that Christian public opinion upon which the issue must ultimately depend.

He said the time had come when our Lord's words and example should be more clearly understood, and enforced with a new emphasis. In proportion as His teaching was understood and proclaimed, we should hear less and less of a civilization in which force was necessary. Large numbers of people were looking to the Church for a far more decided attitude on this matter than had hitherto been shown.

The BISHOP of BIRMINGHAM, in seconding the motion, said that competition in armaments must ultimately lead to the destruction of peace. If they prepared for war, they would get war.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said he had reason to know that our two main representatives at the Conference on the reduction of naval armaments—the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty—had very cordially welcomed not only the prayers asked for guidance in their great task, but the evident sympathy of the Christian forces of this country. He hoped they would allow him, quite personally and privately, to send to the Prime Minister, in the midst of his most anxious labours, the assurance of the Bishops of that Province that they were following the course of the Conference with the keenest interest, with full appreciation of the patience being shown, and with increasing hopefulness as to the result. He would also like to assure the Prime Minister that as Bishops they were remembering the Conference in prayer.

The House was then prorogued.

LOWER HOUSE

The PROLOCUTOR (the Archdeacon of St. Albans) presided in the Lower House.

CANON E. G. SELWYN (Winchester) moved a resolution requesting the Archbishop to appoint a joint committee to consider the religious value of broadcast services and their bearing upon public worship. He said that the problem of religion in connexion with broadcasting was of widespread interest and affected an enormous number of homes. The influence of broadcast services tended to be superficial and ephemeral. There was unanimous testimony to the immense value of the services to the sick and the "shut in," but a very large number of people found it easier to stay away from Church because of the services over the wireless. They were living in an age in which the cult of the second-hand seemed more widespread than ever. There were a great many people who were getting accustomed to the idea that the obligations of religious worship were fulfilled if they had joined in the religious services over the wireless, and they were getting used to a kind of passive worshipper. The broadcast sermon was subject to certain obvious limits, which deprived it of a great deal of its force. It was subject to strict limits of time, and the subject had to be so treated as to be non-controversial. A number of different and disconnected individuals had said to him that the sermons they liked to hear were the sermons preached by Roman Catholics, because these contained more definite and precise teaching. The Roman priest did not regard theology as suspect, whereas in the Church of England, and particularly in the B.B.C., theology was regarded as almost inevitably controversial. Was it not possible to present a more intellectual and more definite teaching over the wireless than at present? People were getting rather tired of being constantly told over the wireless that they ought to live the Christian life better.

CANON SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, vicar of Buxton, seconded.

DR. P. N. WAGGETT, vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, opposed the motion, believing that the time was not ripe for it. It seemed to be assumed that the people who listened to wireless services were people who had been in the habit of going to church and who went no longer, because the wireless service was available. He did not think that was the case at all, nor did he think it fair, from his own experience of broadcasting, to suggest that the

(Continued at foot of next column)

LEVER HOUSE

SCHEME FOR REBUILDING

It was announced yesterday by Mr. F. D'Arcy Cooper, chairman of Lever Brothers, Limited, that it is proposed to rebuild Lever House, Victoria Embankment, Blackfriars, and to provide room in the new building not only for the London staff of the firm, but also for that of Unilever, Limited, and, if desired, for the staff of the United Africa Company, Limited.

It is hoped that plans for the new building will be submitted within the next few days. Lever House, formerly De Keyser's Royal Hotel, was purchased by Lord Leverhulme in 1920, and a good deal of money was spent in adapting it to office requirements, but it has been found unsatisfactory as business premises. There are too many corridors and not enough room space. It is expected that the new building will provide space for 4,000 people. The number housed in the present premises is 1,200. During rebuilding the staff will be accommodated in office buildings recently erected in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Lever House has a frontage of about 400ft. and a ground area of 37,000 square feet. Including the basement and sub-basement, there are eight floors, and it has been estimated that the corridors have a total length of over three miles. In addition to offices, the present building has a restaurant, a licensed buffet, and the Blackfriars Theatre. The last mentioned has an entrance in William-street, at the rear of Lever House, and is mainly used for amateur theatricals. The building was erected as an hotel soon after the opening of the Victoria Embankment, and was known as De Keyser's Royal Hotel until the outbreak of the War. It was then taken over by the Government, renamed Adastral House, and used as the headquarters of the Royal Air Force. The terms on which the Crown could take and occupy the premises was the subject of long litigation.

SLAVERY AND HUMAN SACRIFICE

ABOLITION MEASURES IN BURMA

Mr. J. T. O. Barnard, late Deputy Commissioner, Burma Frontier Service, in a lecture before the Central Asian Society on Wednesday described the measures for which he had executive responsibility to suppress slavery and human sacrifice in the remote Kachin country to the north of the administered areas of Upper Burma. Sir Harcourt Butler, by whom, as Governor of Burma, the work was undertaken and mainly carried out, was in the chair.

Mr. BARNARD stated that when the Survey of India was carrying out a detailed survey in the Hukaung Valley a few years ago, slaves and the relatives of the victims of human sacrifice appealed to the officers for protection. Sir Harcourt Butler's Government came to the conclusion that a state of affairs under which men and women were seized and sacrificed in places a few days' march from a British railway could no longer be tolerated. At a big *manao* held by Sir Harcourt Butler in the Hukaung Valley on January 27, 1925, and attended by Kachin and Naga chiefs from far and near, it was agreed after much discussion that the slaves should be released and their owners compensated. The Nagas declared, however, that they could never abandon the custom of human sacrifice, for if they did not propitiate the big *nats*, or spirits, with the blood of human beings, they would rain sickness on them and blight on their crops. They were told that an officer would be sent to inquire into all these matters, but that human sacrifice would have to cease once and for all.

Mr. Barnard then gave details of the expeditions he conducted, both in the Valley and in the Triangle, to carry out the release of the slaves and to bring human sacrifice to an end. He stated that the total number of slaves released as a result of the action taken by the Government of Burma was 8,853, and the total cost of redemption was approximately £37,000.

The question of the occupation or administration in some form of the Hukaung and the Triangle was under consideration. Meanwhile both these areas were visited yearly by expeditions attending to the welfare of the released slaves and seeing them started in life. The latest reports regarding the condition of these peoples were quite satisfactory. But it was only by some form of administration that the released slaves could be really cared for and peace and order kept among these turbulent people. Expeditions were expensive, and the work achieved by them was limited.

Mr. Barnard described a journey made in 1926 to visit the Nagas, who practised human sacrifice, and cross the Patkai range into Assam. He saw the stocks both for the feet and the hands of the prospective victims. He saw skulls and chinbones hanging up in houses. The sacrifice began with great feasting and drinking, when the doomed man was given all he wanted in the way of food and drink. He used to beg for quick killing and got it, but if obstreperous he was knocked into insensibility, care being taken, however, not to render the offering unacceptable by fracturing the skull. Intermediaries bought the victims from Naga villages farther west and re-sold them in the sacrificing area, where sometimes as much as Rs.200 or Rs.400 (£30) was paid for one. Sacrifices were made irrespective of age or sex. The proposal made by the Nagas that the Government should supply the victims and hold one big final sacrifice for propitiating the *nats* and abolishing the custom gave some idea of the scant value of human life in the eyes of these savages. He was happy to be able to state, on the authority of the latest reports he had seen, that the custom had now practically ceased both on the Upper Chindwin side and on the Myitkyina side.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was mainly owing to the great influence of Mr. Barnard with the tribes that the release of the slaves was effected without very much difficulty, considering the great economic upheaval which such an operation entailed. He could assure them that no act of his official career filled him in retrospect with so much satisfaction as being instrumental in giving life and freedom and hope to so many of his unfortunate fellowmen.

NEW BLUE STAR LINER

MAIDEN VOYAGE OF THE SULTAN STAR

The latest addition to the Blue Star fleet, the twin-screw cargo-liner Sultan Star, sailed from London on her maiden voyage to South America yesterday.

She has been built by Cammell Laird and Co., of Birkenhead. On her promenade deck she has accommodation for 15 first-class passengers, whose rooms are provided with polished mahogany cot-beds and a constant supply of hot and cold running water. In addition, each room has a wardrobe and dressing-table. Forward of the passengers' rooms are the dining saloon and smoke room, both furnished in mahogany and communicating by glass doors. These rooms are decorated in blue. The furnishings of the smoke room include a piano, a writing-table, lounge chairs, settees, and small tables for reading and cards.

The Sultan Star is 12,300 tons, 505ft. long, and is the largest of her type in the world. With a speed of 16 knots she is scheduled to make the voyage from London to Buenos Aires in 19 days.

B.B.C. put its influence against the enunciation of special Church principles.

The motion was carried by 48 votes to 20.

On the motion of the DEAN of LICHFIELD (Dr. Savage) the House expressed the opinion that the control of the services and fittings of the cathedrals should be entirely in the hands of the administrative Chapter, in accordance with the recommendations of the Cathedral Commission; and that minor corporations in the cathedrals of the old foundations should, subject to existing individual rights, be dissolved.

It was agreed, on the motion of the REV. S. E. B. SERLE (Rochester), that the right of the House to petition the Upper House for the amendment of the terms of a draft canon or other resolution sent down to it applies with equal force to a Measure touching doctrinal formulas and its attached schedules which has been submitted to the President by the House of Bishops for the consideration of Convocation.

The House also agreed to ask the President to appoint a commission to consider the whole question of the revision and codification of Canon Law; and agreed to appoint committees to review the work being done for the furtherance and improvement of Church music; and to inquire into the proportion between elected and *ex-officio* members of the Lower House.

This concluded the business, the House rose, and Convocation was prorogued.

THE COAL MINES BILL

MINERS' FEDERATION "ULTIMATUM"

STATE OWNERSHIP SCHEME

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The executive committee of the Miners' Federation met specially in London yesterday to consider Part I of the Coal Mines Bill and a report by the officials on the negotiations between the Government and the Liberals. It is known that the Liberals are taking strong exception to the quota system of regulating output and that they are threatening to carry their opposition to a division. In these circumstances the Government have consulted the Labour members for mining constituencies and the leaders of the Federation. Compromise proposals have been suggested, but they have not satisfied the miners, who do not find in the suggestion of minimum prices a sufficient safeguard of wages and employment.

Mr. Cook gave the following account after the meeting:—

A report was given of the situation in regard to the amendments to the Coal Bill, and as to the urgency for getting the measure through. It was decided that the Miners' Federation should continue to give support to the Government so as to get the Bill through as speedily as possible.

The Miners' Federation is determined, and demands, that Part I. of the Bill, dealing with marketing, shall be kept inviolate. The Federation stands uncompromisingly for quotas and price fixing. The Bill, in their opinion, would be useless without those provisions.

The executive also had before them a report in regard to the introduction of a Bill for the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention which will cover all surface workers and all mines not covered by the Coal Mines Act. The Miners' Federation will see that the interests of its members under the Bill are protected.

The first and second paragraphs of Mr. Cook's statement, read together, mean that the Federation's support will be continued to the Government provided they do not acquiesce in any whittling down of the marketing schemes. It can therefore be taken for granted that the Government will not agree to the Liberal proposals lest they should have, as a consequence, the votes of the 40-odd miners' members given against them. Mr. Cook's statement is emphatic. "The Federation stands uncompromisingly for quotas and price fixing." It almost sounds like an ultimatum.

MODIFIED NATIONALIZATION

Mr. Shinwell and Mr. J. Strachey have revised the scheme for the State ownership and commercial control of the coalmining industry which they first outlined two years ago. Mr. Shinwell was the Secretary of the Mines Department in the first Labour Government and is now Financial Secretary to the War Office, but his advocacy of these proposals is entirely personal and in no way commits any of his colleagues in the Ministry.

The authors define their proposals as nationalization with public utility control. They propose to constitute a body such as the Central Electricity Board to manage the industry after it has been acquired by the State. Having obtained Parliamentary authority, the Government would first appoint a valuation and purchase commission, with compulsory powers, to purchase, on behalf of the Government, the properties of existing colliery companies. The corporation would issue debenture stock only, which the Government would hold.

The whole of the assets of the industry would be handed over to the corporation, which would issue to the Government debenture stock to the same amount as the Government had paid to the mine-owners in compensation. The directors of the corporation would be perfectly free to conduct the industry within the legal limits laid down by Parliament. If, however, the debenture interest should not be paid, the State would have the right to resume ownership and control. It is proposed that the Act of Parliament should clearly define the corporation's powers and set up minimum standards of employment. One of the standards proposed is a seven-hour day, and the authors of the scheme expect economies effected by reorganization to make the reduction of hours possible. They forecast also holidays with pay and supplementary pensions.

Control would be vested in a board of 10 full-time and well-paid administrators. To attract the best brains substantial salaries should be paid. Amalgamations and developments would require large capital expenditure, and in order to provide the necessary resources the authors of the scheme say that perhaps, on the whole, the best method would be to grant the industry a moratorium and excuse the payment of interest on the debentures for a number of years.

HATRY'S OFFICE FURNITURE

SECOND AUCTION SALE YESTERDAY

Business friends and acquaintances of Clarence Hatry and his associates crowded the Aldersgate-street auction rooms of Frank Bowen, Limited, yesterday, when the second portion of the office furniture and equipment of Pinners Hall, the headquarters of the group, was sold by auction. The sale was by order of Sir Gilbert Garnsey, the liquidator.

The most interesting lots were the luxurious furnishings of Daniels's and Hatry's private rooms. Daniels's walnut desk fetched £30 and a large walnut and oyster veneered desk used by Hatry went for £29. His lounge chair was sold for £10. An old English grandfather clock realized £36. An interesting illustration of how the affairs of the Hatry companies were involved was provided by the sale of a walnut writing table. The table belonged to one company and the plate glass top was the property of another company, and so they had to be sold separately. Five oak cabinets containing over 30,000 names and addresses of people interested in Corporation Securities, and removed from the offices of Secretarial Services, Limited, were sold for £42. The amount realized by the sale was £800.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

CARDIFF, FEB. 13

The University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire has accepted an offer by Mr. Montague Burton of a block of Preference shares in his company which will yield £1,050 a year, to found a Chair of Industrial Relations.

A Diploma in Industrial Administration has been established at the University College of Hull.

The birthday of the founder of the College, May 4, has been decreed as Founder's Day.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL LOCK-OUT

At Dundee yesterday SHERIFF PRINCIPAL MORTON granted, at the instance of 12 members of the United Operative Plumbers' Association, an interim interdict against the Dundee Town Council to restrain them from carrying into effect their recent resolution to suspend all their employees who are members of the Operative Plumbers' Association, in view of the action of that body in withdrawing labour from a housing scheme of which the corporation are trustees, because the corporation decided that anti-siphon pipes should not be provided. It was contended by the petitioners that the corporation's resolution, if carried out, would constitute a lock-out of a nature that was illegal under the Trade Disputes Act, 1927. The agent for the town council was given leave to appeal to the Court of Session.

TAX REDUCTIONS IN FRANCE

MINISTER'S WARNING TO FINANCE COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 13

The Chamber, having passed the Estimates of the several Ministries for the 1930 Budget, began the discussion of the Finance Bill to-day.

A new contest between the Minister of Finance and the Finance Committee of the Chamber had developed yesterday, the Minister resisting the demands of the Committee for further reduction of taxation and further expenditure on pensions and officials' salaries. The Committee, which is dominated by the Opposition, carried its proposals in spite of M. Chéron's warning that its action, if carried to further extremes, would endanger the Budget equilibrium. From the revenue figures for 1929 laid before the Committee it was evident that the yield from taxation had been in excess of the most optimistic estimates, and the policy of the Government in raising unnecessarily large sums by taxation was criticized as harmful to industry. M. Chéron asserted that the surplus of actual revenue over the estimates was largely due to the fact that it represented taxation *ad valorem* on rising prices, and that it was offset by an increase in expenditure that was not yet calculable. He also pointed out the danger of the course indicated by the Finance Committee's action, which must tend still further to increase the cost of living, and he declared that France was in danger of becoming a country of pensioners and *rentiers*.

In the Chamber this afternoon members of the Committee defended their action, and continued to criticize the Government's financial policy.

M. Lamoreux condemned the turnover tax as particularly responsible for the increase in the cost of living. These indirect taxes, he declared, were incorporated in the cost of production and again in the price to the consumer. He declared that M. Chéron's reductions in taxation were spread over 29 different categories of taxation, and that they neither reduced prices nor stimulated production. The Finance Committee desired to give effect to a programme of taxation relief on a large scale, and it would be necessary to prepare a general reform of taxation for the next Budget.

M. Landry, who also criticized the Minister's fiscal policy, pointed to the fact that the Budget of 1930 already envisaged an expenditure of 50,223,000,000 francs [approximately £402,000,000], an increase of 5,000,000,000 francs [£40,000,000] over that of 1929. He declared that it would be more desirable to reduce taxation, whereby the heavy expenditure would automatically decline.

The discussion was adjourned till to-morrow.

MERSEY DOCKS

GOVERNMENT APPROVAL OF £2,000,000 PLAN

At a meeting in Liverpool yesterday of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Mr. H. F. Fernie, chairman of the works committee, stated that the board had now received the approval of the Government to the three schemes under the unemployment grants project which they submitted in the autumn. The approval was subject to certain arrangements which had to be considered.

The schemes to which Mr. Fernie alluded are estimated to cost about £2,000,000 and will provide a large amount of employment. Particulars of the proposed developments appeared in *The Times* of January 25. After the absorption of Clarence Dock, Liverpool, for a "super" power station, the Dock Board proposes so to alter and add to the Clarence half-tide dock and graving dock basin, by constructing new quay walls, new bridges, and passages, as to modernize the whole of Liverpool's central dock system and provide adequate communication with the north dock system. It is claimed that when the various improvements have been completed the coasting ships will have permanently ample accommodation and a clear run through for docking and undocking at any time, irrespective of the tide.

On the Cheshire side of the river, where the Dock Board has a large estate, new bridges and a new dock will be built.

MERCHANT SERVICE AND THE NAVY

SIR ROGER KEYES'S APPEAL FOR THE RESERVE

ADMIRAL SIR ROGER KEYES, speaking last night at the annual dinner of the Southampton Master Mariners' Club, referred to the very close connexion between the Merchant Service and the Navy. He said the Navy was rather a delicate subject for an officer in command of one of the great home ports to speak about, but he was not in the least despondent about its future. Earlier in the day he was in London with the Admiral Commanding the Reserve, who had asked him to tell the members of the Master Mariners' Club how anxious he was that deep-sea and ocean-going seamen should "line up" in the Reserve. He impressed on them the need of joining the R.N.R. The officers' list was nearly full, but the Admiral wanted a waiting list as well.

The maintenance of our sea communications was vital to every soul in the Empire and particularly to the people in these islands, and he thought they could take heart from the words used by the Prime Minister at the opening of the Naval Conference: "Our Navy is not a mere superfluity; it is us." Those were brave words, and all men of the sea would bear them in mind. Those sailors to whom the torch had been handed on would see to it that the British Mercantile Marine should never be anything but paramount in the world, and they must see that the Navy and its Reserves, if it were reduced in quantity, would always remain second to none.

CLERK'S BLACKMAILING LETTER

SENTENCE OF PENAL SERVITUDE

Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed by Mr. Justice Talbot at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS, 32, clerk, on bail, who pleaded "Guilty" to an indictment charging him with uttering a letter demanding money with menaces and without reasonable or probable cause.

On the application of Mr. L. A. BYRNE, who appeared for the prosecution, the name of the prosecutor was not disclosed.

Mr. Byrne said the defendant was employed by the prosecutor as a clerk, and had been in his employment for two and a half years. Counsel concluded his statement by saying that all the allegations against the prosecutor contained in the letter were absolutely untrue.

Mr. S. T. T. JAMES, addressing Mr. Justice Talbot on behalf of the defendant, said that Williams joined the Army at the age of 17 and was gassed in France. The result of the gassing was that he was blind for three months. From that moment his health was shattered. He was in a tremulous condition and was not in a fit state to fight his way through the world. The defendant wished him to say that he was heartily ashamed of having written the letter and that he withdrew without reserve every line of it.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT, in passing sentence on the defendant as above stated, said the offence of demanding money with menaces was a base and cruel one and most dangerous to society.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON RUSSIA

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, Sir James Melville, was the chief guest at a dinner of the London Circle of the Catenian Society at the Café Royal last night. Responding to the toast of his health, he said that "the unfortunate matters in Russia" encouraged him as a member of the Government to be more than ever sure and certain that they were right when they extended recognition to the Soviet Republic of Russia, because from this time forth the Christian life of Russia would be lived not in the outer darkness of an outcast nation but in the inner light of the public opinion of the civilized world.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR: FOG LOCALLY

Meteorological Office, Feb. 13

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An anticyclone is centred over Central Europe, but barometric pressure over the British Isles continues to fall. Weather will be cloudy generally, with some rain later in the West and North.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Moderate south-easterly winds; mainly fair; fog locally early and late; moderate day temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES.—Moderate or fresh south-easterly winds; cloudy, occasional rain likely later; fog locally early; moderate day temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled in the west and north.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND.—Mainly fair.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate or fresh south-easterly winds; cloudy, fog or mist locally early; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate or fresh south-easterly winds: cloudy, some rain perhaps later; mist or fog locally early; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—South-easterly winds less than 10 m.p.h. at the surface, and 10-15 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Widespread fog at first clearing slowly, but persisting locally all day. Visibility 200-500 yards in many places at first improving slowly to 1-3 miles in most places.

Sun rises, 7.19 a.m.; sets, 5.10 p.m.
Moon sets, 8.13 a.m.; rises, 6.51 p.m.
Last Quarter, February 20.
Lighting-up time, 5.40 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 2.26 a.m. and 2.54 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, FEB. 13, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1024.8mb. (30.26in.), steady; temp., 35deg.; humidity, 92 per cent.; wind, S.E., light; weather, dull, mist.

Wednesday, 6 p.m., to Thursday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 33deg.; rainfall, nil.

Thursday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 38deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.3hr.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

DAVOS.—Sun and frost; light powder snow lying on crust.

KITZBÜHEL.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost, and powder snow.

KLOSTERS.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost, and powder snow; no good snow below 5,000ft.

LENK.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost, and powder snow.

LENZERHEIDE.—Sun and frost; hard crust.

LEUKERBAD.—Perfect conditions, sun, and 2½ft. powder snow on north slopes; south slopes bare below 3,000ft.

MORGINS.—Perfect conditions, sun, and 3ft. of powder snow on north slopes.

MOUNT GURNIGEL.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.

MÜRREN.—Sun and frost; light powder snow (3ft.) lying on crust.

SAANENMOSER.—Cloudless sky; sun, frost; north wind; powder snow.

ST. ANTON AM ARLBERG.—No good snow below 4,500ft.

ST. MORITZ.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.

VILLARS.—Sun and frost; snow patchy and thin below 4,500ft.; good spring snow on south slopes.

WENGEN.—Sun and frost; light powder snow on crust; south slopes bare below 4,500ft.

The following reports of weather at winter resorts in France were received yesterday from other sources:—

CHAMONIX.—Clear; 1ft. of good snow; 22deg. of frost.

LE REVARD.—Clear; 2ft. of good snow; 9deg. of frost.

MEGÈVE.—Clear; 2½ft. of powdery snow; 7deg. of frost.

PARIS.—Bright and cool.

BERLIN.—Overcast and mild.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, ¼; Kingsway, 0; Clacton, 1; Lowestoft, 0; St. Andrews, 1; Southport, ½; Torquay, 1; Ventnor, 1½.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	—	—	36	41	Dull.
Band	7·7	—	32	42	Bright.
Berwick-o-T	2·2	—	35	42	Bright intervals.
Bexhill	2·2	—	35	42	Bright intervals.
Blackpool	—	—	34	39	Dull.
Bognor Regis	0·6	—	34	43	Cloudy.
Bournemth.	2·7	—	33	47	Bright intervals.
Bridlington	0·9	—	34	42	Cloudy.
Brighton	2·1	—	34	43	Bright intervals.
Bude	3·1	—	36	48	Cloudy to bright.
Clacton	1·1	—	36	39	Cloudy, mist later.
Cleethorpes	0·5	—	38	40	Mainly dull.
Colwyn Bay	1·8	—	35	43	Cloudy.
Cromer	2·7	—	37	42	Bright intervals.
Deal	1·1	—	33	39	Cloudy, fog early.
Douglas	—	—	35	40	Dull, misty.
Dovercourt	—	—	37	42	Dull, mist later.
Eastbourne	0·8	—	38	42	Cloudy.
Exmouth	0·9	—	37	45	Cloudy.
Falmouth	1·0	—	40	45	Cloudy.
Felixstowe	0·4	—	36	38	Cloudy.
Folkestone	6·4	—	33	41	Fine, some mist.
Guernsey	4·7	—	38	46	Fair.
Harrogate	0·1	—

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Perrier

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Court News

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland and Earl Percy have arrived at Delhi and are staying with the Viceroy of India. Other guests include the Marchioness of Titchfield, Lady Guernsey, and the Earl of Aylesford.

The Czechoslovak Minister, who is staying on the Continent, where he is undergoing a cure, will be away from London until March 10.

The Earl of Iddesleigh left London yesterday for Switzerland, and will return on February 23.

The Earl and Countess of Radnor and Lady Helen Pleydell-Bouverie left London yesterday to join the Narkunda at Marseilles for Port Said.

Priscilla Countess Annesley will leave London the end of next week for the South of France and will be away for about three weeks.

Mary Countess of Lovelace will return to Wentworth House on Tuesday from Ockham Park.

Viscountess Astor is at Birmingham with her son, Mr. R. D. Shaw, who is in a nursing home and doing well.

Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, who is lying ill at Harrington House, Kensington Park-gardens, is progressing as well as can be expected.

Lord Sandys has returned to 5, Portland-place for a few days from Worcestershire.

Lord Ebury is progressing slowly after his hunting accident. It will be from four to six weeks before he is able to be about again.

Lord Newborough has returned to 15, Bruton-street from Wales.

Lord and Lady Stafford left London yesterday for Biarritz.

Lord and Lady Glanely have returned to 12, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, from Exning House, Newmarket.

Lord and Lady Ashfield have returned to 43, South-street from Sunningdale.

The Hon. Alastair and Mrs. Watson have taken 57, Cadogan-gardens till the end of March. (Telephone, Sloane 4782.)

Sir Daniel Cooper and Miss Cooper are sailing in the Asturias for South America to-day. No letters will be forwarded.

Sir Kay and Lady Muir have left London for Egypt, Palestine, and the Aegean Isles, and will be abroad till Easter.

Sir George Prescott is returning from New York in the Aquitania, which is due at Southampton to-day.

Sir Ernest and Lady Moon have taken 95, Park-street, W., from to-day.

Lady (Louis) Vaughan has left London for the Riviera. She will be away for about six weeks.

Mr. and Lady Diana Cooper will arrive at Southampton to-day in the Aquitania on their return from New York.

Mrs. Newton William-Powlett gave birth to a daughter at Marden Park, the residence of her father, on Wednesday, February 12.

The Duke of York has consented to preside on the occasion of the Tropical Hospital Banquet at the Mansion House on April 8. The object of the banquet is to augment the Tropical Hospital Fund for the extension and improvement of the hospital, which is situated in Endsleigh-gardens, Euston, and which is a branch of the Seamen's Hospital Society.

The Countess of Birkenhead is organizing a *matinée* performance at the Prince of Wales Theatre on Friday, April 11, in aid of the General Lying-in Hospital. The first part of the performance will be tableaux of some of the pictures in the Italian Exhibition, and these are being arranged by Lady Chamberlain and Lady Colefax. Famous cartoons will be presented in the second part, arranged by Mr. George Belcher.

The "Looking Glass" Ball, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which the patrons are the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, will be held at Grosvenor House on Wednesday, April 30. Lady Aberdare is chairman of the ball committee.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Sir Lewis Coward

A memorial service for Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., was held in Gray's Inn Chapel yesterday afternoon. The Rev. W. R. Matthews officiated, and Lord Atkin read the Lesson. In addition to Lady Coward those present included:—

The Master of the Rolls, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Waters (representing the Lord Chancellor), Lord Greenwood (treasurer of Gray's Inn), Lady Greenwood, Sir Miles and Lady Mattinson, Sir Plunket Barton, Lord Merrivale, Mr. Edward Clayton, Mr. Arthur Edmund Gill, the Earl and Countess of Birkenhead, Lady Eleanor Smith, Sir Montagu and Lady Sharpe, Lord Justice and Lady Greer, Sir Alexander Wood Renton, Mr. and Mrs. William Clarke Hall, Sir Cecil Walsh, Mr. Robert E. Dutmett, Lord Thankerton, Mr. G. D. Keogh, Mr. Bernard Campion, Mr. J. Ross-Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Whitehead, Mr. Frederick Hinde, Mr. A. A. Chiswell, Mrs. R. S. Deans, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hilbery, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, Viscount Mersey, Lord Mackenzie, Mr. English Harrison, Nita Lady Critchett, Sir Lyndon Macassey, Sir Walter Clode, Sir Robert McCall, the Hon. Evan Charteris, the Hon. Violet Graves, Mr. Justice and Lady Horridge, Sir Edward Boyle.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, Colonel Sir Stuart Sankey, Sir Edward Clarke, Mr. Percival Clarke, Sir Albion Richardson, Sir Herbert Cunliffe, Lord Justice Lawrence, Mr. Justice Mackinnon, Sir Francis Taylor, Mr. C. B. Marriott, Mrs. Antony Gibbs, Sir William Prescott, Miss Prescott, Mr. Louis Meivelle, Mr. A. B. Leslie Melville, Mrs. W. M. Upjohn, Mrs. Sinclair Buchanan, Miss Lorimer, Mr. James Bacon, Mr. W. de G. Lamotte, Mr. Howard Wright, Mr. Graham Mould, Miss Dickerson, Mr. Arthur S. May, Professor R. W. Lee, Mr. T. J. Welham, Mrs. Wagstaff, Mr. Ransley S. Thacker, Mr. George Dinnsford Goman, Mr. P. Noble Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Dunphie, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ward, Miss Maud Chaplin, Mr. Clifford Johnston, Mr. S. E. Pocock, Mr. Gordon Bamber, Mr. E. M. C. Denny, Mr. Bruce Thomas, Mr. Cecil Whiteley, Mr. H. Dashwood (Chapter Clerk at St. Paul's Cathedral), Mr. J. Crowden, Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. Sydney Ashley, Miss M. M. Wells, Mr. Charles Reeves, Mrs. Rigg-Wither, Miss Jeffery, Mrs. Gibson-Smith, Mr. H. B. Carrington, Mr. Maurice Healy, Mr. H. S. F. Vanderpant, Mr. Stanley Hazell (National Provident Institution), Mr. Lewis F. Hovil (National Provident Institution), Mr. J. F. Waley (Secretary of the Council of Legal Education), Mr. Roland Burrows, Mr. D. W. Douthwaite (Under-Treasurer), Mr. S. W. Bunning (Chief Clerk), Mr. M. D. Severn (Librarian), and other officials of Gray's Inn.

Mr. W. L. Jones

A memorial service for the late Mr. William Lawrence Jones was held yesterday at the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth Lombard-street. The Rector, the Rev. H. A. Rawnes, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Bankes-Jones (Chaplain to the Royal Air Force). Among those present were:—

Mrs. Lawrence Jones (widow), Mr. Picton Jones (brother), Mrs. Picton Jones, Mr. David Jones, Miss David Jones, Mr. Charles O'Malley (partner), Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Noel Hughes Jones, Miss T. Hughes Jones, Colonel and Mrs. Caddell, Miss Sowerby.

Sir Joseph Lowry, Vice-Admiral Vernon H. Haggard, Sir Basil Mayhew, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Grant Morden, M.P., Mr. A. T. Cummings (Clerk to the City of London Solicitors' Company), the Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, K.C., Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Mr. E. P. Luke, Sir Roy Wilson, Mr. W. J. Finch, Mr. W. T. A. Proctor (representing Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways), Mr. Louis St. Laurant, Mr. H. Lock, Mr. A. C. R. Palmer, Mr. C. R. Tustain, Mr. Vicker Charlton (Elder Dempster Company), Mr. Holford Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Burstall, Mr. Edwards, Mr. A. E. Silvester, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. F. W. E. Hills, Mr. H. George Neville, Mr. E. S. McIntyre, Mr. A. Y. H. Byland, Mr. H. C. Heward, Mr. F. J. Shennan (representing Mr. W. H. Gaman), Mr. R. M. Latimer, Mr. Graham Child (representing the chairman and directors of the Bank of British West Africa), Mr. David W. Paterson, Mr. William J. Garner, Mr. Arthur C. Batty, Mr. Frederick McNair, Mr. C. W. Paterson, Mr. W. G. Davis, Mr. H. Sharrock, Mr. Lothar Bonlen, Mr. Arnold Aspinall, Mr. E. W. Butcher, Mr. C. W. Bateson, Mr. Lewis Couch, Mr. R. Lewes Williams, Mr. G. A. Lester, Mr. James B. Wilkie, Captain R. Minto, Mr. Joseph P. Radlie, Mr. G. O. Jones, Mr. J. Reid Hyde, Mr. Wilfred Brighton, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Powell, Miss Pack (representing the Shade Trading Company of Switzerland), Mr. W. E. Evans, Mr. J. Layton, Mr. John Dion, Mr. R. A. Archer, Mr. P. H. Lock, Mr. C. F. Dustain, Mr. H. A. Gifford, Mr. Berthon Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McIntyre, Mrs. Castell, Mr. D. N. Fritt, Mr. Horace Douglas, Mrs. Brazier Creech, Mr. G. R. Mitchelson, Mrs. F. S. Stubbs, Mr. J. W. Carlton, Mr. David Highgate, Mr. Wm. W. Crowe, Mr. Shotswell, secy. Mr. Shotswell, jun., Mr. J. A. L. Henderson, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. Leslie Lamb, Mr. D. B. C. Higgins, Miss B. Fletcher, Miss V. Fletcher, Mr. L. Lester, Mr. C. G. Flower, Mr. F. C. Winby, Mr. T. B. Winby, Mr. F. G. Johnson, Mr. Harold M. Barton, Mr. H. E. Barham, Mr. Francis Henry Derriman, Mr. Frederic Unwin, Mr. Percy D. Rotterell, Mr. W. Smye, Mr. R. A. Smye, Mr. S. Chalk, Mr. Arvid Samuelson, Mr. Robert Burtell, Mr. W. T. Whalley, Mr. W. B. Pearson, Mr. C. G. Chew, Mr. J. W. Munns, Mr. G. B. Bennett, Mr. Sidney J. Andrews, Captain F. Willey, Mr. F. A. C. Redden, Mr. Herbert Beadle, Mr. D. A. Andrus, Mr. Walter Dunsterville, Mr. W. Booth, Mr. G. M. Canby, Mr. T. Trimnell, Mr. W. Richards, Miss Mortlock Browne, Mr. L. E. Phillips, Mr. R. R. Lane, Mr. R. A. Greig, and members of the staff of Lawrence Jones and Co., solicitors, Leadenhall-street.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Sir Basil Eddis and Miss Faraday

The engagement is announced between Sir Basil Eddis, Kt., eldest son of the late Mr. W. K. Eddis and Mrs. Eddis, of Penketh, Harrow, and Yolande, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Michael Faraday, of Thellusson Lodge, Aldeburgh.

Mr. R. D. D. Birdwood and Miss Robinson

The engagement is announced between Mr. Richard Douglas Davis Birdwood, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Birdwood, I.M.S. (Retired), of Walmer, Kent, and Phyllis, elder daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Bilbe Robinson, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., and Lady Robinson, of 7, Cambridge-gate, N.W.1.

Mr. J. S. Hunter and Miss N. Leng

The engagement is announced of John Stanley, youngest son of Mr. Archibald Hunter and the late Mrs. Hunter of Paisley, to Norah, younger daughter of Sir Hilary H. Leng, K.B.E., and Lady Leng, of Buenos Aires.

Lieutenant N. de G. Waymouth, R.N., and Miss Lambert

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant N. de G. Waymouth, R.N., only son of Major and Mrs. C. S. H. Waymouth, of Chevington, Suffolk, and Rosemary Evelyn Anne, only daughter of Captain Aubrey Lambert, R.N., and Mrs. Aubrey Lambert, formerly of Newlands, Headley, Hants. (Present address, 25, High-street, Portsmouth.)

Mr. M. G. O. Hill and Miss M. Mackenzie

The engagement is announced between Maurice G. O. Hill, 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, third son of James Hill, Lambourne House, Bagshot, and grandson of the late Thomas Hill, of Merrylee, Renfrewshire, and Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. McAusland Mackenzie, Villa Assynt, Cagnes-sur-Mer, France, and Rangoon.

Mr. T. G. Frost and Miss J. Fraser

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between T. Gibbons Frost, of Chester, and Jessie Fraser, daughter of the late Rev. T. S. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, of Chester.

Mr. G. D. Shand and Miss Kay

The engagement is announced between Douglas Shand, of Bradford, only son of the late Dr. and Mrs. William Shand, of Guisborough, and Vera, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Kay, of Gaveston, Leamington Spa.

Mr. G. Walker and Miss I. Youldon

The engagement is announced between Gordon Walker, of Bickenhall Mansions, and Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Youldon, of Summerfield, Woodford Green.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place on Wednesday at St. Thomas's, Portman-square, of the infant daughter of Major Stewart and Lady Doris Blacker. The Rev. H. G. Hills officiated, and the child was named Daphne Julia. The godparents were Viscount Clanfield, Mr. Esbert Barnes (for whom Mr. C. S. Goldman stood proxy), Miss Joan Campbell, and Lady Margaret Spencer.

LUNCHEONS

His Majesty's Government

His Majesty's Government entertained Señor Iturbe at luncheon yesterday at the Carlton Hotel. Mr. Gillett, Minister of the Department of Overseas Trade, presided. Other guests were Lord Forres and Mr. Howard Williams. There were also present high officials of the Treasury, Foreign Office, Board of Trade, and Department of Overseas Trade.

The Lady Mayoress

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have been receiving members of the Corporation of London at luncheon during the week. Yesterday their guests were:—

Mr. F. E. Newson-Smith (Chief Commoner), Sir William Smith, Sir Harold Downer, Mr. Cecil Jennings, Mr. Thomas Pimm, Mr. Charles Newell (Master of the Horners' Company), Mr. Charles Tighe, Mr. R. W. Begge, Mr. Bertrand Johnson, and Mr. W. W. Green.

On Tuesday the company included:—

Mr. Francis Farnan, Mr. W. H. Key, Mr. S. A. Worskett, Mr. H. Dignam Baily, Mr. J. R. Brough, Mr. Leo Taylor, Mr. J. F. Bennet, Mr. Rupert Smyth, Mr. G. J. Berridge, and Mr. H. D. Singer.

Mrs. Israel Zangwill

Mrs. Israel Zangwill, of the Women's Peace Crusade, will entertain at luncheon to-day, at the Criterion, the foreign members of the International Peace Deputation, which was organized by the Women's Peace Crusade and received last week at the Naval Conference.

DINNERS

The Italian Ambassador

The Italian Ambassador entertained the following guests at dinner last night:—

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Signora Grandi, Admiral Sirianni, Viscount and Viscountess Astor, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gibson, Lord Thomson, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, Sir William and Lady Max-Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hanbury, Count and Countess Cippico, Marquis Misciatelli, Signors Margherita Sarfatti, Comm. Mumeli, and Don Renato Prunas.

Knights of the Round Table Club

A dinner of the Knights of the Round Table Club to meet the Japanese delegation to the Naval Conference was held on Wednesday at the Hotel Cecil. The Knight President, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, presided. The loyal toasts and that of "The Emperor of Japan" were honoured.

Those present included:—

Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, Knight Vice-Presidents A. C. R. Carter and Mr. Justice McCardie, Alderman Sir George Truscott, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Lambert Ward, Admiral Sir Henry Bruce, the Mayor of Wandsworth, Lord Askwith, Captain Prince Tadashige Shimadzu, Admiral the Baron Kiyokazu Abo, Rear-Admiral Lois Fowcett, Mr. H. F. P. Pelvo-Acland, Sir Merrik Burrell, Captain J. Bell-White, Sir Ashley Biggs, Lieutenant-General Sir Travers Clarke, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Frank Fox, Mr. C. V. Sole, Mr. G. G. Sim, Commander C. W. Craven, Captain D. F. Maser, Sergeant Sullivan, K.C., Mr. Matsuo Nagai, Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Truscott, Mr. J. Waterlow, Admiral Sir Hugh Watson, and Dr. Tadao Yamakawa.

FUNERALS

The Dean of Lincoln

The Dean of Lincoln was buried in the cloisters of Lincoln Cathedral yesterday. The Bishop of Grantham and the Sub-Dean (Canon Jeudwine) officiated. The mourners were:—The Rev. C. E. M. Fry, Mr. B. H. Fry, Mrs. Bradshaw Isherwood, Sir Frederick Fry, Mr. C. H. Greene, Miss K. Haslam, Mrs. Campbell, Dr. Percy Adams, and Mr. A. W. Vasey. The Mayor and Corporation of Lincoln attended in state. Others present included:—

Viscount Finlay, the Earl of Yarborough, Mr. T. Sutcliffe, the Earl and Countess of Liverpool, Sir Ernest Sleight, Sir Hickman Bacon, Air Vice-Marshal Halahan, Air Commodore Longmore, Wing Commander the Hon. Lawrence Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, Captain C. W. Lloyd, Lord Hemerage, Sir Charles Welby, Colonel W. V. King-Fane, and Captain H. J. Torr.

There will be a memorial service for the Dean of Lincoln in Berkhamsted School Chapel at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, February 17. All Old Berkhamstedians are invited to be present.

Vice-Admiral A. P. Davidson

Vice-Admiral A. P. Davidson, D.S.O., of Boat Close, Lyme Regis, was buried in Lyme Regis cemetery yesterday afternoon. The rector of Up-Lyme (the Rev. J. H. Scott) officiated. The bearers were ex-naval men. The chief mourners were Mrs. Davidson (widow), Mrs. Brett, Miss Joan Davidson, the Misses Campbell Andrews, and Mrs. Dane. Others present included Lady Clarina, Admiral Jackson, General Sanders, Commander Coates, Commander Field, Major Biscoe, Captain Norman, Colonel Owen, Dr. Croxford, and Major Allhusen, representing the Up-Lyme branch of the British Legion.

Mr. A. H. Godfrey

The funeral of Mr. Albert Hamilton Godfrey, M.B.E., J.P., of Brooke House, Ash, which took place at the village church, was conducted by the Rev. C. H. Barton (vicar of Ash), assisted by the Rev. W. Burton (headmaster of Sir Roger Manwood's School, Sandwich) and the Rev. O. H. May. The principal mourners were Major E. A. Godfrey (son), Mr. C. D. Godfrey (brother), Sir Walter Halsey, and members of the staff at Brooke House.

Others present included:—

Lord FitzWalter, Sir Reginald Tower, Colonel Locke, Major H. T. Chapman (Chief Constable of Kent), the Hon. Walter James, Mr. C. J. Burgess, Alderman H. Hicks (representing the Mayor and Corporation of Sandwich), Colonel Cobb, Alderman G. V. Sulley, Mr. Cecil Ringford, Mr. S. H. Wightwick, Major A. Leach-Lewis, Mr. W. H. Patterson (representing Kent County Cricket Club), Mr. H. W. Plumptre, Mr. F. A. Clive, Admiral Sir Farquhar, Captain A. Farquhar, Colonel R. S. Friend, Captain J. E. Monins, Canon W. C. Thomas, Mr. W. R. Harrisson, and representatives of the Cinque Ports Lodge of Freemasons, Sandwich.

Mr. H. E. H. Rice was unavoidably prevented from being present.

Major Sir Robert Walker

The funeral of Major Sir Robert Walker, Bt., of Sand Hutton, will take place at his seat, Sand Hutton, to-day, at 2.30 p.m. Arrangements have been made to meet the 10 o'clock train from King's Cross at York to convey passengers to Sand Hutton.

COPYRIGHT IN PICTURES

LEGAL AMBIGUITIES

In an informative article on copyright in artistic works, published in the February issue of the *Burlington Magazine*, Mr. Egerton Beck surveys the relevant provisions of the various statutes down to and including the Copyright Act, 1911, and suggests an amendment of the law.

The Act of 1911 amended and consolidated the English law on the subject and conferred no copyright except in accordance with its terms. Generally, copyright now exists for the life of the author and 50 years after his death. If, however, certain conditions are fulfilled, there is no infringement by reproduction of the work for sale 25 years after the author's death, or 30 years if copyright subsisted when the Act was passed. It was necessary to make provision for works already entitled to protection. No right which had expired could be revived, but any right existing on July 1, 1912, received the benefit of the Act of 1911. The Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862, gave copyright in drawings, paintings, and photographs for the life of the author and seven years after his death. None of those works, therefore, receives protection under the Act of 1911 if the author died before July 1, 1905, or unless the author reserved to himself the copyright by a written document on the first sale of his work. Mr. Beck suggests that an unpublished work of art remained protected at common law, but it is more probable that any existing common law rights were abolished by the Act of 1911. A protection of 28 years was formerly given to prints and engravings and 14 years to sculpture, with the possible extension of a further 14 years. Whether works published before the Act of 1911 receive protection depends, therefore, on the date of publication.

Mr. Beck concludes that an editor who wishes to reproduce any artistic work cannot, under the present law, feel on safe ground in every case, the whole matter being too complex. The difficulty arises in respect of modern works: the danger of infringing the copyright in older works is practically gone. It is impossible, he says, for an editor to know the date of every artist's death, and "equally impossible to know without investigation whether the artist has assigned his copyright, and, even if he does, he would still have to ascertain the whereabouts of the assignee," who might also have assigned his rights. A further difficulty is created, since no assignment, except by will, is valid for more than 25 years after the death of the author, when the rights vest in the personal representatives. Whether there are many works an editor would wish to publish which might either constitute an infringement or cause difficulty in tracing the owners of copyright depends on the character of the journal. In Mr. Beck's opinion the danger would not ordinarily come from the artist but from "meddling societies, and, if these multiply, every editor will perforce have to consider the advisability of refusing to produce any work which may possibly be protected."

This may be stating the case too highly, but his suggestion for simplifying the law, which would have the merit of a general advantage, is worth serious consideration—namely, that the sale of an artistic work should also be a sale of every right appertaining to that work.

QUEEN'S NURSES

GRANTS GIVEN BY BOARDS OF GUARDIANS

A meeting of the committee of County Nursing Associations was held at the offices of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 58, Victoria-street, on Wednesday. The Duchess of Richmond and Gordon presided, and others present included:—

Lady Mount (Berkshire), Miss Tomkinson (Bucks), Mrs. Pulteney Malcolm (Cheshire), Lady Margaret Boscawen (Cornwall), the Duchess of Devonshire (Derbyshire), Mrs. Bourne-Wheeler (Derbyshire), Miss Castleman-Smith (Dorset), Mrs. Kevill Davies (Herefordshire) Lady Salisbury (Hertfordshire), Mrs. Minet (Hertfordshire), Lady Baring (Isle of Wight), Miss Babington (Kent), Mrs. Tatton (Lancashire), Miss Disney (Leicestershire), Miss Everard (Leicestershire), Miss Ashdown (Lincolnshire), Mrs. Hingston (Notts), Mrs. Bickmore (Oxfordshire), Mrs. Heywood Lonsdale (Shropshire), Mrs. Hurle (Somerset), Mrs. Moat (Staffordshire), Miss Earnton (Surrey), Miss Wagg (East Sussex), Mrs. Arkwright (Warwickshire), Mrs. Henry Middleton (West Riding of Yorkshire), Lady Dynevor (Carmarthenshire), Mrs. Mashter (Glamorgan), Miss Davies (North Wales), Lady Philippps (Pembrokeshire), Mrs. Bruce Richmond, Mrs. John Whitaker, Miss Bright, Miss G. Pennant, Miss A. M. Peterkin (general superintendent), Miss A. C. Lowe (secretary), Miss H. Vaughan (nursing superintendent for England), Miss Ellinor Smith (superintendent for Wales), and Miss Farrant (inspector of County Nursing Associations).

The position of nursing associations in regard to the grants formerly given by boards of guardians for the nursing of necessitous cases was considered, and the associations were recommended to apply to the public assistance committees for a continuance of these grants, which will not be included in the schemes drawn up by county councils under section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

Information is being collected as to the various schemes adopted by hospital leagues to provide hospital treatment for their members with a view to seeing whether these schemes can be adapted to include the district nursing service. It will be generally recognized that skilled nursing at home is of great help to the hospitals, as patients can be discharged sooner, and some patients can be treated at home who would otherwise need to go into hospital.

Reference was made to the excellent work being done by Queen's Nurses and Village Nurse-Midwives, and attention was drawn to the low maternal death-rate in their practice as midwives. During 1925, 65,077 cases were attended and the maternal mortality rate was 1.9 a 1,000 cases, as against a general rate of 4.42 a 1,000 births. The value of these figures lies in the fact that the cases are in no way selected, but are those in the normal practice of these district midwives. The patients form part of the usual class attended chiefly in urban and rural districts in all parts of England and Wales, and many belong to the very poorest of the population.

Lady Selborne was reappointed to represent the counties committee on the Women's Advisory Council of the League of Nations Union.

BISHOP BRENT MEMORIAL FUND

The organization administering the Bishop Brent Memorial Fund announces that the fund will be used to carry on some of the activities founded by Bishop Brent, or activities with which he was intimately associated. They are briefly:—

(1) To further Christian unity by gifts to the Secretariat of the World Conference on Faith and Order, of which Bishop Brent was president when he died in March, 1929; (2) to carry on his work in the Philippine Islands, in the Moro School at Jolo (an agricultural and industrial school for Moro boys of Jolo Island founded by Bishop Brent in 1915); (3) to cooperate with his successors in his last diocese of Western New York in assisting any unfinished special project of the Bishop's.

Mr. Charles Evans Hughes is the chairman of the fund, General W. C. Rivers is president, Mr. Alanson B. Houghton vice-president, and Mr. J. P. Morgan treasurer. All four were personal friends of Bishop Brent. There is a board of 25 trustees. The headquarters of the fund are at 6, East 41st-street, New York City.

* Dr. Brent, Bishop of Western New York, died at Lausanne in March, 1929. Before he accepted the bishopric of Western New York he was Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

RECEPTION

Mrs. Snowden

Mrs. Snowden gave a tea party at 11, Downing-street yesterday afternoon. Miss Betty Humby played the piano. Her guests were:—

Mme. Pietri, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gibson, Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Mr. Henry Ainley, Mrs. Aria, Lady Berwick, Lady Bain, Miss M. Bain, Colonel Birch, Lady Barker, Miss Harriet Cohen, Mr. Isidore de Lara, Mr. Clarence Graff, Miss M. Noel-Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hodson, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Earl Russell, Mrs. Rose Morley, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, jun., Mr. Charles Lamb, Mr. A. Henderson, Mr. W. Henderson, Mrs. te Water, Mr. A. Newton, Miss Betty Humby, Mr. F. J. Grigg, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hector MacDonald, Mrs. Russell James, and Mrs. Carrow.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

A PIOUS FOUNDER

DR. BRAY, 1656-1730

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

To-morrow (Saturday, February 15) recalls the death of Dr. Bray 200 years ago. His work for popular education in this country is not so well known as it deserves. The period covered by his life includes the Restoration, the Revolution, and the reigns of William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I.: a period of great upheaval and many changes. The reaction from Puritanism, a characteristic of the post-Restoration times, was intensified by the example of a dissolute Court.

During this period there was an expansion of industry, which doubled the population of towns like Birmingham and Manchester in 30 years. This expansion served to increase and aggravate the moral evils from which the country was suffering. Ignorance and superstition, blasphemy and profanity, vice and immorality were prevalent in all towns and cities. Some attempts were made to remedy these evils by the formation of "Societies for the Reformation of Manners": their aim was to enforce the laws against vice, but the movement nowhere lasted long.

In 1698 Dr. Bray, with four laymen, started the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and their policy was to find a remedy for the social and moral evils of their day by the spread of knowledge, but it was to be knowledge on a Christian foundation aiming at the construction of character. To carry out this policy they set up schools for the education of poor children, and within six years, according to a list which has been preserved, they had built 54 schools in London and 34 in the provinces. The education given in these schools was free of all cost, and the children were clothed as well as taught: the schools were known as Charity Schools, or Blue Coat Schools, from the picturesque outer coat provided for the boys, as an economical method of covering up any defects in the clothing worn underneath. The schools were maintained in most cases by money raised locally, chiefly by voluntary subscriptions, but in one case at least by a rate levied on the parish. Evening schools also were started for adults in London and the large towns to teach reading and writing.

The movement continued to grow, and by 1740 the number of schools in England and Wales provided through Dr. Bray and his society was nearly 2,000, at a time when the population of England and Wales was less than the population of Greater London to-day.

As time went on, numerous small endowments for the elementary education of poor children were provided by well-to-do parishioners; indeed, the practice of making charitable (and largely educational) bequests increased to such an extent that the Legislature intervened by reviving the Statute of Mortmain in 1736 against the custom of leaving money for education.

Dr. Bray also provided libraries for the clergy. He set up 80 such libraries in England and Wales in order that the clergy, who, generally speaking, were too poor to buy books, might be provided with standard books on questions of the day and so be able to instruct their own people.

He visited America in 1700, and besides working for the Church and for education in the New England States, he set up 39 such libraries there, some of which contained over 1,000 volumes.

He died on February 15, 1730, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Botolph Without on February 19.

OLD ABBEY IN DANGER

APPEAL TO SAVE A YORK GUEST-HOUSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

YORK, Feb. 12

York is in imminent danger of losing, through decay, the *hospitium* or guest-house attached to the once famous Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary, the remains of which are an object of interest in the grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

The Abbey and *hospitium* were scheduled some time ago by the Office of Works as buildings of historic interest, and the *hospitium*, in a later examination by the same Department, was said to require immediate repairs, of which the cost would be about £1,000. The Abbey, too, needs urgent repair, but the response so far to a Million Shilling Fund, launched by the society to save it, has been very disappointing. The council of the society now say that unless a generous response comes quickly, there is grave danger that neither of the two historic monuments will be saved.

The work they wish to do is, first, to point the Abbey walls, and, secondly, to give effect to the Office of Works recommendations for preserving the *hospitium*.

In their annual report, which the council have just presented, it is reported that 434 Roman and Greek coins, mostly well preserved, have been added to the society's collection. Half have been bought, and the remainder, given by Mr. Linfoot, include coins found in York and other parts of England.

PROVIDENCE NIGHT REFUGE

NEW HOSTEL PROPOSED

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, with the Sheriffs and their ladies, attended the celebration of founder's day yesterday at the Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home, 50, Crispin-street, E.1.

The charity is now entering on its 70th year. Though its activities have grown greatly with the years, it is still governed on the principles laid down by the late Dr. D. Gilbert, the founder. No charge is made to occupants of the home, and no destitute person is refused a night's shelter, with supper and breakfast, so long as there remains a vacant place. After the first night inquiry is made into the circumstances of each case, and if the result is satisfactory the person may stay 20 days while searching for employment or other help. The refuge is open only in the winter months, in which the pinch of distress is keenest. In the season 1928-29 the charity supplied 43,694 free nights' lodgings and 91,000 free meals to the destitute.

The work was warmly commended yesterday by the Lord Mayor, Bishop Burrows, Sir Harold Downer, Mrs. W. W. Parker, Mr. J. R. Oldfield, M.P., and others. The secretary and manager, Sir John Gilbert, who is a nephew of the founder, announced that it is hoped to open a new hostel in the neighbourhood before many months have passed.

"REVIEW OF REVIEWS"

The *Review of Reviews* for the current month has much to say of the Naval Conference; in particular Mr. Wickham Steed devotes an article to answering the plain man's questions "Why should our Navy be cut down to please foreigners?" and "Why should the United States want a Navy as big as the British?" In his own view, he says, there can never be a completely satisfactory agreement for the reduction of navies unless and until the old bugbear of "the freedom of the seas" is disposed of; "not until it is known that the United States will not treat as a neutral, entitled to all neutral privileges, a country which breaks its plighted word never to go to war in furtherance of its national policy, will the danger of a clash between members of the League and the United States be completely removed." Mr. Steed also writes on the "Grand Old Man of Europe"—President Masaryk; and "Economics" desires certain reforms in the City as a consequence of the Hatry scandals.

THE LAKE OF ATHELNEY

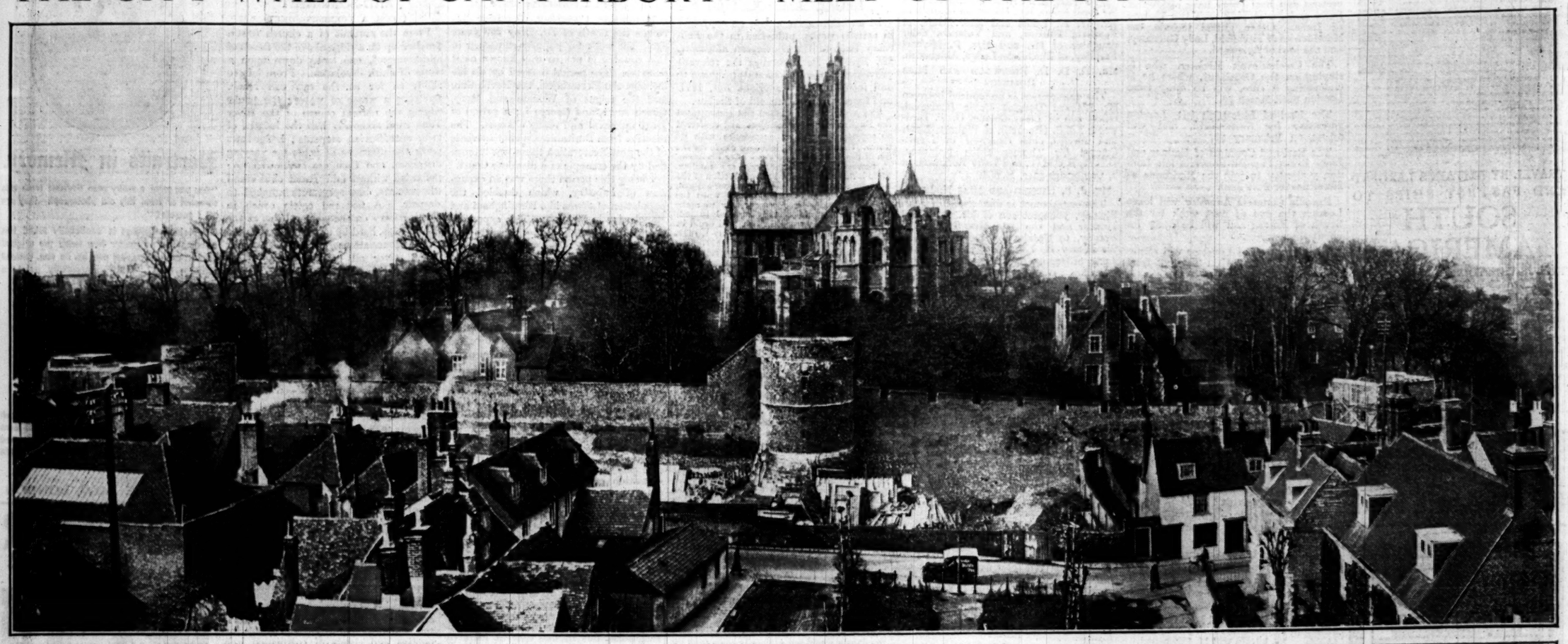
DESOLATION IN MID-SOMERSET

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

From the summit of a church tower, perched up on a ridge above the floods of mid-Somerset, one looks down upon a scene of stark desolation. From left to right, as far as the eye can reach, stretches a waste of water; the banks edging the normal course of the River Tone wind sinuously like the lengths of twin antediluvian serpents; hedge-rows mark the divisions of fields for varying distances, and then are swallowed up; pollarded willows and gaunt elms stand disconsolate, like spectators numbed to despair. A few red cattle couch in dumb misery on the sodden fields at the flood's edge, hard-by a farm-house around whose foundations the muddy water laps. Over all broods a sky whose greyness suggests the pallor of decay; even in the village which clings to the higher ground roofs and walls are tainted with a damp distemperature which covers tiles and plaster with a green, scabrous scum. The low hills which bound the farther margin of this inland lake seem pestilence-stricken, as though the miasma of the marshy wilderness had crept upwards and enveloped them to their summits.

Farther on, the village of Athelney presents a pitiable picture of squalor. Though the floods have abated, the main road through the village, to the south of the railway line, is under water; it is, or was a few days ago,

THE CITY WALL OF CANTERBURY.



THE CATHEDRAL AND THE CITY WALL.—By the demolition of a brewery in Broad-street, Canterbury, part of a scheme for widening the main London to Thanet road through the city, a section of the old City Wall encircling the precincts of the Cathedral has been revealed. Our photograph, taken from the tower of St. Augustine's College, shows on the left the part of the wall that was previously hidden. The City Wall was built by Archbishop Simon, of Sudbury (1375-1381).

MEET OF THE FITZWILLIAM HOUNDS

HUNTING IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Fitzwilliam Foxhounds met yesterday at Burghley House, the Northamptonshire seat of Lord Exeter. Our photograph shows the hounds moving off through Burghley Park, which is renowned for its fine avenues.

THE HIGHEST AWARD AT CRUFT'S.—Lucky Star of Ware, Mr. H. S. Lloyd's blue roan Cocker Spaniel, which was awarded yesterday the silver trophy for the best dog or bitch at Cruft's Dog Show.

NEW TREATMENT FOR REFUSE DUMPS.—The London Corporation have been experimenting with a system of covering the refuse dump at Hornchurch with 2ft. of earth in order to do away with fires and stench. The top picture shows a section of a dump before the experiment, and below, after treatment. An article appears on another page.

A Protective Food

Everyone is liable to suffer in some degree from faulty nutrition. The Oxo habit goes far to overcome this weakness. Oxo taken regularly provides *resistance*, fortifies against cold, fatigue, infection—it is what is called a *protective* food.

OXO

An Oxo a day keeps illness at bay

Every Parent and Teacher should read
The Times Educational Supplement
Every Saturday ——— 3d.

NICE IMPERATOR
Open all the year, a newly built, up-to-date Hotel, moderate rates, same manager Hotel Londres, San-Remo. 39, Promenade des Anglais, 39.

HEAR THE KING'S APPEAL FOR WORLD PEACE

Delivered at the opening of the Five Power Naval Conference on January 21st, 1930

This Record was actually made in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, and in addition to being an historic utterance, it reveals, by the strength and clarity of voice, how completely His Majesty has now been restored to health.

10-inch double-sided Record 3/-

By The King's desire the profits from the sale of this record will be devoted to the "Wireless for the Blind" Fund.

"His Master's Voice"

By appointment to H.M. The King. By appointment to H.M. The Queen.
The Gramophone Company, Ltd., London, W. 1.

"THE STANDARD BOOK ON PRIVATE FLYING"

"The Book of the Moth" is the complete story of private flying, with chapters upon "why you should fly" . . . "how and where to learn to fly" . . . "how little it actually costs" and "*why your machine should be a Moth.*" It is published in English, French, German and Spanish, and is copiously illustrated. Send for your copy now to The de Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex. Price 1/8d. post free.

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Obituary

MR. J. E. VEDRENNE

NOTED PRODUCER OF PLAYS

Mr. John E. Vedrenne, the theatrical manager, died suddenly in London on Wednesday night, of a stroke, in his 63rd year. He had retired only recently from active association with the theatre.

John E. Vedrenne, born on July 13, 1867, the son of a merchant, gave up a commercial career to become a concert agent, and later a manager of theatres. He was manager at various times for Sir Frank Benson, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, Nat Goodwin, and J. H. Leigh; but the crowning work in his long and busy career was his association with Mr. Granville-Barker in the management of the Royal Court Theatre in 1904-1907 and afterwards of the Savoy Theatre in 1907.

Their achievement left an enduring impression and exercised a considerable influence on the general conduct of the London theatres. Mr. Vedrenne and his partner showed that there was a sure following for managements actuated by artistic aims. Their productions were played to a profit, although they adopted the repertory system and broke new and supposedly "intellectual" ground in drama. They introduced to theatre-goers Professor Gilbert Murray's translations of Euripides. They gave the memorable series of original productions of comedies by Mr. Bernard Shaw, a dramatist who had never had a fair chance in the theatre before. They produced Mr. John Galsworthy's first play, *The Silver Box*; and St. John Hankin, Miss Elizabeth Robins, and Mr. Masefield, and Mr. Granville-Barker himself found there their best opportunities of reaching the right kind of audience, while Ibsen and Maeterlinck were among the foreign dramatists brought home to English playgoers. The names of Louis Calvert, Florence Hayden, Dennis Eadie, Lillah McCarthy, A. E. Matthews, Dorothy Minto, William Farren, and Eric Lewis are only a few which will instantly recur to the memory as among those who, with Mr. Vedrenne to manage the theatre and Mr. Granville-Barker to manage the stage, made history in the art of drama. The brief tenancy of the Savoy Theatre was memorable for the production on unusual and much-debated lines of some of Shakespeare's comedies.

From the Savoy Vedrenne went to the Queen's, of which he was the first lessee. Later he joined forces with Mr. Dennis Eadie at the Royalty. There the four years' partnership included Bennett and Knoblock's very successful comedy *Milestones*, and Mr. Knoblock's *My Lady's Dress*, in which Miss Gladys Cooper made her first mark as a serious actress. On the termination of the partnership Mr. Vedrenne embarked on a curious and ill-fated war-time experiment at the St. James's Theatre—the production at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of a war drama of a controversial nature called *Loyalty*. Later, at the Comedy Theatre, Mr. Vedrenne had some success with *Secrets*, in which another actress whom he had helped to bring out, Miss Fay Compton, scored a hit; and also with Sir J. M. Barrie's *Alice Sit by the Fire*.

THE REV. JOHN WAKEFORD

The Rev. John Wakeford, who died yesterday at Barming Heath Asylum, Kent, was the chief figure in a law suit which aroused universal interest some eight years ago. The son of an employee in Plymouth Dockyard, he was ordained at Exeter in 1884 as a literate, but subsequently took the B.D. degree at Durham and passed the intermediate examination in law at London University. He became an effective preacher and missioner in the dioceses of Exeter and Chichester. In 1893 Mr. Gladstone chose him to be vicar of St. Margaret's, Anfield, Liverpool, where he had the confidence of his congregation, though his High Church views were out of harmony with the traditions of the diocese. In 1910 Dr. Hicks, Bishop of Lincoln, made Mr. Wakeford a Prebendary, and afterwards Canon and Precentor, of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Stow.

In February, 1921, the Archdeacon was found guilty by the Lincoln Consistory Court on charges under the Clergy Discipline Act, 1892, of committing adultery at an hotel at Peterborough in March and April, 1920. The Chancellor of the diocese, Mr. G. J. Talbot, K.C., now Mr. Justice Talbot, presided, with three clerical and two lay assessors, and the decision was unanimous. The case came on appeal in April before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and after a long hearing the Board, consisting of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead), Lords Buckmaster, Dunedin, and Shaw, with the Bishops of London, Gloucester, Rochester, and Ely as assessors, dismissed the appeal. Mr. Wakeford was deprived of his preferments, but not of his orders. This was in accordance with precedent. He then brought a futile action for slander against the managing clerk of the Bishop of Lincoln's solicitors, and also conducted a platform campaign in the country against the decision of the Judicial Committee. In March, 1925, he was removed to the Barming Heath Asylum, and a fund was instituted by four Bishops and others to buy an annuity for his wife, who was left in reduced circumstances. She had supported him throughout with great courage, and always maintained his innocence.

LADY HARRIS

Lady Harris, wife of Lord Harris, died suddenly on Wednesday night from heart failure in a nursing home at Faversham, at the age of 78. She had had a slight operation, but seemed to be doing well. She was the Hon. Lucy Ada Jervis, daughter of the third Viscount St. Vincent and a sister of the present peer. She married Lord Harris on July 8, 1874, some two years after he had succeeded to the peerage, and she shared his interests in cricket and other sport. Their only child, the Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, M.C., was born 15 years after their marriage, and spent his years of infancy mostly in the Bombay Presidency, where his father was Governor from April, 1890, to February, 1895. Lady Harris, who had received the Order of the Crown of India, was energetic and popular in the discharge of her social duties at the three residences of the Governor—Malabar Point (Bombay), Ganeshkhind (Poona), and Mahabeleshwar.

Both before she went to India and after her return in 1895 Lady Harris took an active interest in the social life and welfare of her neighbours in Kent, and she was greatly beloved throughout the county. At her beautiful home at Belmont, near Faversham, she organized bazaars on several occasions for the benefit of the Faversham Cottage Hospital, and raised for it a large sum of money. She was a president of the League of Mercy, and during the War she did much valuable service for the Red Cross and other movements in the county. She was especially interested in the women's institute movement, and took an active part in the village life in her own parish of Throwley. She was a great lover of cricket, and, besides the country house games at Belmont, she attended with Lord Harris many of the Kent county matches. For a long period she was a notable figure in the festivities of the Canterbury Week, and used often to take the part of one of the three spirits who, according to custom, deliver speeches in the Epilogue which concludes the week's performances of the Old Stagers. Lady Harris was made a county magistrate in 1920, but did not often sit on the Bench.

A memorial service will be held at Throwley to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

HERR KONRAD ANSORGE

An Exchange telegram from Berlin announces the death of Konrad Ansorge, the pianist and composer.

Born at Buchwald, in Silesia, on October 15, 1862, he studied at Leipzig and under Liszt. After a tour in America, he taught the piano at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conservatoire from 1898 to 1903. Ansorge was regarded especially as an admirable interpreter both of Liszt and of Beethoven. His compositions include a requiem for male chorus and orchestra, several orchestral pieces, a string sextet, two string quartets, three sonatas, and solos for the pianoforte.

VICE-ADMIRAL DAVIDSON

Commander P. Harrington Edwards, R.N.V.R., writes:—

All who had the privilege of serving under Vice-Admiral A. P. Davidson, D.S.O., R.N., will have heard with the greatest regret of his death at such an early age. The obituary notice in *The Times* gives a very full account of his services, but I should like to make special mention, if I may, of the services he rendered to airships while in command of Kingsnorth Air Station, near Chatham. The fine fellows who served there were always extremely anxious to get to active service, and it needed all the tact and fine example of Admiral Davidson to make them understand the importance of the work they were doing; he sympathized thoroughly with their wishes, and his opportunity came when the organization of Zeebrugge was started. The greatest credit for the success of Zeebrugge must always go to Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, but he himself would be the first to render a tribute to the marvellous work done by Admiral Davidson in the organization at Chatham, where not only was he responsible for the fitting out of the blockships and for the training of the *personnel*, but he was also responsible for the armaments and the carefully thought out arrangements for the Vindictive. It has been my pleasure to meet Admiral Davidson on many occasions since the War, and in spite of his happy domestic ties, I believe his heart broke when Admiral Keyes had to refuse his request that he could take the Hindustan, the parent ship, into action at Zeebrugge; he told me it was the bitterest day in his life when he saw the Vindictive and the blockships sailing away, leaving the fine old Hindustan, with its gallant Commander, behind to wait for the news of the great success which he and all under him on the Hindustan had done so much to secure.

MR. LANGLEY EDWARDS

Mr. Langley Edwards, fiction editor of Associated Newspapers, Limited, died on Wednesday of rapid pleuro-pneumonia at the age of 42. He was at the *Daily Mail* office last Monday. Mr. Edwards, who had been on the staff for many years, possessed a remarkable knowledge of what the public like in fiction, and he seemed able even to anticipate those changes which occur periodically in popular taste. He had a wide circle of friends, who were much attached to him for his unassuming kindliness. In the War he served with the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). He leaves a widow and two young children.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COATES

Lieutenant-Colonel William Coates, M.D., late Indian Medical Service, died at Hove on Tuesday at the age of 78. He served through the second Afghan War from 1878 to 1880, being at the engagements of Ali Musjid and Charasia and the occupation of Kabul. He was one of the medical officers on the famous march of Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar, and in this connexion was mentioned in dispatches. He also served in the Mahsud-Waziri campaign of 1881. Later he was transferred to Civil Surgeoncy work, and was stationed for some years at Lahore. He retired from the service in 1907.

THE DEAN OF LINCOLN

The Rev. Walter Weston writes:—

May I venture to offer, in common, I am sure, with many others to whom the late Dean of Lincoln was a revered and inspiring example, thanks for your very "understanding" memoir of him in *The Times*? That appreciation of his character and his work can only be fully understood by those who had first-hand knowledge of the self-obliterating spirit of devotion to the work of preservation of his Cathedral, to which the last decade of his active life was devoted. For 30 years he was an enthusiastic member of the Alpine Club, but in 1921, by way of one of the many personal economies practised on behalf of the Cathedral Preservation Fund, he very regretfully severed his connexion with it. Three years ago, however, he found himself able to return to it, and I well recollect the pleasure it afforded him to ask for readmittance to a body of whose membership he was always proud.

MR. W. G. STOPS

The death occurred on Saturday at Kineton Lodge, Warwickshire, of Mr. William George Stops, J.P., formerly of Towcester, in his 89th year. He took an active part in public affairs in Northants, and was the first chairman of the District Council, fellow members being the late Duke of Grafton and Lord Southampton. He was also chairman of the Towcester Board of Guardians. Farming over 2,000 acres, he was for many years a steward of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society. Mr. Stops was at different times churchwarden of both Towcester and Easton Neston churches. In his younger days he hunted with the Grafton Hounds, and always welcomed them over his land, and as he was the most extensive farmer in the hunt, there were not many hunting days on which they did not touch some part of his holdings. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Franklin, J.P., of Milton House, Northampton, who predeceased him. His son, Mr. H. Jackson Stops, is the well-known estate agent.

MR. J. E. WHITING

Mr. W. Ralph Hall Caine, Ken Wood Farm House, N.W., writes:—

My friend and near neighbour, Mr. James Edmund Whiting, who has just died in his 83rd year at a little dwelling hidden from the public view by tall trees within the gardens of Mr. Fritz Du Pré, at The Firs, Spaniards-road, Hampstead Heath, was a born naturalist. He was "the Gilbert White of Hampstead," to adopt the description of the late Mr. T. J. Barrett, author of the "Annals of Hampstead," in three volumes, in which Mr. Whiting lent a helping hand. His portrait, representing him sitting on an old Ken Wood pine, appears in this work. He was born at Steeple Claydon, in Bucks, on October 20, 1847, but, except for a brief period in Canada, lived all his life in Hampstead. The pursuit of natural history brought him neither fame nor fortune. He was shy, modest, and retiring to a fault, and appeared to have no use for money so long as he had the friendship of men and women of like tastes, and could, without hindrance, keep company and observation of the creatures inhabiting wood, field, and hedgerow; unfold plaintive melodies on a shepherd's pipe; and weave sylvan harmonies on a mandoline or guitar. In spirit he remained a boy to the hour of his death. He was the author of "Where Wild Birds Sing: Notes of a Naturalist" (1898). This modest little volume bears a dedication to his mother, an "Invitation" in verse by his wife, "Come to the woods . . . where wild birds sing," and, as a kind of prefatory note, a few lines by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, describing the neglect of natural history as "the grossest defect of our old system of training for the young." Mr. Whiting's book, indeed his whole life, was devoted to the removal of this defect. He was warmly esteemed in the district in which he made his home. Wood, field, and garden were everywhere open to him, and he much valued the privileges afforded him by Lord Mansfield, Lord Iveagh, Mr. Du Pré, my brother, and many others.

WOMAN'S DEATH HASTENED BY DRUGS

EVIDENCE AT BATTERSEA INQUEST

Mr. Ingleby Oddie resumed the inquest at Battersea yesterday on the body of MARY ORFORD SMITH, 54, of Cambridge-mansions, Battersea Park, who died on January 16, and who was stated to have been addicted to drugs.

Evidence was given at the last hearing that Miss Smith had an income of £500 or £600 a year. She had been attended by a nurse whom she met at a Highgate nursing home, and who, acting on doctor's orders, had been administering paraldehyde and medinal to her. On January 16 the nurse, Miss Mary McMichael, found her dead in bed, and she stated that some days before her death Miss Smith had been unable to walk.

Dr. Archibald R. H. Bland stated yesterday that he had known Miss Smith and her family for 30 years. Miss Smith had been treated by Sir Maurice Craig, who prescribed medinal. He (Dr. Bland) attended her last in July, 1929. He had prescribed medinal occasionally, following Sir Maurice Craig's directions. Sir Maurice had told Miss Smith, he believed, that she could take it every night for the rest of her life.

The CORONER.—Did Miss McMichael encourage her to take drugs?—No; she discouraged her most decidedly, and even used to give her less than I prescribed.

Professor Gerald Roche Lynch, who had made an analytical examination, said that he found a small amount of paraldehyde and veronal in the organs. Medinal, he said, was a more soluble form of veronal.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that having heard Professor Roche Lynch's evidence, he was of opinion that death was due to syncope from disease of the heart muscle, probably accelerated by poisoning by paraldehyde and medinal. The heart had probably been affected by an attack of influenza. There was a risk, owing to the condition of her heart, in taking medinal, and she might not have died if she had not taken drugs.

The CORONER, summing up, said that Nurse McMichael had given evidence in a perfectly satisfactory way. She knew all about the will and its terms, and knew that if Miss Smith died from drugs there would be an inquiry. She also knew that her position might be unpleasant. He was, however, perfectly satisfied with all that she had done for Miss Smith, and he did not think that there was the slightest reason for suspecting her in the administration of these narcotic drugs. On the contrary, he thought that she had carried out her instructions to diminish the dose instead of yielding to Miss Smith's the dose instead of yielding to Miss Smith's solicitations to increase them. He recorded a verdict of "Death by misadventure," and said that he was of opinion that the drugs had played some part in accelerating Miss Smith's death.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO EMPLOYEES

Mr. REGINALD FRANCIS DUKE, of Arundel-street, Littlehampton Sussex, engineer, and coal merchant, who died on November 6, aged 69, left estate of the gross value of £39,984, with net personalty £39,596. He left:—

£500 to his housekeeper, Emily Anne Sparkes, and £100 each to Ethel Sparkes, Maud Sparkes, Georgina Sparkes, and Horace Sparkes; and the following legacies to persons if still in his employ, namely, £250 each to George H. Thompson, Ernest Victor Roach, and Frederick Clark; £100 each to William Hulls, Herbert Elliott, Harry Farndell, James Steer, Frank Flavin, Walter Beeching, Hector Billing, Walter L. Walters, and Frederick Franklin; £50 to Rene Batchelor; and £250 to the Littlehampton District Hospital.

Mr. JAMES COLLETT COLLETT-MASON, J.P., of Ashurst Place, Langton Green, Tunbridge Wells, who died on December 14, aged 76, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £127,750, with net personalty £105,669. He left:—

£200 to the Churchwardens or Treasurer of the English Church at Rosario, Argentina, for the ordinary administrative expenses of that church; £150 to the Church Lads Brigade; £100 to the Hereford County Hospital, for general purposes; £100 to the Kington (Herefordshire) Cottage Hospital, for general purposes; £50 to the churchwardens of Almeley Church, Herefordshire, to provide for any additions to the fabric, fittings, or ornaments of that church as they may see fit; and £5 for each complete year of service to each in or outdoor servant in his service at his decease and not under notice.

Mr. MATTHIAS ROBINSON, of Landieu, Hartburn, near Stockton-on-Tees, and of M. Robinson and Sons, Limited, drapers and furnishers, Stockton, West Hartlepool, and Leeds, who died on November 6, aged 80, left estate of the gross value of £59,799, with net personalty £53,849. He left:—

£200 to Miss E. Shadforth, head cashier of M. Robinson and Sons, Limited; half a year's wages to his coachman, gardeners, chauffeurs, and domestic servants of 20 years' service; four months' wages to those of 15 years; two months' wages to those of 10 years; one month's wages to those of five years; and one week's wages to those of one year.

Mr. ALFRED HAROLD RUSTON, of Aylesby House, Chatteris, Cambridge, solicitor, died on November 19, aged 73, leaving £30,951, with net personalty £23,548. He gives:—

£250 to his clerk, John Cooke Gautrey, and £50 each to his clerks, George Philip Murray and Percy George Marchant, if still in his employ.

Miss SOPHIA ELLEN ERRINGTON, of Eaton-crescent, Clifton, Bristol, died on November 26, aged 80, leaving property of the value of £12,311, with net personalty £12,179. She gives:—

£200 to the Bristol and Clifton District Nurses Society, and £100, three months' wages, furniture, and £30 a year to her maid, M. E. Wallis.

Mr. FERDINAND VILLINGER, of Pier-avenue, Clacton-on-Sea, retired jeweller, died on November 12, leaving estate of the gross value of £7,241, with net personalty £2,841. He gives:—

£50 to the Superior of the Oblates of St. Charles, Bayswater, for the benefit of the Church of Our Lady of Light, Clacton, and £50 to the Clacton-on-Sea Cottage Hospital.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BOWATER, Miss Edith Annie, of Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol (unsettled) (net personalty £5,991)	£6,121
BUTTERCASE, Mr. Thomas Douglas, of Toller-lane, Bradford, a director of the Bradford Dyers' Association (net personalty £30,655)	37,913
CLARK, Mr. James Adolphus, of Aylesford House, Ditton Court-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, for 40 years clerk to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn (net personalty £1,195)	2,241
CREAK, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth (77), of Darenth House, Slough, widow of W. Creak (net personalty £2,560)	4,184
EVANS, Mr. Thomas, of The Manor House, West Felton, Salop (net personalty £1,490)	4,201
HILL, Mr. Thomas (67), of Pillhead Farm, Bideford, farmer (net personalty £4,724)	9,799
HODGE, Mr. William John, of East-street, South Molton, Devon, baker and confectioner (net personalty £5,505)	8,373
HONEYCHURCH, Mr. Charles William Merrick, of Armsdale, Northfield, Hessle, East Riding, Yorks (net personalty £4,184)	4,931
IRELAND, Mr. Thomas (84), of Balworth-road, Retford, Notts, a former superintendent of the Great Northern Railway Telegraph Department (net personalty £1,684)	2,549
LAMBRICK, Preb. George Manzies, M.A. (68), of Blagdon Rectory, Blagdon, Somerset	487
LLOYD, Mrs. Emily Marianna (90), of Richmond Park-avenue, Bournemouth, widow of G. Lloyd, M.D. (net personalty £5,334)	6,612
LOEB, Miss Helen Campbell (85), of Edghill, Budleigh Salterton (net personalty £4,777)	4,868
LOVETT, Mr. James, of Poplar Lodge, Greenlane, Freshfield, Lancs, and late in business at Northampton-street, Liverpool (net personalty £2,925)	12,329
LOWNDES, Father William Parker, B.A., of St. Pancras Presbytery, Irwell-place, Ipswich	129
PAYNE, Mr. George, J.P., of Harley House, North-street, Leighton Buzzard, retired grocer (net personalty £5,869)	9,277
POTTS, Canon Wilfrid Miller, M.A. (53), of Bywell Vicarage, Stocksfield-upon-Tyne, Northumberland (net personalty £1,378)	1,983
REEDER, Mrs. Annie Alsop, of The Priory, Dunster, Somerset (net personalty £7,301)	7,277
RICHARDSON, Mr. Walter Rowley, of Hounsleigh, Mandeville-road, Saffron Walden, retired tailor and outfitter (net personalty £5,360)	5,426
ROSE, Mr. Harry (62), of Ellesmere, Sherbourne-road, Acocks Green, Birmingham, a director of the Mazawattee Tea Company, Limited (net personalty £14,558)	14,693
ROSS, Mrs. Margaret Seymour, of Callands, North Berwick, widow of E. Ross (unsettled personal estate in Great Britain)	67,314
SHARP, Mr. Booth (80), of Briggs Villa, Queensbury, Yorks, music master at Rishworth Grammar School (net personalty £2,245)	2,722
SHARP, Mr. Charles (54), of Bents-road, Sheffield (net personalty £7,187)	8,370
STRAKER, Mr. Sidney Samuel, of Carlton Mansions, W., civil engineer (net personalty £3,963)	8,978
VAN DER PANT, Mr. Francis Henry Morgan, of Devonshire-place, W., and of Sussex Lodge, Marshall-avenue, Bognor, dental surgeon (net personalty £10,692)	11,284
WALES, Mr. Henry Thomas (73), of Ty Gwyn, Neath, Glamorgan, mining engineer, for some years managing director and consulting engineer to the Main Collieries (net personalty £3,988)	28,876
WATKINS, Colonel Charles Bell, C.B.E., late R.A., of Lansdowne House, St. Cross, Winchester (net personalty £2,628)	2,917

FUTURE OF AUTOGIRO AEROPLANES

SPEED OF 200 MILES AN HOUR POSSIBLE

SEÑOR J. DE LA CIERVA, lecturing to the Royal Aeronautical Society in the Hall of the Royal Society of Arts last night, said he was satisfied it was possible to design autogiros having a top speed of 200 miles an hour.

He could see no real objection to three, four, or five ton autogiros, though he believed more for the present in small and medium-sized machines. It was possible for an autogiro to be faster than an equivalent aeroplane. The autogiros lately produced had no better performance than the equivalent conventional aeroplanes. In fact, they had a little less speed and a little less climb. Nevertheless they were better flying machines. If they still fell a little short of the best aeroplanes in that rather vague quality which was called "performance," they had a performance of their own, which was utility and safety.

The top speed of existing autogiros, compared with several types of the best equivalent aeroplanes, was 5 to 10 per cent. less; the rate of climb 20 per cent. less; steepness of climb, 50 per cent. more; minimum horizontal speed, 50 per cent. less. The present-day autogiro could, with proper handling, be landed in perfectly still air with no run at all after touching the ground.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

Many subscriptions have been received from the United States in response to appeals for funds to restore Scrooby Church, near Doncaster, which is well known for its associations with the Pilgrim Fathers. The cottage at Scrooby where William Brewster, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, was born has been bought by Colonel Whitaker, a local resident, who will maintain it as a permanent memorial to Brewster.

Six new bells in the parish church at Chingford Green, Essex, were dedicated yesterday by the Bishop of Barking. They take the place of three ancient bells recently restored to the tower of the old parish church at Chingford Mount, from which they were removed in 1844, when the building of the church on the Green was completed and the services at the old church were discontinued. Owing to the growth of the population both churches are now needed for regular services.

By arrangement with the S.P.C.K. the text of the scheme for Church reunion in India is published as an eight-page supplement in to-day's issue of *The Guardian*.

Fire broke out at the factory of James West and Co., rope manufacturers, Commercial-road, E., early yesterday, and women and children in adjoining houses came out into the street in their nightclothes for safety. After four hours the flames were extinguished by the fire brigade.

MEDICAL BENEFIT REGULATIONS

PROTEST BY INSURANCE COMMITTEES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

During the last two or three days meetings of representatives of English, Welsh, and Scottish insurance committees have been held in London to consider matters connected with the National Health Insurance Acts.

For some time dissatisfaction has been caused by the action of the Minister in making alterations in the terms of service for panel practitioners and in the medical benefit regulations generally without giving the associations for the three countries acting on behalf of the constituent insurance committees an opportunity of considering the Ministry's proposals until those proposals had been practically agreed with the Insurance Acts Committee of the British Medical Association. The three associations have, from time to time, protested against this procedure and at the same time made specific applications that they should in the first instance be consulted with regard to any alterations and, although it is understood that promises to that effect have been made, important alterations have from time to time been introduced without the knowledge of the insurance committees of the associations.

The amended regulations are issued for the observations of the three associations after they have been approved by the Insurance Acts Committee of the British Medical Association, and if the associations suggest any important alterations they are usually informed by the officers of the Ministry that the matter has been practically settled and that they are not prepared to re-discuss it with the representatives of the panel practitioners. As a matter of fact no very important amendment has been made in amended regulations after they have been issued in draft form.

The English and Welsh Associations at their last meeting were alarmed to find that the methods hitherto adopted by the Ministry, instead of being altered, were being carried on apace, and scheme dealing with excessive certification of insured persons by panel practitioners had been practically agreed by the Minister, the Insurance Acts Committee of the British Medical Association, and the representatives of certain approved societies, and apparently the regulations drafted thereunder without the insurance committees or their respective associations having any knowledge of what was going on. The Insurance Committee Associations are of opinion that if the scheme comes into force it will not have the desired effect and that if they had been consulted by the Ministry in the matter they could and would have evolved a better one.

The representatives of insurance committees maintain that as the Insurance Act of 1924 provides that "medical benefit shall be administered by and through the Insurance Committee" that committee should be the first body to be consulted when any change is to be introduced in the matter of the regulations governing the administration of this benefit. The associations also maintain that insurance committees have been appointed for a specific purpose, and until they are found to be wanting in the performance of this purpose they should not be overridden.

These and other matters dealing more especially with maternity benefit, the provision of consultants, and other additional benefits which were contemplated in the original Act were, it is understood, discussed by a deputation which waited upon the Minister of Health in London this week, and as a result of this interview the associations have some hope that the Minister of Health will undertake that the methods of the past will not be continued in the future.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS

A meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons was held yesterday, with LORD MOYNIHAN, the President, in the chair.

The Honorary Medal of the College was awarded to Professor Grafton Elliot Smith in appreciation of his services to the Museum. Mr. Victor Bonney was re-elected the representative of the College on the Central Midwives' Board, and Mr. R. E. Keily was re-elected a member of the Court of the University of Liverpool.

Mr. J. Herbert Fisher was appointed Bradshaw Lecturer for the ensuing year. It was reported that Sir Arthur Keith's Hunterian Lectures would be given on May 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, and 16.

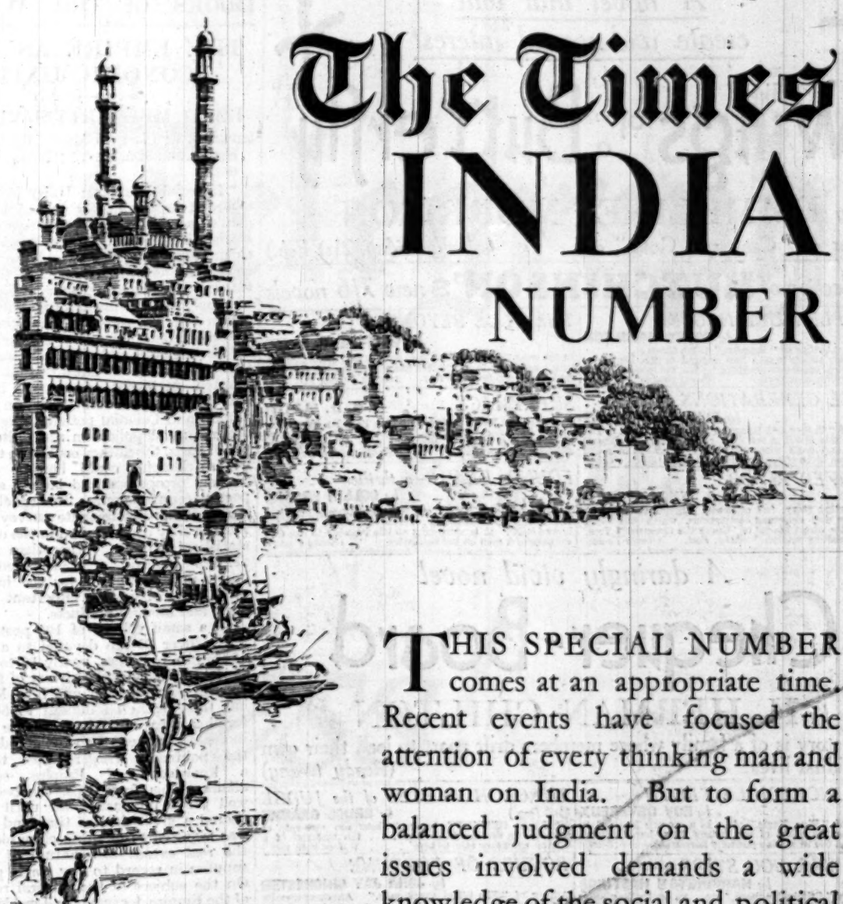
The Fellowship of the College was conferred on Mr. G. C. Dorling, of London Hospital, and the membership on the following candidates who had passed the examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery of the Examining Board in England:—

Addey, W., Manch.; Ahmad, S., Punjab and Lond.; Apthorpe, W. H. F., Camb. and St. Bart.'s; Ascroft, P. B., Univ. Coll.; Aldis, A. L., St. Thomas's; Banerjea, J. C., Calcutta and Guy's; Barber, A., St. Bart.'s; Beetham, P. R., Leeds; Bendor-Samuel, J. E. I., Lond.; Bhattacharyya, K., C., Calcutta and St. Thomas's; Bowen, J. G., Lond.; Brazwell, E. E., Manch.; Bryson, C. C., Camb. and Middx.; Burgess, W. J., St. Bart.'s; Byles, A. C., St. Mary's; Cant, W. H. P., Birm.; Caplan, A., St. Bart.'s; Carter, C. L., St. Bart.'s; Chippindale, F. W., Guy's; Clark, D. O., St. Thomas's; Cox, D. W. C., Cardiff and Guy's; Croot, H. J., Guy's; Curnock, J. E., Charing Cross; Dalliwal, R. S. S., Camb. and St. Bart.'s; Davies, H. L. G., Cardiff and St. Bart.'s; Dikshitulu, K., Madras and Charing Cross; Dorey, Claire de M., Royal Free and St. Mary's; Duncan, C. M., Oxf. and St. Bart.'s; Evans, F. B. P., Birm.; Ferguson, H. E., Camb. and St. George's; Firmin, Doreen P., Camb. and Westminster; Franklin, R. H., St. Thomas's; Galpine, J. F., Leeds; Gibbs, A. H., Oxf. and St. Thomas's; Goldsmith, E. J., St. Thomas's; Goldstein, Rebecca, Univ. Coll.; Goodchild, R. T. S., Lond.; Goodfellow, D. R., Camb. and Manch.; Goyal, R. K., Punjab and Lond.; Gray, Charlotte, Univ. Coll. Hospenny, B., Middx.; Harrison, E. S., Oxf. and Guy's; Harrison, J. E. McC., Camb. and Lond.; Heard, W., Middx.; Heaton, Aurcval, Royal Free; Heberlet, Katherine M., Univ. Coll.; Hereshfield, L., Manitoba and Middx.; Hicks, P. V., St. Thomas's; Hodge, R. S., Univ. Coll.; Hough, H. B., Toronto and Charing Cross; Illingworth, Eugenie C., Leeds; Jackson, H. B., Middx.; James, W. D. C., Cardiff and St. Mary's; Jekyll, J. L., Camb. and Lond.; Jones, E. K., Lond.; Jones, G. L., St. Thomas's; Knight, H. J., St. Mary's; Lakey, E. O., Univ. Coll.; Langley, G. F., Bristol; Lannaman, L. J., St. Bart.'s; Lee, R. O., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Lister, A., Camb. and Lond.; Littler, E. L., King's Coll.; Lloyd, W. E. B., Camb. and St. Bart.'s; Lopez, J. J., St. Mary's; Lowden, P. A. T., St. Thomas's; MacCarthy, F. D., Camb. and St. George's; Macfarlane, Laura H., Royal Free; McGregor, H. A., Cardiff and St. Bart.'s; McKee, G. K., St. Bart.'s; MacLeod, K. M., Cornell, Edin., and Middx.; MacVine, J. S., St. Bart.'s; Matheson, I. W., St. Bart.'s; Mayo, F. C., Camb. and King's Coll.; Medlycott, B. R., Guy's; Mehta, S. J., Bombay and St. Bart.'s; Mottet, P. D., Univ. Coll.; na Bangong, G., St. Thomas's; Neel, L. B., Camb. and St. George's; Nelson, A. H., Charing Cross; Newton, J. E., Bristol; Page, A. F. M., St. Bart.'s; Palmer, H. N., King's Coll.; Pearce, R. A. H., Midd'x; Phillips, A., Lond.; Phillips, W., Cardiff and Univ. Coll.; Pringle, L. D., Guy's; Pumphrey, Ruth, Univ. Col.; Raju D. S., Madras and Guy's; Ramsay, H., Midd'x; Redding, C. V., Guy's; Reid, J. G., Oxf. and St. George's; Renaie, B. C., Otago; Rice, Colleen, Charing Cross; Riches, J. F., St. Thomas's; Rink, F. H., Oxf. and Guy's; Robert, S. L., Bombay and Birm.; Robinson, G. P., Manch.; Roughton (Mrs.), Alice L., Camb.; Said, H. K., Cairo and Charing Cross; Sandow, J. F., Midd'x; Sane, N. D., Bombay and Lond.; Scher, S., Cape Town and Univ. Coll.; Segalov, S., St. Bart.'s; Sethi, R. L., Punjab and Lond.; Settna, D. P., Bombay and Lond.; Sheldon, G. C., King's Coll.; Sidarous, Helana, Royal Free; Silverstein, H., St. Bart.'s; Skelton, Margaret, Univ. Coll.; Snowball, L. A. H., King's Coll.; Sowter, R. G., Guy's; Spitz, H. H. L., Leipzig and Midd'x; Squires, B. T., Oxf. and Guy's; Stanley, R., Birm. and St. Thomas's; Stevens, A. E., Lond.; Stevens, E. N., Guy's; Stevens, N., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Stevenson, F. H., Guy's; Stewart, Ada M. W., Liv'pool and Univ. Coll.; Stone, T. S., Lond.; Switzer, S. Le R., Camb. and Lond.; Taylor, P. H., King's Coll.; Thomas, D. M., Midd'x and Cardiff; Thorne-Thorne, V., Camb. and St. Bart.'s; Turner, D. F., King's Coll.; Wake, S. C., Bristol; Walker, Doris E. C., Univ. Coll.; Ward, E. M., St. Bart.'s; Warren, J. N., Camb. and Lond.; Whitaker, A. J., Univ. Coll.; White, A. J., Middlesex; Whitsed, A. W., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Williams, R. C., St. Thomas's; Willis, E. R., Lond.; Yardley, H. M., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Yuill, B., Toronto and Lond.

Diplomas in Public Health were granted jointly with the Royal College of Physicians to the following:—

Anderson, D. D., St. Bart.'s and Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Atta Ullah, S., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Bailey, B. S. V., Edin. and Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Biswas, M. K., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Brooke, Gwenddolen, J., Univ. Coll. and Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Caley, L., Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Chalke, H. D., St. Bart.'s and Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Crosse, Victoria M., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Cummins, Jane G. E. F., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Dasgupta, N. C., Calcutta and Univ. Coll.; Dugdale, S., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Ellison, J. B., Univ. Coll.; Fidler, R. F., Midd'x; Firth, S. J., Manch.; Gamble, Annie M., Univ. Coll. and Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Gill, T. S., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Hague, S. A. C., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Hearn, L. W., Leeds; Horton, G. H., St. Bart.'s and Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Hourihane, J. D., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Johnstone, D. F., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Kalra, M. L., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Khan, Y. M., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Lewys-Lloyd, R. A. Y., St. Bart.'s and Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Lumley, E. A., Dublin and R.A.M. College; Macfarlane, R. M., Edin. and Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Mitman, M., Midd'x; Mitra, S. K., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Moffatt, P. McC., Guy's; Nicol, C. G. Macfl., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Pattabhiramaya, P., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Pierre, J. R., Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Rikhye, S. L., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Rose, Dora F. M., Univ. Coll. and Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Sindair, A. C., Belfast and Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Smithard, E. R., Midd'x; Suri, R. C., Royal Inst. Pub. Health; Tilling, H. W., Univ. Coll.; Wagle, Purusottam M., Univ. Coll.; Weir, Ethel M., Univ. Coll. and Lond. Sch. Hygiene.

The East and West African Police Shooting Cup, competed for annually by teams representative of the police forces of the various British Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates in East and West Africa, was won in 1929 by the Somaliland Police, with the aggregate score of 601 out of a possible 672. The Nyasaland Police were second with 599. The conditions for 1930 will be the same as last year. Correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary, N.R.A., Bisley Camp, Brookwood, England.



The Times
INDIA
NUMBER

THIS SPECIAL NUMBER comes at an appropriate time. Recent events have focused the attention of every thinking man and woman on India. But to form a balanced judgment on the great issues involved demands a wide knowledge of the social and political conditions of the country. *The Times* India Number is a really up-to-date illustrated reference work on India and all things Indian. It is full of authentic, first-hand information, of facts presented in vivid and interesting form. Over fifty eminent writers have cooperated with the staff of *The Times* in the production of this work.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

The India Number contains a large number of illustrations. A novel and most attractive feature is an inset reproducing in colour Sir Nathaniel Dance's portrait of Lord Clive from the collection of the Earl of Powis, and George Romney's portrait of Warren Hastings from the India Office.

To be issued Gratis with every copy of The Times on

TUESDAY NEXT

SINGING ALONG IN A SINGER

"Singing along in a Singer" is more than a slogan—it sums up in five words all the joy of motoring in the wonderful new SINGER "SIX." Long sweeping lines, slung low for speed and safety, characterise this beautiful car, and its capacity for maintaining a high cruising speed is remarkable. Silently, swiftly, smoothly, it speeds along the highways—an exhilarating experience for even the most sceptic critic. A real top-gear car that is a joy to drive.

Equipment includes Triplex safety glass, chromium plating, wire wheels, bumpers, hydro-pneumatic shock absorbers, and real leather upholstery.
SIX Saloon £275. SUPER SIX Saloon £350.

Please write for Catalogue and your copy of 24-page Booklet, "What the Critics say."

A novel that will create widespread interest

The Wings of a Butterfly

by EMMELINE MORRISON

Author of "Grey and Gold," etc. *(Ready Friday, 21st Feb.)*

A selection of **HUTCHINSON'S** *new 7/6 novels*

THE PLEASURE HOUSE by COSMO HAMILTON
(Author of "Scandal," 154th thous.)
This famous author breaks new ground in this, his latest, novel, which surpasses anything he has yet produced for wit and freshness of style. *(Ready Friday, 21st Feb.)*

THE BLUE BEYOND by WILFRED C. BUSSE
In the year 1837, John Stirling, an outcast, determines to turn bushranger in Australia's unknown South-East—but read how a girl prevents him. *(Ready Friday, 21st Feb.)*

THESE GENERATIONS by ELINOR MORDAUNT
Author of "Father and Daughter" (3rd Imp.), etc. The scene of this novel is set on a coffee estate in Central America and deals with the history of an old lady and the life and loves of her granddaughter. *(Ready To-day)*

SUPREMACY by H. D. SLATER
A story of the XVII. century, in which Paul Rooksby, after coming in contact with Lord Shaftesbury, sets his foot on the ladder of political ambition only to be instantly diverted by Ann Cary. *(Ready Friday, 21st Feb.)*

BELOVED RIVER by A. WILLIAM ELLIS
"A diverting story, full of gentle humour and life-like characters and charming descriptions, which has something of the direct appeal of 'Under the Greenwood Tree.' It is exquisitely written."—*Mog. Pub.* *(Ready To-day)*

FOUND DEAD!—a thriller by COLLIN BROOKS
Author of "Seven Hells," etc. If the red-headed girl had not broken her suspender, McTavish would not have looked back. It is stretching no idle paradox to say that we hanged a man on her suspender. *(Ready To-day)*

A daringly vivid novel

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Books of the Week

THE EMPIRE AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT

LORD MELCHETT'S VIEW

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC UNITY. By the RT. HON. LORD MELCHETT. (Harrap. 2s. 6d. net.)

"Imperial Economic Unity" may be regarded as an answer to the business man's question: "To what extent can the British Empire be made self-supporting as an economic unit?" Broadly, the answer is: "At present, and in the near future, the British Empire, while able to supply all its demand for manufactured goods, could be self-supporting only to a limited extent, owing to deficiencies in certain minerals and other raw materials. But as regards the more distant future, granted intelligent cooperation between Empire countries, full utilization of Dominion and Colonial potentialities, and a rational fiscal policy on a definitely Imperial basis, the author concludes that the British Empire could become an extremely prosperous and largely self-supporting economic unit. This conclusion is based on a dispassionate survey of the facts as they can be found in the ordinary statistical sources, rather than on any definite forecast of the potentialities latent in the Empire for the increased production of various important agricultural and mineral products.

In a small volume of 194 post octavo pages, over 80 are devoted to a survey of Empire resources, nearly 50 to a most useful summary of the history of Imperial economic cooperation, and Lord Melchett has thus restricted himself to 50 pages for his own views, which are indeed indicated rather than expounded. To the politician who requires to have a knowledge of Empire economic affairs at his finger-tips, the book may well prove invaluable, for until it appeared a great deal of time and trouble was required to obtain a clear picture of the real extent and nature of Empire supplies in regard to any single product. On the subject of the mineral resources of the Empire, for instance, Lord Melchett, drawing on his own expert knowledge, has much of interest to say. He concludes that the serious mineral deficiencies of the Empire are petroleum, potash, and sulphur. Before the Empire could hope to furnish her own supplies of these minerals discoveries of new sources of supply hitherto untapped and unknown would have to be made.

ECONOMIC WORLD GROUPS

There are now three major economic groups in world trade: The United States of America, Europe, and the British Empire. The position of the United Kingdom between Europe and the Empire is clearly discussed. It is pointed out that British trade with Europe must necessarily be mainly the interchange of semi-manufactured and certain lines of fully manufactured goods—goods which this country is fully capable of producing herself under properly adjusted conditions. On the other hand, trade with Empire countries has many more advantages to offer, for it is largely complementary and non-competitive. In this connexion Lord Melchett's comment on the position of British shipping is interesting. He says: "Broadly speaking, raw materials represent long hauls for our shipping, and manufactured goods short hauls, and of these very great quantities are brought to this country in foreign ships." Further, the steady expansion of agricultural production in the oversea Empire will, in turn, cause a complementary demand for manufactured goods, a high percentage of which already comes from the United Kingdom.

In a useful chapter showing the reciprocal position of preferential tariffs within the Empire, the author has allowed himself to over-simplify the relation between the preferences granted to Great Britain by various Dominions between 1897 and 1907 by implying that the whole of the increase in the volume of British exports was mainly due to preference. There can be no doubt that preferential rebates did prove of considerable value to British trade, but between 1890 and 1900 the British share of Canadian imports sank from 38.6 per cent. to 24.7 per cent. owing to the enormous increase in Canadian trade with the United States of America, and between 1900 and 1910 Great Britain's share of South African imports changed from 67.5 per cent. to 61.6 per cent. It would have been more accurate to state that the preferences, when granted, checked the decline in the share of trade held by Great Britain in the Dominions and that the preferences have become of increasing value to British industry as the competitive power of her industrial rivals has increased.

DEVELOPING PURCHASING POWER

To solve the unemployment problem and to secure the rapid development of the purchasing power of the Empire, Lord Melchett suggests that Great Britain should take the necessary action to obtain complete freedom from international restrictions, and he further demands that the electorate should "accord to some future Government of the country freedom to take the steps necessary to make the Empire a real economic unit."

He states emphatically that there can be no single method whereby the problems of Empire development can be solved. He goes on to say that "the ideal of the policy in its broadest aspect implies the minimum amount of tariff barriers within the Empire." It is his view that all the possible methods of promoting Imperial unity should be considered as specific cases arise. The more important methods which Lord Melchett considers might be used are: Imperial tariff preference, Imperial mergers of great combinations, subsidies, and even import prohibitions. In discussing the utility of a tariff to increase Empire supplies of British imports, Lord Melchett makes the very interesting observation that "the effect of a tariff depends economically on the rates of untaxed to taxed supply, and where the former is sufficiently large experience has generally shown that any rise in the cost of the taxed article is practically negligible."

The determination of certain of the Dominions and India to develop manufacturing industries is fully recognized, and Lord Melchett maintains that "we should seek to do all we can to help the Dominions to develop industries which already are or can be made economic." In return for such assistance it is hoped to obtain increased advantages in the supply of such goods as it is economically advantageous for the Dominions to import. The last two chapters are devoted to an interesting though necessarily brief survey of British oversea trade and of the chief markets for British industries within the Empire. The post-War revival of world trade and the growth of the export trade of foreign countries at a rate greater than that of Great Britain is shown, and Lord Melchett reaches the conclusion that Great Britain has to-day lost her predominance and must compete on "equal terms or more often on unequal terms—owing to tariffs." He therefore places his hope in a new policy based upon the securing to British industry of large-scale markets, which he finds in a scientifically developing Empire offering "cumulatively increasing markets for British manufactures."

CLEMENCEAU

REMINISCENCES AND BIOGRAPHY

CLEMENCEAU: THE EVENTS OF HIS LIFE AS TOLD BY HIMSELF TO HIS FORMER SECRETARY, JEAN MARTET. Translated by M. WALDMAN. (Longmans. 25s. net.)

THE TIGER. GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, 1841-1929. By GEORGE ADAM. (Cape. 10s. 6d. net.)

M. Martet became Clemenceau's secretary in the early months of the War and remained with him until after his retirement into private life. In the summer of 1927 the news of his serious illness brought him to the old man's bedside. But the time for farewell was not yet, and during the next 12 months or so M. Martet, readmitted to his former intimacy, handled many confidential papers and played a tactful, if inquiring, part in many conversations. These were promptly recorded in the journal now published, and it is clear that the record is substantially accurate. Phrase after phrase is authentic Clemenceau—still the Tiger, but left solitary now to growl his ebbing life away. The solitude was often bitter. "Do you know there are still people who write to me? Oh, not many, perhaps three or four, when it rains." But there are also times when the mood is more mellow, and when even the adversaries of his later years, Briand, Poincaré, and the rest, "are fading away into pale shadows."

The old man's memory was good but uneven. He was no longer clear about the sequence of events, and the middle period is blurred. We hear a good deal of his youth, of his father who gave him his training in revolutionary Republicanism, of his years in America—he went to London and had an interview with Mill on the way—of a friend, a certain M. Jourdan, who died of cholera in 1866, of whom Clemenceau speaks with moving tenderness more than 60 years later. He was evidently a good friend, though his romanticism was shocked by Clemenceau's materialist philosophy, and he knew his man. "Men were made for you to walk beside; not over their heads, aristocrat that you are," he wrote in 1865. It was wise counsel—never followed.

There were, in the evening of his days, two charges that troubled Clemenceau, the one, that, as Mayor of Montmartre, he was responsible for the death of the two Generals at the beginning of the Commune, the other that he had not done all that could be done for France after the War. As to the former charge, M. Martet prints part of the long apologia which Clemenceau wrote in 1872. It is a most convincing document. Suspect as he was to both sides and moving in evident peril of his life, he used such waning authority as he possessed to prevent bloodshed. It was not his fault that the situation got beyond his control; after all, the authority of the *maire* of a turbulent *arrondissement* is very limited.

To the other issue he frequently recurs, and almost always with a touch of anger. The frontiers of 1870 were the best that could be got.

I tried to get Landau. One day I said to Balfour, "Before Waterloo we had Landau: it's a bit of French soil. I don't ask it of you, but if you would offer it I should be pleased." Balfour put his hand on my shoulder and said "My poor friend." Mind you two days before the ratification of the Treaty they nearly upset everything. It was then that Wilson said to me, "You are not going to send me back to face my own country without something having been done!" I answered, "I should be heartbroken, but I can't do anything more than escort you to your boat." That's how I got the Sarre.

As for the Rhine frontier, it was out of the question, whatever Foch or Poincaré might say. Clemenceau was not prepared to defy the opinions of Britain and America, but for whose aid France would never have recovered Alsace-Lorraine. Just because they had heard the cry of oppressed Frenchmen, it were folly to create a province of oppressed Germans, whose cry might also one day reach their ears. Besides, the occupation-clauses of the Treaty had given France all she needed. It was not Clemenceau's fault that they had been whittled away.

In all this, however, he was at pains to be just to Foch. He did not dwell on the difficulties which Foch had caused him, though Mr. Adam, in his account of the Peace Conference, shows how formidable they were. The point he wanted to bring out was that he had turned to Foch at the crisis of the War and that Foch had proved equal to the need. There was nobody else, for Pétain was "too full of good sense" and "wanted a grain of madness in him," and Mangin was equally "capable of the best and the worst"; so that "if it had to be done again, even knowing what I had to expect from Foch, I should choose him again."

Busy as it is with both ends of his long political career, Clemenceau's mind has little recollection of its long central episode. Yet if, when the hour came, the Republic could carry France through the agony of the War, its strength was largely due to the man who had established it by his merciless exposure of the incompetence and dishonesty which its fair name sheltered. Boulanger, Panama, Dreyfus, are the keywords of the period. Mr. Adam tells the whole story so far as the available material permits, and tells it with a keen sense of its movement and passion and strange reversals. The War-friend of Britain had once been charged with receiving British Secret Service pay and had been hounded out of his constituency by young roughs shouting "Aoh Yes." The man who had published Zola's letter and had given it its terrible headline, "J'accuse," was one day to nominate a priest's brother to be his co-operator in victory. What wonder that, towards the end, the old man's mind could no longer fit all the puzzling pieces of his life together and preferred to linger with regret over 1918. "It was idiotic, mad, but there was something a little magnificent about it." The comment might apply to more years than one in that tempestuous career.

SOME NEW BOOKS

CLEMENCEAU. By Jean Martet. Translated by Milton Waldman. (Longmans. 25s. n.)
MEMOIRS OF TRAVEL, SPORT AND NATURAL HISTORY. By Henry John Elwes. Edited by Edward G. Hawke. (Benn. 21s. n.)
LIFE IN THE PACIFIC FIFTY YEARS AGO. By Alfred P. Maudsley. (Routledge, 10s. 6d. n.)
SHERMAN. By B. H. Liddell Hart. (Benn. 21s. n.)
PARTY GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By John W. Davis. (Milford. 6s. n.)
TWENTY THOUSAND MILES IN A FLYING-BOAT. By Sir Alan Cobham. (Harrap. 10s. 6d. n.)
AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION AND THE MAKING OF IT. By Lady Charnwood. (Benn. 15s. n.)
THE ANNIE MARBLE IN GERMANY. By C. S. Forester. (Lane. 8s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

DANDELION DAYS. By Henry Williamson. (Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d. n.)
THE INTRUDER. By Vicente Blasco Ibanez. (Thornton Butterworth. 7s. 6d. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

SHORTER NOTICES

TRAVEL, HISTORY, MEMOIRS

Sir Alan Cobham's flight round Africa in the seaplane Singapore had this historic importance, that it laid the foundation of the Through-Africa Air Route. Sir Alan tells the story of his flight in TWENTY THOUSAND MILES IN A FLYING-BOAT (Harrap, 10s. 6d. net). There is much more in the story than the record of a flying achievement. The author is interested in people and places and has an observing eye. He makes us see with wonder the North African coastline, the broad waters of the Nile, the Pyramids, a herd of 1,000 elephants stampeding in fear on the approach of the air monster, the Victoria Nyanza looking like an ocean and floating on it an armada of war canoes crowded with natives who had come to see the "great white bird," the fertile Nyasaland, Cape Town, then homeward along the forbidding coast of West Africa.

Mr. E. W. Polson Newman gives his impressions of two journeys in the Baltic area, and utters some warnings concerning danger spots which have been created in that region by the Peace Treaty, in BRITAIN AND THE BALTIC (Methuen, 10s. 6d. net). He discusses the situation in Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Germany with special reference to British policy. During his recent visit to Germany and Poland he gained the impression that the late Herr Stresemann intended to raise the question of the Polish Corridor as an international issue as soon after the evacuation of the Rhineland as was practicable, which he suggests accounted largely for the Polish reluctance to see the Allied troops leave the Rhine. He found the Germans determined that their country must cease to be cut in two by a strip of Polish territory, and the Poles equally determined that the situation created by the Peace Treaty must stand. Racial feeling runs high and the deadlock is complete. More serious than this is the fact, as he asserts, that the Corridor question has led to German policy drawing nearer to Russia. Here is growing a condition which "Europe will neglect at her peril," and he pleads for a better British understanding of the trouble and of the German argument.

Colonel Arthur Montagu Brookfield's ANNALS OF A CHEQUERED LIFE (Murray, 15s. net) is written in a modest, humorous, almost detached spirit. The narrator is always in the scene, but rather as a spectator than an actor. The scenes are crowded with incidents and notable figures. He can recall boyish memories of London in the fifties, but, except for its citizens, without enthusiasm, declaring it to be "about as ugly as it could be." Still, he once knew a man whose father had shot snipe in what is now Eaton-place. His portrait gallery is spacious. If he did not see Shelley plain, he did meet Lady Byron and sat on her knee. He knew the Carlyles, the Brownings, Tennyson, Mrs. Gaskell, and Mrs. Procter. He writes of living days in his regiment in India. Retiring from the Army in 1881 he entered Parliament, and his memories are lively with the political figures of the eighties and nineties. After service in command of a battalion of Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War, he suffered a loss of fortune which compelled him to abandon politics. His subsequent adventures as a Consul make a narrative as entertaining as the rest.

Professor Pierre Villey's work THE WORLD OF THE BLIND has been translated by Alys Hallard (Duckworth, 7s. 6d. net). This psychological study by the Professor of Literature at Caen University, who has been blind since early childhood, was awarded a prize by the French Academy of Moral and Political Science. His book is the result of prolonged study of the literary and scientific works of blind men and women, and his general argument is that the blind man's intellect, intelligence, and personality do not differ from those of the man who can see. He illustrates his contention with a wealth of facts, and in one instructive chapter he describes the methods of study by which he was able to earn his academic distinctions. He shows that Nature seems to do its utmost to repair the harm it has done to the blind. The principle of this reparation lies in the substitution of the senses: those which have remained intact making up for the sense of sight in some of its functions; and he recalls, in this connexion, a remark by Helen Keller: "It seems to me, sometimes, that all my fibres are eyes, open to see the immense crowd of movements on this sea of life on which we plunge."

In view of recent financial crashes, Mr. Hartley Withers has written a timely and helpful guide for the amateur in money matters: THE QUICKSANDS OF THE CITY AND A WAY THROUGH FOR INVESTORS (Cape, 6s. net). His purpose is to show that investment is too difficult a business to be done by an amateur; that gambling for the rise in stocks and shares is too risky for him, because the odds are always against the outsider; that recent revolutions in finance have made City movements more complicated and mysterious; and finally that the development of the Investment Trust, if carefully handled on sound lines, opens a door through which investors may seek for safety through diversion of risk. The amateur will welcome Mr. Withers's lucid explanations of the difficult, and the author will have his own gratification, for he says: "If I can catch a few members of the public in a chastened mood, and help them to know better next time, I am more than justified."

Mr. E. V. Shepard, we are told by his publishers, "is probably the greatest scientific contract-player in the world," though we believe that title is not uncontested by several other players in the United States. Whatever his qualities as a player may be, his book CORRECT CONTRACT BRIDGE (Noel Douglas, 6s. net) is illuminating as showing the condition into which scientific contract bridge has been brought in America, and it should serve as a useful warning to a certain school of players over here. All bridge, we are told, "is filled with conventions to make play intelligible"; and contract offers a peculiarly "rich field for such endeavours." Of the various kinds of conventions the author then proceeds to discuss those which are based on peculiar play in the minor suits; but "to barely list the various *minor suit conventions* advocated would fill many pages." What would happen if he were to attempt to list all the conventions—not the "minor suit" ones alone—he does not tell us, but old card-players will not need to be told how alarmingly this recalls the condition which brought about the decline and fall of whist a quarter of a century ago. Here is an example of the author's style and of his scientific methods of play:—"An opening bid of one-odd in any suit, or of three-odd in a major suit or of four-odd in a minor suit, requires so little side strength in honours that on an average the partner of one making an informatory double has at least three tricks total, requiring the informatory doubler to furnish the balance of the tricks needed to fulfil the contract forced from the doubler's partner." We are also told that that partner "averages to have 1½ tricks in low cards of his best suit." This, it is said, is a basic principle. It may be true. It should certainly be helpful to some English players to have this signpost to warn them of the direction in which they are travelling.

FILIBUSTERS AND BUCCANEERS, by Alfred Sternbeck (Methuen, 12s. 6d. net), is a fine spirited book on the sea adventurers from Hawkins and Drake to Morgan, Blackbeard, Avery, and Kidd. The distinction between the three classes—filibusters, buccaneers, and pirates—is well drawn, and the account of Drake's great voyage round the world is a good piece of work; all the essentials are there and the outline is firm and clear. With Morgan, too, the story is well handled, his adventures make thrilling reading, and the character of the man is well shown. So also with the lesser men, like Blackbeard and Kidd. The history of sea adventure is almost always full of excitement, and there is excitement enough for anyone in this volume, but at the same time this has not led the author into faults of excess or bias. He has written history and not surmise, and has kept a critical balance and sense of proportion. The illustrations, from contemporary prints, are a good addition to the book. A book genuinely worth reading both as history and as adventure.

Mr. G. E. Manwaring in A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRITISH NAVAL HISTORY (Routledge, 25s. net) has prepared a valuable biographical and historical guide to printed and manuscript sources. His book embraces British naval history from the earliest times until just after the Battle of Trafalgar, but it includes the works of writers who have written on this period up to the present day.

THE SPLENDOUR THAT WAS IND, by K. T. Shah (Bombay: Taraporevala; London: Kegan, Paul, £2 10s. net), is a survey of Indian culture from the earliest times to the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1707. The author reviews the Indian people and their country as a whole, discusses the heroes and saints, notable figures in the making of the Empire, poetry, drama, religion, philosophy, music, dancing, painting, sculpture, temples, palaces, industry, and the social system. The work is abundantly illustrated. Lord Zetland contributes a foreword.

We regret that in our review last Tuesday of books on Reunion, Dr. Neville Talbot's "Before we meet at the Lambeth Conference," and Dr. N. P. Williams's "Lausanne, Lambeth and South India" were ascribed to the wrong publishers. They are published by Messrs. Longmans Green and Co., Limited.

NEW NOVELS

Among new novels are DANDELION DAYS, by Henry Williamson (Faber and Faber, 7s. 6d. net) and TURN BACK THE LEAVES, by E. M. Delafield (Macmillan, 7s. 6d. net).

Mr. Henry Williamson, in an introductory letter to the revised edition of "Dandelion Days," says that only seventeen sentences of the first published version remain. He also apologizes for his previous "defective understanding" of his hero, Willie Maddison. Such an apology points to a certain failure of fusion in treating the given material, but Mr. Williamson has very largely remedied the defect. This volume—the second volume of the tetralogy that begins with "The Beautiful Years"—takes Willie Maddison to the end of his schooldays at Colham Grammar School, sees him rather sharply jilted out of an attack of calf-love, and leaves him on the verge of a career in a London insurance office. That Willie is an attractive boy not many people would claim; and those who are quickly surfeited by realistic detail of school life, caricatures of schoolmasters, and so forth will find this part of his career a little trying to follow. Yet Willie, though an awkward, tiresome, self-centred boy, rather lazy and rebellious, is thoroughly understandable, especially in his motherless state and his unhappy relation to his father. The dialogue in which father and son jar on one another's nerves is wonderfully natural—and so are the speeches of Jack Temperley, Willie's devoted friend, who gave a good deal more than he got. In spite of a certain natural vividness, however, this book suffers from being a "bridge" passage, of no very striking interest intrinsically, in a long biographical chronicle. The question often suggests itself whether the chronicle is not controlling Mr. Williamson instead of Mr. Williamson's controlling the chronicle.

The Floyds were landed gentry, Conservative, old-fashioned, and devout Roman Catholics. In her new novel, "Turn Back the Leaves," Miss E. M. Delafield sketches their history from 1890 to the present day, and makes an excellent story out of it. The family lived at Yardley, a lovely Queen Anne house with every disadvantage but its beauty, cold, bathroomless—save for one peeling tin bath—and dull, but it had its own chapel and priest, and in the chapel the family life was centred. Sir Joseph Floyd, his second wife, his adopted daughter, Stella, and the four children of his early marriage composed the group, each member of which is presented with Miss Delafield's skilful ease and definiteness. Stella, the child of the first Lady Floyd and Lord Charles Craddock, is accepted as a penance by Sir Joseph, whose religious feeling obliges him to give her the advantages of a sound Catholic upbringing and a convent education with his own girls, rather than leave her to the Protestant hirelings to whose hands she is committed by Lord Charles. Stella is shallow and insincere, but she is less of a problem than Veronica, who makes a mixed marriage and has Protestant children, or Helen and Cassie, with their frustrated lives, or Joey, whose unsatisfactory career ends in the War. Miss Delafield writes dispassionately of controversial subjects, using her intimate knowledge without any propagandist intention, impartial in her sympathy. She is extremely entertaining—in the sense that she holds the attention closely and makes each of her characters human and interesting. This is the best work Miss Delafield has done so far.

Hull Corporation Tramways Committee on Wednesday lifted its ban on the attendance of representatives of the Press for the first time since the Socialists obtained a majority in the City Council.

EXCELLENT NOVELS ALL

MY LADY'S BATH
C. NINA BOYLE
Miss Boyle's "detective" story is on rather unusual lines, for her convict is not a ruffian and her detective not a "sleuth." Nevertheless, their adventures make excellent reading, and the situations are highly original. Persane, Kits, Babs and Co.—the young people who make such amusing use of the bungalow bath—are in good truth a pleasant company; seeing they are a trifle lawless readers will not like them the less for that. "Full of very interesting and amusing characters."—*Daily Sketch.* 7/6

THE BANNANTYNE SAPPHIRES
FRANK HIRD
This novel of romance, adventure, and intrigue strikes a new note in mystery stories. The disappearance of the famous Bannantyne sapphire necklace is explained in a startling and unexpected way half through the book. Then follows an exciting search for the necklace by the hero and heroine. The search takes them to Corsica, where, in most romantic surroundings, they learn the inner secrets of the Corsican *vendetta*, a thrilling subject never described before in an English novel.
"A good story with plenty of movement."—*Morning Post.* 7/6

SAPPHIRE AND EMERALD
CECIL ADAIR
A story of the wild Cornish coast, a curse, hidden treasure, the fortunes of four families interlocked, all of them seemingly beneath a ban which is connected with a treasure of gems which have never seen the light in the memory of living man. They were said to have come out of the sea with a maiden who went back there; and the legend ran that another maid would come and find them, that feuds would be healed, and the curse removed.
"Well told."—*Morning Post.*
"Of more than usual interest."—*Dundee Courier.* 7/6

OUT OF THE ASHES
DAVID GREW
Here is a story of passion and forest fires in the virgin forests of North-west America.
Arthur Marbrook breaks from the rush and roar of urbanity and goes back to the tall timbers and the lonely peaks. There, unexpectedly, he comes upon a woman who would make his perfect mate if she weren't passionately loved by another man.
Jealousy wreaks greater havoc than the summer's forest fires. So out of the ashes of the fires of passion, out of the pain and the sorrow of misunderstanding, comes peace and happiness. *(Ready to-day)* 7/6

FATHOMLESS
CAPTAIN DINGLE
Under the spell of a crazy and mysterious Finn, a ship and its crew are carried out into the icy vasts of the Arctic Seas in search of a treasure that lies hidden among the recesses of the great icebergs. The presence of two stowaways, a girl and a preacher—"Salvation" Sim—adds to the confusion. The relentless struggle among the people amid the ice flaes makes a powerful human story. Captain Dingle is an authority on deep-water sailing, and is a familiar name to all who read stories of the sea. *(Ready to-day)* 7/6

THE ACE OF DEATH
T. ARTHUR PLUMMER
A sinister house, with the brooding atmosphere of tragedy hanging over it; a family at dinner, a husband and wife whose married life had been one unbroken quarrel their daughter—and a guest; that is the setting for a baffling mystery!
Who gave the husband sufficient strychnine to kill three people"? His wife prepared his drink for him, but that drink was analysed—with negative results; yet within a short while of handing the tumbler back he was in the death throes. "Startling."—*Sunday Express.* 7/6
"It makes a gripping story."—*Morning Post.*

THE GENIUS OF GERALD
E. EVERETT-GREEN
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EDITH NEPEAN
Meirel, the daughter of Sir Ifor Martyn, of Pont Coed Castle, is sacrificed for her twin brother—a wastrel who has been removed from the Army. She loves Major Glyn Griffiths, the editor of the *Vista*, a man tied to an imbecile wife.
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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SIR HENRY WOOD AT QUEEN'S HALL

Listeners to 2LO and 5XX will hear the B.B.C. Symphony Concert at the Queen's Hall this evening, which is to be conducted by Sir Henry Wood. A work of special interest to be performed is Bela Bartok's Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra. The solo part will be played by the composer, similarly to when the work was produced at the International Society of Contemporary Music Festival at Frankfurt in July, 1927. It was first heard in this country in the autumn of 1928 (at 2LO) under the direction of Mr. Edward Clark. The Symphony will be Brahms's No. 2 in D, and an interesting programme will be completed by the familiar Overture, "Coriolanus," by Beethoven, Mozart's Variations for Wind instruments, and Theme and Variations from the Third Suite in G, by Tchaikovsky.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for today, February 14, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m. London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.). From 6.40 p.m. to 11.55 p.m. London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.). From 6.40 to 10.30 p.m. 5GB programme will also be broadcast on 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—The Townswoman's Day. **6**—The Children's Playtime Out of Doors, by Miss G. Raymond. **11-12 (5XX only)**:—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—Sheridan Russell (violoncello); Adelina de Lara (pianoforte). **12.30**:—Organ Recital, by Eric Thiman, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow. **1-2**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Farming 2, The Dairy Cow, by Dr. B. A. Keen. **2.55**:—Interlude. **3**:—Peoples of the World and Their Homes, 4—South India, A Tamil Village, by Mr. F. J. Richards. **3.20**:—Interlude. **3.25**:—Hints on Athletics and Games—Netball, 2, by Miss D. M. Wilkie. **3.40**:—Interlude. **3.45**:—Play for Schools: Two Scenes from Pickwick Papers (Charles Dickens). **4.30**:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15:—Children: St. Valentine's Day, A fitting occasion for the story of Sam Weller's Valentine," from Pickwick Papers (Charles Dickens); Songs at the Piano, by Helen Alston; and Eustace—His Valentine, written and told by C. E. Hodges. **6**:—Preparation of Soil Means Successful Crops, by Miss Elsa More. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Mozart Pianoforte Trios, played by Dorothy Churton, Edith Churton, and Leslie Heward. **7-7.20**:—Music Criticism, by Mr. Ernest Newman. **7.25**:—After-War Social Tendencies, 4—Large Scale Organization, by Dr. C. Delisle Burns. **7.45**:—Arthur Cranmer (baritone).

8:—B.B.C. Symphony Concert, 13—The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (principal violin, Arthur Catterall), conducted by Sir Henry Wood; Bela Bartok (pianoforte), relayed from Queen's Hall. **9**:—Weather; News. **9.15**:—Symphony Concert (continued). Part 2. **10.5**:—Local News; Shipping Forecast, Stock Exchange Summary, and Fat Stock Prices (Daventry only). **10.10**:—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **10.25**:—Surprise Item. **10.45**:—Band, from Ciro's Club. **11.15-11.55**:—Band, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

From 6.40 p.m. to 10.30 p.m., Daventry 5GB programme will also be broadcast on 842kc. (356.3m.).

12:—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Joseph Yates (baritone). **1.15**:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **2-3**:—Organ Recital by Marjorie Renton, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow; Marjorie Ingham (soprano). **5.15**:—Children:—Valentine's Day, a sketch by Norman Timmis; Paul Beard (violin); Jacko and Tony (duets); How a Lifeboat is Built, by Major Robert Ascroft. **6**:—Walter Randall (pianoforte). **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Paul Beard (violin). **7.30**:—The Roosters Concert Party. **8.30**:—Modern Sculpture, 4 (Relief Sculpture)—Gill and Mestrovic, by Mr. Stanley Casson. **9**:—Any Rags, a saga of syncopation, presented by Jean Harley and George Barker and Philip Brown's Dominoes Dance Band. **10**:—Eddie Robinson. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **4.30**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—See London. **10.5**:—See Glasgow. **10.10-10.45**:—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **12**:—Organ Music. **12.30-1**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—See London. **4.30**:—Albert Taylor (pianoforte), Mary Johnston (soprano). **5**:—Stop Press. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **8**:—Belfast Philharmonic Society.—Third Subscription Concert.—Frederick Taylor (baritone); Irene de Marik (pianoforte), Philip Whiteway (violin); Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown, relayed from the Ulster Hall. **9**:—News. **9.15**:—Concert (continued). **10.5**:—Regional News. **10.10-10.45**:—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **2.30**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **7**:—For Farmers.—Mr. S. G. Jary, Timed Posts. **8**:—See London. **10.5**:—Local News. **10.10-10.45**:—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **12-1**:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. William Lashley, The Last Journey of Captain Scott. **6.15**:—See London. **10.5**:—West Regional News. **10.10-10.45**:—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), (1kw.).

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Gramophone Records. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Gardening Talk. **8**:—Concert—The Station Orchestra, Light Opera Music; Fay Sargent and Joan Burke in Light Variety; Kitty Pyne (pianist); S. O'Carroll and K. McCaffery (vocal duets); the station Orchestra; Ella Clarke (contralto); The Dublin Repertory Society in a sketch; Leo Rowsome (pipes); the station Orchestra—Folk Music from Many Lands. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **4.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—See London. **10.5**:—See Glasgow. **10.10-10.45**:—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **2.30**:—For the Schools—Travellers' Tales of Other Lands (5), Mr. Ian C. Hannah: Japan (3), from Edinburgh. **2.30**:—Music. **2.55**:—Mr. Day's Work (5), Dr. John S. Muir: As a Country Doctor, from Edinburgh. **3.10**:—Music. **3.15**:—A Concert for Schools, arranged by Henry M. Haverzal: Ruth Waddell (violoncello), Henry M. Haverzal (pianoforte), from Edinburgh. **4**:—My Pal Sol, a play for children, by Naomi Mitchison, presented by the Alastair Sim Players, produced by Alastair Sim, from Edinburgh. **4.30**:—The Order of Good Fellowship: Mr. Ian C. Hannah: Japan (3), from Edinburgh. **2.30**:—Music. **2.55**:—Mr. Day's Work (5), Dr. John S. Muir: As a Country Doctor, from Edinburgh. **3.10**:—Music. **3.15**:—A Concert for Schools, arranged by Henry M. Haverzal: Ruth Waddell (violoncello), Henry M. Haverzal (pianoforte), from Edinburgh. **4**:—My Pal Sol, a play for children, by Naomi Mitchison, presented by the Alastair Sim Players, produced by Alastair Sim, from Edinburgh. **4.30**:—The Order of Good Fellowship: Mr. Ian C. Hannah;

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CITY NOTES

A RAILWAY ISSUE

UNDERGROUND GROUP'S DIVIDENDS

An offer for sale will be made on Monday of £2,000,000 of Three-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Debenture stock of the Metropolitan Railway Company at the price of 65½ per cent. At this price the yield will be £5 8s. 10d. per cent. The issue was readily underwritten yesterday on behalf of the British Shareholders Trust, Limited, which has purchased the issue at 63½ and is paying all the charges and expenses in connexion therewith. Five per cent. will be payable on application, 20 per cent. on acceptance, another 20 per cent. on May 2, and the balance of 20½ per cent. on June 16. The first interest payment will be made on July 15, and will be calculated at 3½ per cent. per annum on the amounts paid up from time to time. The stock, which is a trustee security, will be registered when fully paid as of one and the same class as the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Debenture stock already issued, bringing its total up to £5,769,877. Ranking after the Debenture stocks of the company is £14,657,603 of Preference and Ordinary stock. The company's net revenue for 1929 was £844,515, while the sum required to pay interest on all the Debenture stocks, including the present issue, is £329,990. The Metropolitan has not suffered to the same extent as the other railways because it is mainly a passenger line serving a rapidly growing residential district. Its dividend for 1929 was 4 per cent., or the same as was paid for 1923.

The Hatry Settlement

The Stock Exchange Settlement in the suspended Hatry securities began yesterday and will probably be completed by Tuesday next. Yesterday the "pool" was engaged in paying for stock which had been sold. Under the scheme which was recently announced sellers received 70 per cent. of the amount due to them; the balance of 30 per cent. contributed by them to the "pool" will be returned to the sellers provided they are not "Hatry" clients but genuine and innocent members of the public. Much misguided comment has been made on the postponement of the Hatry settlement. When the forgeries were first discovered the Stock Exchange Committee rightly decided at once to suspend dealings, so as to prevent the area of damage from spreading. It was the original intention of the committee that the settlement in these shares should take place on September 28 with other securities, but when it was learned that not only had forged certificates been issued but also that a great deal of the stock sold had been paid for in advance by the brokers it was realized that the settlement would have to be postponed. This decision was very reluctantly arrived at, but the committee had no option, as it was impossible to determine which securities were good or bad delivery or to ignore the fact that the settlement had, so far as many of the sellers were concerned, already taken place through payments having been made in advance by the selling brokers to their Hatry clients, though they were uncertain whether the shares they had sold really existed. October 24 was the date then provisionally fixed for the settlement.

Reasons for the Agreement

As the situation was more closely examined it became apparent that a good many legal actions, possibly extending over many months, would have to be heard before the settlement could take place. A few of the more far-sighted members who were not involved in the settlement in any way realized that an agreement to share the losses offered the best and quickest solution of the difficulty. Much hard work was necessary to convince those concerned that to compromise was the wisest thing to do, but in the end this movement succeeded, the agreement to make the settlement on the lines proposed by the Pitman-Lemon committee being accepted unanimously by all the parties involved. Thanks to these arrangements the Hatry settlement will be finally disposed of in a few days without any loss to the investing public instead of being prolonged possibly over a period of years. The Stock Exchange Committee, the sub-committee which was appointed to deal with the matter, and the unofficial committee which negotiated the agreement have all played important parts in securing this advantage to the Stock Exchange and its clients, and are each entitled to share in the credit.

War Loan Conversion Option

To-morrow marks the end of the period in which holders of the Five per Cent. War Loan may exchange their holdings for an equivalent nominal amount of the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan provided they lodge fully-paid allotment letters of the latter issue for an amount not less than the nominal amount of War Loan it is desired to convert. A number of holders of the War Loan have written to inquire whether they should exercise this option—the required amount of Conversion Loan can be "hired" at a small charge. Present prices of the two stocks afford them no answer to the option question, which must depend upon the view investors hold of the probable future course of interest rates. If they believe that over the next 15 years or so interest rates will fall they should obviously convert their holdings, for they would then be assured of a full 5 per cent. return for a minimum period of 14 years, whereas their present 5 per cent. stock is liable to repayment at any time. On the other hand, if they hold the view that interest rates are more likely to rise they will choose to hold the shorter-dated stock—namely, Five per Cent. War Loan. Anyone who attempts to forecast the course of interest rates must remember that after great wars interest rates have usually shown a tendency to decline over a long period of years. After the European War interest rates fell substantially, though the trend has now been checked owing to the slower rate at which capital is accumulating in relation to demand. Whether the check will continue owing to the spendthrift policy of the Government is another question which at present cannot be answered, but the world rate of interest is determined not by the rate at which capital accumulates in one country but in the world's chief financial centres. A further point to remember is that, in view of the criticism aroused by the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan when it was first issued, holders of the War Loan are unlikely to be given another opportunity to convert into a 5 per cent. issue. Therefore it seems improbable that any further attempt to convert the War Loan will be made unless it can be done on more favourable terms to the Government.

Underground Group Dividends

The dividends of the London Underground passenger transport group were announced last night. No change is made in the distributions on the stocks of the Common Fund companies. These again amount for the year to 5 per cent. on the Ordinary stocks of the Metropolitan District, City and South London, and London Electric, 6 per cent. on Central London Deferred, and 8 per cent. (free of tax) on the Ordinary capital of the London General Omnibus Company and the Associated Equipment Company. A larger dividend is, however, to be paid on the Ordinary shares of the controlling company—the Underground Electric Railways of London, which are to receive 8 per cent., as compared with 7 per cent. After the very substantial increase in gross receipts of the group during 1927 and 1928—amounting to £711,000 for the former year and £1,182,000 for the latter year—the addition to gross revenue in 1929 was relatively small; the receipts of the five undertakings participating in the Common Fund amounted to £14,941,200, representing an increase of £144,800, or only about 1 per cent. In the following table will be found the amounts placed to reserve and carried forward for each of the past two years:—

Company	To reserve		Carried forward	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
	£	£	£	£
Met. District ..	117,000	110,425	†48,108	44,788
Lon. Electric ..	188,332	169,949	186,784	177,152
City and South London ..	30,000	25,000	37,768	36,179
Central London ..	33,000	40,134	108,151	105,053
Ldn. General Omnibus ..	447,025	458,262	103,096	97,356
Assoc. Equipment ..	—	—	207,843	201,261
Underground Electric ..	—	—	265,950	262,504
Total ..	813,357	803,770	957,580	924,273

It will be seen that the sum reserved from this year's net revenue balance is rather larger, the principal appropriations again being made by the London General Omnibus, the Metropolitan District and the London Electric Railway companies.

Barcelona Traction Capital Scheme

At a meeting called for March 20 in Toronto of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company proposals will be submitted for a rearrangement of the capital. The capital at present issued consists of 251,934 Preference shares of $100 each and 287,250 Ordinary shares of $50. It is intended to convert the whole of this capital into one class—namely, Ordinary shares of no par value. The exchange in the case of the Ordinary shares will be simply share for share. As regards the Preference shares, which at present rank for a fixed non-cumulative dividend of 7 per cent. and to an additional dividend at the same rate as is paid on the Ordinary shares, the holders are to receive new Ordinary shares in the ratio of six for one. Concurrently with this arrangement the company proposes to increase its authorized capital stock to the extent of 400,000 shares of no par value. All shares of the company are to possess equal voting rights—namely, one vote for each share.

Colliery Companies' Recovery

The reports of two important colliery companies, Bolsover and Wigan Coal and Iron, reflect the improvement which occurred last year in the fortunes of the coalmining industry. Results for the past two years are compared in the following table:—

—	Bolsover Colliery		Wigan Coal & Iron	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
	£	£	£	£
Net profit ..	201,514	17,632†	4,740	113,396†
Income-tax refund, &c.	—	49,403	—	—
Credits from over-provision	—	—	81,924	74,841
To reserve ..	50,000	—	—	—
Div. on Ordy. ..	79,960 (25% ‡)	39,940 (12½% ‡)	—	—
Carried forward	43,835	94,781	962	85,702*

† Loss. ‡ Less tax. § Free of tax. * Debit balance.

An interesting point in the Wigan company's report is the announcement that a provisional agreement for amalgamation has been reached between the company and Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron, Partington Steel and Iron, Moss Hall Company, Wigan Junction Colliery Company, and Rylands Brothers. Such an amalgamation should result in reduced expenses and more economic use of plant.

The Laying-up of Tonnage

When, last February, Mr. Philip Snowden attended the annual dinner of the Chamber of Shipping he foretold cheerfully and confidently a forthcoming change in the political situation, and even modestly referred to himself as "the coming event which cast its shadow before." There has, however, not been the same realization of his hope that if this year he received, "in a more exalted position," an invitation from the Chamber to the corresponding event of 1930, he would be able to congratulate the members on a year of prosperity. None could now do that to the industry as a whole, although it might be justifiable to congratulate two sections alone—the owners of the oil tank vessels and of some of the little ships. For that great part of the industry which includes the ordinary cargo vessels intended for long-distance trades last year began not without hope of improvement, but in midsummer conditions began to deteriorate and the state of the industry at the end of the year was one of acute depression, which has since been intensified. The trouble at present is not merely that rates of freight are very low, but that any sort of employment is scarce, and owners, trying to find a humorous aspect of the situation, remark that one of the chief concerns of managers is to get their vessels home in time to secure a laying-up berth at Dartmouth, which is believed to be one of the few ports of these islands where there is now room for more idle shipping.

The Hope of Improvement

Among many illustrations of the present state of things is the decision this week of an owner to dispatch a vessel from Rio de Janeiro in ballast to Durban to load a cargo of maize for Europe at a rate of 14s. 6d. a ton, which another owner, who had actually a ship there, had declined, and preferred to bring his vessel home from South Africa in ballast as being less costly. The present stagnation is particularly noticeable as it affects the cargo ships, since, when conditions reach a certain point of depression, these can be laid up, but the managements of cargo liners are also feeling the pinch and some vessels are still being maintained in regular services at the cost of many thousands of pounds for each round voyage. Sir William Currie, the President of the Chamber of Shipping, pointed out a few days ago at Glasgow that the shipping industry was ready and waiting with efficient and safe ships to meet the demands of its clients—the exporters, merchants, and manufacturers—when the clouds lifted and the export trade of the country revived. Sir Frederick Lewis, presiding at the meeting of the British Maritime Trust on Wednesday, recalled that there was nothing permanent but change, and that this was particularly true of the shipping industry. Further, he pointed out that the operation of pools of one kind or another was apt to create a condition of affairs in which the usual indications by which shipowners had been wont to guide themselves were now often quite untrustworthy. Few, if any, can discern exactly how better conditions for shipping in the early future can be brought about and they can only trust that a change for the better will occur in some unexpected quarter, and that it will spread and bring much-needed relief to the whole industry.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A HEAVY TONE

FALL IN HOME RAILS

Markets yesterday were in rather unhappy mood. The volume of business remained very restricted, but sellers were more in evidence than buyers. This applied especially to the Home Railway market. Sales by speculators who had bought for the dividends were not offset by purchases, and the result was a general fall in values to levels that are well below those ruling before the dividends were announced. Gilt-edged securities maintained a steady tone, but the tendency for Foreign Bonds, South American Rails, and a number of Industrial shares was heavy, the persistent fall in the Royal Mail group being the most noticeable movement.

The War and Conversion Loans were steady, prices being maintained in practically every case at the previous day's closings. India 3½ and 3 per cents. fell fractionally to 59½ and 51½ respectively. Australian loans maintained a rising tendency. The HOME RAILWAY market was subjected to selling, some of it on provincial account, and with little or no support forthcoming prices fell in tame fashion, the poor traffic and trade returns affecting the sentiment. The market closed at about the lowest points, the falls including 1½ in Great Western (91½), 1½ in L.M.S. (52½), 1½ in North Eastern Preferred (34), and ½ in the Second Preference (61).

One or two European loans were ½ easier, including some of the French railway group and Berlin Six per Cents., while Bulgarian Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. were lower at 89. Turkish Unified weakened to 14. There was still a little inquiry for Portuguese Three per Cents., the third series rising to 47½, and the Greek Public Works issue was better at 85. The Brazilian group was steady. Mortgage Bank of Bogota Seven per Cents. and Peruvian Six per Cents. declined—the former to 88½—but the Peruvian Corporation group was firmer, the Debentures rising to 101. Chinese bonds were well maintained; the Imperial Railways Five per Cents. were higher at 70½. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks remained heavy, Buenos Ayres Great Southern falling ½ to 95½ and Central Argentine 1 to 81½. Entre Rios was firmer at above 80.

OIL shares were idle and steady.

Although the amount of business was unimportant, RUBBER shares were firmer in tone. Allied Sumatra advanced 1s. to 17s. 3d., while Rubber Trust, Anglo-Dutch, and Linggi were others to close firmer. Linggi new Debenture stock rose to 4½ premium. TEA shares received a little support, and Consolidated Tea and Lands, Amalgamated, Jorehaut, Jhanzie, Jokai, and Assam Frontier were all higher.

ROYAL MAIL GROUP WEAK

The INDUSTRIAL market was heavy in tone, with business and movements small. Courtaulds fell to 2 9-16, but rallied to 2½ (a fall of 1-16); the shares were quoted at about the latter price in the street, where a fairly large crowd waited in anticipation of the dividend. The Royal Mail group remained weak, the Ordinary stock being difficult to deal in at about 20; the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference was quoted at about 27 and the Five per Cent. Debenture at 57. White Star Preference shares fell to 9s. and Elder, Dempster Six per Cent. Preference to 5s. Cunard were lower at 21s. 6d., and lower prices were quoted for Imperial Tobacco, Imperial Chemical, Powell Duffryn, Staveley Coal, William Cory, Stewarts and Lloyds, and Harland and Wolff Preference. Columbia Graphophone rose to 6 17-32 and eased to 6 7-16, at which they still showed a small rise, while Gramophone and United Molasses were a little better. Brazilian Traction, Hydro-Electric, and International Nickel were easier, though the last-named were bid for in the street at $39½, after having been $39½ in the "House."

In the MINING market Rhodesian Congo Border fell to 14½, but rallied to 14¾; in the street the shares were quoted at 15, comparing with 14¾ on Wednesday. N'Changa rose to 3½ bid, but reacted to 3½, and the rest of the group had an easier appearance on the day. South African shares were quiet and steady, and there was little change in tin shares. Rio Tinto were lower at 45½, while Central Provinces Manganese were higher at 3½.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY DIVIDENDS

HOLDING COMPANY'S LARGER PAYMENT

The following dividends were announced last night by the Underground Electric Railways Company of London:—

Metropolitan District.—Final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 2½ per cent., making, with the interim dividend of 2½ per cent., a dividend for the year of 5 per cent., compared with 5 per cent. for 1928. It is proposed to place £117,000 to reserve, an increase of £6,575 compared with 1928, leaving £48,108 to be carried forward, compared with £44,708 brought in.

London Electric.—Final dividend on the Consolidated Ordinary stock of 2½ per cent., making with the interim payment of 2½ per cent., a dividend for 1929 of 5 per cent., compared with 5 per cent. for 1928. An amount of £186,332 is to be placed to reserve, an increase of £16,383 compared with 1928, leaving £186,784 to be carried forward, compared with £177,152 brought in.

City and South London.—Final dividend on the Consolidated Ordinary stock of 2½ per cent., making with the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. a dividend for the year 1929 of 5 per cent., compared with 5 per cent. for 1928. An amount of £30,000 is to be placed to reserve, an increase of £5,000 compared with 1928, leaving £37,708 to be carried forward, compared with £36,179 brought in.

Central London.—Final dividend on the Undivided Ordinary stock of 2½ per cent., making, with the interim dividend of 2½ per cent., a dividend for the year 1929 of 5 per cent., compared with 5 per cent. for 1928. Final dividend on the Preferred Ordinary stock of 5 per cent., making, with the interim dividend of 2 per cent., a dividend for 1929 of 4 per cent., compared with 4 per cent. for 1928. A dividend for the year on the Deferred Ordinary stock of 6 per cent., compared with 6 per cent. for 1928. An amount of £33,000 is to be placed to reserve, a decrease of £7,134 compared with 1928, leaving £108,151 to be carried forward, compared with £105,053 brought in. The holders of assented stocks are entitled in respect of the year 1929 to an additional dividend of approximately 0·4 per cent. in excess of the guaranteed dividend of 4 per cent. per annum.

London General Omnibus.—Final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 4½ per cent., free of tax, making a dividend for the year 1929 of 8 per cent., free of tax, compared with 8 per cent. free of tax for 1928. The amount placed to reserve is £447,025, a decrease of £11,237 compared with 1928, leaving £103,036 to be carried forward, compared with £97,356 brought in.

Associated Equipment.—Final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 4 per cent., free of tax, making, with the interim dividend of 4 per cent., free of tax, a dividend for the year of 8 per cent., free of tax, compared with 8 per cent., free of tax, for 1928, leaving £207 843 to be carried forward, compared with £201,261 brought in.

Underground Electric Railways Company.—Final dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend of 3 per cent., a dividend for the year 1929 of 8 per cent., compared with 7 per cent. for 1928; there will remain a balance of £263,950, which it is proposed to carry forward, which compares with £262,504 brought in.

The dividends on the stocks and shares of the six companies first above named and the interest on the Six per Cent. First Cumulative Income Debenture Stock and Six per Cent. Income Bonds of the Underground Company will be payable on March 1, and if approved at its general meeting the dividend on its Ordinary shares will be payable on March 7.

London and Suburban Traction.—The directors state that the revenue for the year does not justify the payment of a dividend on the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares.

North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply.—Final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 6 per cent., making, with the interim dividend of 4 per cent., a dividend for the year of 10 per cent., the same as the previous year; £28,146 is to be carried forward, compared with £28,202 brought in; £126,548 is to be placed to reserve, compared with £120,705 for the previous year. Reserve is also credited with £166,387 premium on Ordinary shares issued last year and £191,835 service contributions received since 1918. The dividend on the Ordinary shares will be payable on March 4.

Other Company Results will be found on page 26

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MORE ACTIVE

SOME REALIZING

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Trading was rather more active to-day, but it was a two-sided market, advances attracting realizing orders while declines led to covering and new support. Sales were returned at 3,661,000 shares.

An accumulation of buying orders over the holiday which reflected the better feeling as regards business prospects made the opening firm. The demand centred in high-grade issues such as American Can, Steel Common, and New York Central. According to the quarterly reports issued by the New York Central Railroad the company has earned at the rate of $16.88 per share, as compared with $10.86 in 1928. Public Utility stocks were also in demand, notably Engineers Public Service following the announcement that Stone and Webster have offered six shares for each 10 shares of Engineers Public Service. One exception to the rise was Western Union Telegraph on the belief that the new financing, $35,000,000 Five per Cent. 30-year bonds of the company having been sold by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb and Co. at 100, has lessened the prospects of a stock split-up. Activp outside buying, however, carried the general list higher in the early trading, many stocks reaching the best level for the movement. Later some reaction occurred under scattered realizing, but the list soon rallied on the resumption of "bull" support and "bear" covering.

Movements became confused in the afternoon, with realizing on a rather heavy scale, but there was continued support for the leading speculative issues, among which Westinghouse Electric and American Can were prominent, both stocks being bought on expectations of capital readjustments. The close was irregular.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 13	Feb. 11
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on:—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.90⅛	4.90 1/16
NEW YORK on:—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85 15/16
Cables ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 15/16	4.86 1/4
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.82 3/16	4.82 1/4
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.85 1/16	4.85 13/16
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.84 3/16	4.84 5/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	5.91¼	5.91⅝	5.91⅝
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.25⅜	5.25⅜
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.03¼	40.04⅛
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.72½	26.70½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82¼	26.82¼
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78½	26.75¼
Prague, cheques ..	100kr.	—	2.96⅛	2.96⅛
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.88	23.86⅞
Brussels, cables ..	100bl.	13.90	13.93¾	13.93½
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.29¾	19.29½
Madrid, cables ..	100pt.	19.30	12.60	12.90
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.08¼	14.07¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48¾	17.48¾
Belgrade, cables..	100din.	19.30	1.76½	1.77⅜
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires ..	1 peso	42.54	38.42	38.26
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	11.05	11.10

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Feb. 13	Feb. 11
Atchison	235	238¼
Atl. Coast	168	168
B. & O. ..	117¾	118
Brooklyn M. T'sit	69⅝	68¾
Can. Pac.	216¼	217
Cent. N.J.	285	290
Ches. & O.	233	233
Ch. G.W. ..	14⅜	14¾
Do., Pref.	38¾	39
Ch. S.W.	87⅞	88½
Ch. Mil. St. P.	25½	25¾
Ch. Rock Is.	122½	123⅜
Del. & Hud.	177	177
Del., Lack.	147	149½
Erie ..	62	61¾
Do., 1st Pf.	65¼	64¾
G.N., Pref.	98	99
Ill. Cent.	130	130
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30⅝	30
Int. Cl. Amer	31	29¾
Kansas C.S.	77⅞	78
Louisville	132	137
Minn. S.P. ..	82	82
Miss. Pac.	89⅛	89
Do., Pref.	137	136½
N.Mex.1 Pf	3	3
Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
N.Y. Cent.	188	186½
N.Y. & W.	252	255
N. Pacific	91¼	92½
Pennsylv'a	82¾	83
Reading ..	134	134
S.L. & S.F.	112	112
S.L. & S.W.	68	68¼
S. Pacific ..	122⅝	123⅛
Southern	132	131¼
Do., Pref.	98½	99
U. Pacific	230¼	227¾
Do., Pref.	82⅝	82⅝
Wabash ..	58	58½
Do., Pf. A	85	85

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	128½	125	Int. Nickel	38⅝	38¼
Allied Chem.	273	272	Int. Paper	29⅜	28¼
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	28½	28½	Int. Tele.	66⅛	68
Am. & F. Pwr. ..	97¼	95¾	Kennecott	59¼	59⅞
Am. Can.	144¼	141	Kresge S.S.	51½	52¼
Am. Loco.	100	100	K'ger. Stg.	50¾	50⅜
Am. Rolling Mills ..	90½	88¼	Liggett&M.	51½	50⅛
Am. Smelt.	75	75¾	Loose-Wile	61⅛	62¾
Am. Sug. R.	63⅝	63½	Mack Teks.	81⅛	81
Am. Tel.	231	229	Mont'g'y W.	42	43¾
Am. Tob.	235	225	Nash M'trs	51¾	52¼
Am. Wool'n	16	16¾	Nat. Biscl.	206¾	208½
Anaconda	75½	77⅜	Nat. Cash R.	79	78
Armour D. As. Dry Gds.	78	79	Nat. Dairy	50⅜	52
Atl'tic Ref.	33½	33¾	N. Amer.	107⅝	106
Baldwin ..	41¾	41¼	Packard ..	16⅝	16¼
Barnsdall A	21⅜	21¾	Pan.A. Pet.	54	52
Beth. Steel	100¾	100	Pub. Ser. N.J. ..	93	92½
C. de Pascoe	63	63¼	Pullman ..	84¾	84½
Chile Copp.	56⅛	56⅛	Radio Corp	41¾	42⅛
Chrysler ..	38½	36⅞	R'm'g'n Rd.	36⅞	36
Col. Fuel	53¾	51¼	Ryl. Dutch	51¾	51¾
Colum. Gas	92	91⅜	Sears R'b'k	91	92⅜
Col. Graph.	30	31	Shell Trans	25¼	25⅜
Cons. Gas	115⅜	113⅞	Shell Un.	21⅞	22
Cont. Can.	62⅜	60½	Sloss S.Sl.	43	45
Cont. Oil	21½	21¾	Std. Brands	27½	27⅜
Corn Prod.	96⅜	96⅜	Std. Gas ..	122½	121⅜
Crucible ..	89	87	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	59½	59½
DavisonCh.	33½	34	Do., N.J.	62⅝	62⅞
Drug, Inc.	81½	80	Do., N.Y.	32¼	32¼
Du Pont	128½	126¼	Studebaker	44¾	45
Eastman K.	191½	191½	Texas Corp.	53¼	53¼
Elec. P. & L.	65½	64¼	Tex. G. Sul.	65½	65¾
Electric Storage	77¼	77½	Tidewater	11⅝	11⅜
Fox. Film	31⅞	33¼	Un. Carbide	93½	91
Gen. Elec.	77⅛	77¼	Un. Fruit	100	100
Gen. Foods	53⅞	54⅞	United Gas	39¼	39⅜
Gen. Motors	43⅝	43⅝	U.S. Ind. Alc.	84	86
Gillette ..	90⅛	95¾	U.S. Rbr.	27⅝	28⅝
Goodrich	50¼	50¾	U.S. Steel	184⅞	185⅝
Goodyear	83¾	82⅝	Do., Pref.	141¼	141¾
Hou. Oil T'x	65½	66½	W'n. Un. Tel.	211	216
Hud. M'tr.	58¼	58¾	Whse. Mfg.	172¾	169⅞
Ind. Rayon	94	96	Woolworth	64¼	66¼
Int. Harv'r	90¾	90½	Worth'n Pump Sheet ..	82½	83¼
Int. Match	76	76	Youngst'n	127½	127

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am. Oil	15	15½	Mid. West Utilities	33¼	33¼
Assoc. Gas	44½	45¼	Pennroad	15⅝	16
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27⅛	27½	Silicia

COMPANY MEETING

GUARDIAN INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY

DIVIDEND OF 11 PER CENT.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SEPARATE HEADING WANTED IN STOCK EXCHANGE LIST

The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Guardian Investment Trust Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. H. CLIFFORD JOHNSTON (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. C. Cubitt) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I presume you will as usual take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.) The figures this year show very little variation on those of last year. After meeting all expenses the revenue amounts to £103,882, as against £103,122, a small increase of £760, and, after applying £15,000 to writing down securities as against £14,000 last year, we propose to you the same dividend, namely, 11 per cent., and to increase the carry forward to £17,795, as against £16,913 brought forward.

VALUATION OF SECURITIES

Turning to the valuation of securities, here there is, as might be expected, a setback. I said in my speech last year, "Security prices are high, in many cases, owing to artificial causes which may or may not continue to function, and when prices are high there is always plenty of room for a movement downwards." Well, artificial causes did not, as you know, continue to function. We have had the great slump of prices in New York, the scandals which caused the collapse of what is known as the Hatry group of companies, and we have also had to contend with high money rates, to say nothing of changes in politics.

In times of prosperity I have always warned you that market values fluctuate from many various outside causes, which may have little influence on the real prosperity of a trust company, and I make no apology this year, now that the tide is flowing the other way, in repeating my advice not to lay too much stress on temporary valuations.

Last year I told you that the valuation of our assets showed a margin of considerably more than £500,000 in excess of the ordinary capital; this year the figure is a little over £400,000—still a very substantial margin, and, taking into account changed conditions, you have no need to be disappointed with the results of this year's working.

THE OUTLOOK

Turning to the future, however, I confess there is little to encourage the optimists. We have, as usual, made out our budget for the coming year, which on its face is quite satisfactory, but many parts of the world have troubles to face, which, if they materialize, may mean some setback in revenue, which is a more serious matter than a falling away of excess market values.

We have been careful, however, in the days of plenty to make provision against ills that might arise, and I think your company is in a very strong position to face whatever troubles threaten in the unknown future. (Hear, hear.)

BONA-FIDE TRUSTS—THE QUESTION OF CLASSIFICATION

Two years ago I drew your attention to the fact that investment trusts are classified in the "Stock Exchange Official List" with financial institutions of very different characteristics. Events of the last few months make it necessary once again to refer to this subject. It seems very important that recognized investment trusts should in future be clearly distinguished from the more speculative financial trusts, so that the public be not misled as to the character of the company in which their money is invested. The Press has recently taken up this question and urged that a separate heading should be made in the "Stock Exchange Official List" confined to *bona-fide* investment trusts, and the subject is, I hope and believe, under consideration by the proper authorities.

This, of course, raises the question: what are the special characteristics of an investment trust which would entitle it to come under the new heading? An investment trust is not a trading company; it has no profit and loss account, and its business, primarily, is not to make money but to safeguard its capital by wise investment and careful management. (Hear, hear.) The directors are practically in the position of trustees of an ordinary trust fund. They have to conserve capital and divide revenue within the terms of their deed.

THE ESSENTIAL POINTS

In my opinion the essential points are:—

(1) A strict division between capital and revenue, so that no capital profits can ever be treated as revenue;

(2) A limitation of the amount that can be invested in any one security, and, speaking personally only, I would in these days add a third condition, namely,

(3) The publication of a list of investments.

There will no doubt be controversy over this last suggestion, but, in my opinion, it is most important now that so many new trusts have come into the field. Many arguments have been put forward to support the contrary view by men whose opinion carries much more weight than mine and from whom I am sorry to differ, but my experience tends to show that there is no practical substance in the objections raised, whilst there seems every reason why stockholders should be fully informed as to how their money has been invested.

Of course, the real criterion of safety is to be found in the names of the members of the various boards, and, where these are approved, the question of publication or not is a matter of indifference to their stockholders, but in principle the desirability of publication would seem to be unquestionable.

EFFECT OF HIGH TAXATION

One word in conclusion. In thinking over the events of the past year one realizes that most of the troubles we have passed through can be traced back to one dominant cause—high and oppressive taxation—which has made the ordinary man give up thinking of income and saving and turn his thoughts to spending and a desire for speculative profits which do not attract the attention of the tax collectors.

The fruit of this high taxation has been the recent epidemic of reckless speculation and extravagant expenditure, the aftermath of which we are reaping. Let us hope that our politicians will now apply their minds to encouraging honest work and continuous thrift, and thus open the way to a possibility of reduced taxation, the one sure road to national prosperity.

THE RESOLUTION

With these few remarks I beg to move:—"That the report and statement of accounts now submitted be received and adopted, and that dividends be paid as proposed, viz., a final dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax at 4s. in the £, on the Cumulative Preference stock, and a final dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, less income-tax at 4s. in the £, on the Ordinary stock, for the half-year ended January 20, 1930 (making 11 per cent. for the year)."

Mr. J. G. LE MARCHANT seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. LE MARCHANT, seconded by LORD HOWARD OF GLOSSOP, the retiring director, Mr. J. H. Clifford Johnston, was re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were reappointed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff, proposed by LORD FARRER, concluded the proceedings.

BEIRA RAILWAY AMALGAMATION

In the report of the Beira Railway Company for the year ended September 30 last (details of which will be found in another column) the directors state that proposals are now being formulated, and will shortly be placed before members for their consideration, for the amalgamation of the interests of the Beira and Beira Junction Railway companies.

MONEY MARKET

STERLING FIRMER

BANK OF ENGLAND REPAID

As expected, revenue payments were on a very heavy scale yesterday, and this was the principal cause of the stringency in the short loan market. Funds were possibly also held up in connexion with the "Hatry" share settlement. During the morning rates ranging from 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. were freely paid for fresh accommodation, and at one time it appeared doubtful if the market would succeed in repaying the small amount due at the Bank of England. Later, however, funds were released and the Bank was duly repaid. In the afternoon, loan rates declined, borrowers finally obtaining accommodation at less than 4 per cent. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were usually continued at 4 per cent. Discount rates were steady. Brokers were again able to obtain three months fine bank bills in competition at $3\frac{29}{32}$ per cent., and reported a small Continental demand at $3\frac{27}{32}$ per cent. French buyers also obtained a few late April bills and "hot" Treasury Bills at 3⅞ per cent. Clearing banks were also reported to have bought early April bills from the market at 4 per cent. The recently issued Chilean bills were offered at $5\frac{3}{32}$ per cent., and the Argentine bills at $4\frac{11}{16}$ per cent. Sterling was slightly firmer in the Foreign exchange market, both the New York and Paris rates showing a small advance.

In the money market loanable funds were again scarce and dear. A small amount due at the Bank of England was repaid. Discount rates were steady. Both the New York and French exchanges moved in favour of sterling. A further rise occurred in the Argentine exchange. Silver rose ½d. to 20½d. per oz.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2¾ per cent at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
2½—3	3½	4	$3\frac{29}{32}$–$3\frac{31}{32}$	4	4

Discount (Treasury Bills) (Fine Trade Bills)

2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%
4	$3\frac{7}{32}$–$3\frac{15}{32}$	$4\frac{1}{32}$–5	$4\frac{3}{32}$–5	5—5⅛

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

	Feb. 6	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS:	Francs	Francs
Reserve:—		
Gold coin and ingots	42,931,049	+ 10,042
Silver and copper coin	241,003	+ 5,494
Current postal accounts	612,498	+ 217,648
Available at sight abroad	6,978,660	— 5,051
Advances on gold coin	50	Unchanged
Commercial bills discounted	6,423,560	— 535,606
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,777,089	— 2,783
Advances on securities	2,578,449	+ 390
Negotiable bills of the sinking fund dept.	5,452,545	Unchanged
Loss to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Demonetized silver coin for melting	Nil	Unchanged
Various assets	1,662,960	— 1,622,587
LIABILITIES:		
Notes in circulation	69,429,472	— 909,513
Treasury current account	6,711,244	— 58,769
Sinking fund account	3,340,099	— 62,030
Current and deposit account	7,189,057	+ 58,633
Other sight liabilities	299,550	— 82,434
Various liabilities	1,740,550	+ 189,372
Total liabilities	88,989,423	— 1,054,113

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 49·96 per cent. (previous week, 48.76 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

	Feb. 8	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,916,940,333	— 50,446,304
Silver in hand	709,363,964	— 3,958,706
Foreign bills	138,325,623	+ 51,257,370
Discount and short bills	2,030,024,036	+ 24,823,059
Treasury accounts, Treasury Loan and Redeemable Debt	680,684,074	— 88,638,772
Notes in circulation	4,461,360,625	+ 50,865,275
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	971,453,847	— 29,892,280
Dividends, interest and other obligations	68,578,861	— 9,279,905
Government securities	273,746,225	— 44,996,157

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

	Feb. 7	Inc. of Dec.
ASSETS.	Francs	Francs
Gold and silver holdings	584,027,802	— 301,607
Gold exchanges	265,247,785	— 12,839,451
Domestic bills	92,342,885	— 965,626
Advances against securities	41,976,083	— 209,042
Security holdings	2,651,813	+ 502,128
Due from banks	17,002,822	— 12,572,506
Other assets	13,557,752	— 2,850,231
LIABILITIES.		
Capital reserve	34,000,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	849,170,985	— 40,775,265
Other sight liabilities	200,280,417	+ 11,807,984
Other liabilities	33,366,139	— 279,053

—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling was in rather better demand. The New York rate closed $\frac{1}{16}$c. higher at 4.86^{7}_{32}, and the French exchange, which fell to 124.12f. at the start, finished at 124.15f., compared with 124.14f. on Wednesday. The discount on forward New York was $\frac{1}{32}$c., one month, and $\frac{2}{32}$c., three months. Canadian dollars were cheaper, the Montreal rate being $84.90\frac{1}{4}$. At the opening the Berlin rate fell to 20.36m., but subsequently it moved in favour of sterling, closing at 20.36¾m. Spanish currency rallied in the afternoon, the Madrid rate closing at 38.50½p., after having been 38.88p. Some of the Scandinavian currencies, notably the Danish and Norwegian, showed appreciation. Among Far Eastern exchanges the Shanghai rate again advanced (to 2s. 0⅛d.). Argentine currency recovered further, the Buenos Aires rate closing $\frac{2}{32}$d. higher at $43\frac{3}{32}$d. The Rio exchange was slightly lower at $5\frac{7}{16}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Feb. 13	Feb. 12
New York	8 to £	4.86⅔	4.86⅛-86¼	4.86⅛-86¼
Montreal	8 to £	4.86⅔	4.90-4.90⅛	4.89⅞-90⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.12-17	124.12-20
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88½-90	34.88½-90¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.89-92.92	92.88-92.92
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.19½-20	25.19½-20½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅞-375¼	374⅞-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	192.23	193.35-50	193.25-50
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.35-38.50	37.72-37.90
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108⅛-108⅞	108⅛-108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅛-12.13	12.12⅛-12⅞
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36-20.37	20.36¼-37½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.50-34.54	34.51-34.55
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.81-27.85	27.84-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164⅛-164⅝	164¼-164⅝
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.34-43.39	43.33-43.38
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.24-25.29	25.24-25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	818-819	818-820
Const'n'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,050-1,060	1,036-1,055
Belgrade	Dins. to £	25.2215	275⅞-276¼	275⅞-276⅛
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	481-49	481-49
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.19½-21	18.21-21¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.13-13½	18.13-13½
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-17	18.16½-17½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32-1/6	1/5 29/32-1/6
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32-1/6	1/5 29/32-1/6
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32-1/6	1/5 29/32-1/6
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6¼-1/7¼	1/6¼-1/7¼
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0¼-2/0⅝	2/0¼-2/0⅝
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11½-2/0⅛	1/11½-2/0¼
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-3/0	2/3 31/32-3/0
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅜-13⅜	12.12⅜-13⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5/16-5/16	5/15 29/32-5/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	43 29/32-43¼	42 31/32-43 1/16
V. Paraiso†	8 to £	40	39.75	39.75
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	43½-44	43½-44¼
Lima†	£s to £p	Par	22% prem.‡	22% prem.‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.40	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100Kr. ‖ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 10 0	96 18 9	97 5 7	6 04 16 3
New Zealand	96 10 0	96 18 9	97 5 7	6 06 16 3
Africa and Rhodesia	96 15 0	96 23 9	97 10 7	6 06 17 6

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 0 0	97 12 6
New Zealand	98 0 0	97 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	—	Par	Latest rate sight	Previous rate sight
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.70	24.69
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	25.55	25.52
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.06	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.93
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.00	9.98
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £225,000 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad.

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Feb. 13—		Feb. 13	Nil
Sovs.	25,000	Influx	25,000
Total	£25,000	Total	£25,000

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,657,867; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to February 12, 1930, there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £4,242,845.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

Silver again displayed a firm tendency, the price rising ½d. to 20½d. per oz. for cash and 20½d. for forward delivery. The improvement was mainly due to buying on Chinese account.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

	Feb. 7	Jan. 31
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
Note circulation	17,994	18,021
The reserve against it was held in the following form:—		
Silver coin and bullion in India	10,605	10,662
Gold coin and bullion in India	3,227	3,227
Securities (Government of India)	3,885	3,885
Do. (British Government)	277	247
Total	17,994	18,021

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 89.15 (previous closing, 89.45); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.75 (102); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.60 (100.70); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.90 (99.95); 5% Rentes, 1920, 136.50 (136.50); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.25 (103.20); 6% Rentes, 1927, 108.10 (107.97); 5% Credit National, 1919, 613.50 (615); 5% Credit National, 1920, 552 (552); 6% Credit National, 1921, 569 (567); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 527 (525); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 560 (560); 6% Credit National, 1924, 579 (580); 4% Egyptian Unified, 388.50 (391); 3% Italian Rentes, 89 (89.25); 4% Japanese, 1905, 486.25 (485.25); 5% Russian, 1906, 8 (8); 4½% Russian, 1909, 6.40 (6.80); 4% Turkish Unified, 68.10 (70.50); Banque de France, 24,620 (25,000); Banque de Paris, 2,910 (2,985); Banque Parisienne, 2,100 (2,125); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,000 (2,005); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,855 (3,895); Credit Lyonnais, 3,700 (3,750); Banque d'Orient, 345 (343); Banque Ottomane, 1,235 (1,240); Suez Canal Shares, 19,770 (19,900); Chargeurs Reunis, 791 (800); Transatlantique, 1,118 (1,140); Raffinerie Say, 1,950 (1,970); Sucreries d'Egypte, 926 (925); Wagons-Lits, 94 (96); Thomson-Houston, 1,188 (1,201); Lautaro Nitrate, 372 (372); Ord of Public Works, 172 (167); Rio Tinto, 5,600 (5,650); Tharsis, 606 (609); De Beers, Deferred, 1,222 (1,225); De Beers, Preferred, 1,563 (1,565); Jagersfontein Estate, 257 (259); Rand Mines, 1,940 (1,940); Spies Bros., 260 (261); Brakpan, 372 (374); Crown Mines, 370 (395); East Rand, 68 (70); Geduld, 415 (415); General Mining, 96 (96); Consolidated Goldfields, 257 (259); Johannesburg Consolidated, 278 (278); Randfontein Estate, 36 (36); Rand Mines, 374 (378); Tanganyika, 324 (326); Transvaal Consolidated Land, 169 (170); Union Corporation, 444 (444); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 81 (82); Mozambique, 76 (76); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 40 (40); Caoutchoucs, 209 (211); Eastern International, 143 (143); Gula Kalumpong, 172 (171); Kuala Lumpur, 237 (236); Malacca, 230 (228); Mexican Eagle, 162 (163); Royal Dutch, 40.500 (40.700); Shell Transport, 591 (592); Platine, 1.940 (1.938); Linosoff, 91 (93); Oceana Consolidated, 18.25 (18.75). Exchange on New York, 25.53¼ (25.53¾); exchange on London, official average, 124.15½ (124.14½); cheques, closing market rate, 124.15 (124.13½). Private discount rate, 2¾% (2¾%); short money, 2¾% (2¾%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, $103\frac{13}{16}$ (previous, $103\frac{13}{16}$); 5% Dutch, $102\frac{15}{16}$ ($102\frac{15}{16}$); $2\frac{1}{2}$% Dutch, 65 (65); 3% Dutch, $77\frac{1}{8}$ ($77\frac{1}{16}$); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 45⅜ (—); Peruvian, 12 (12¼); Paris exchange on London, official average, 124.15½ (124.14½); cheques, closing market rate, 124.15 (124.13½). Private discount rate, 2¾% (2¾%); short money, 2¾% (2¾%).—*Reuter.*

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BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Closing prices:—Deutsche Erdoel, 104.25 (previous, 104.75); Dynamit Nobel, 79.50 (79.50); Kali Industrie Kassel, 193 (192); Salzdetfurth, 359.50 (361.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 246 (247.50); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 182 (182.50).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.50 (previous, 8.50); Reichsbank, 304.60 (305.40); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 190.50 (190.25); Commerz and Privat Bank, 159.25 (159.62½); Darmstadter and National Bank, 237.25 (238.50); Deutsche Bank and Diskonto, 150.25 (150.50); Dresdner Bank, 152.10 (152.10); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 137.75 (158.50); Harpener, 137.75 (137.75); Allgemeine Elekt., 177.75 (179.50); Farbenindustrie, 167 (168.10); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 101.25 (101); Hamburg Amerika, 102 (102.75); Nord-deutsche Lloyd, 104.50 (104.50); A.K.U., 117.75 (117.75); Siemens & Halske, 108 (103.60); Svenska Tandsticks, 353.50 (353); Polyphon, 275.25 (277.50); Siemens and Halske, 266.50 (273); Schuckert, 188.25 (189.25). Exchange on London, 20.36⅞ (20.37); Paris, 16.41 (16.40⅝); Amsterdam, 167.95 (167.94); New York, 4.18⅞ (4.19⅛). Private discount rates:—Short-term (30-55 days), 5⅜ per cent. (5⅜ per cent.); long-term (55-90 days), 5⅜ per cent. (5⅜ per cent.); call money, 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. (4 per cent. to 6 per cent.).

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 106 (previous, 106.40); Oesterr. Kredit Anstalts Bahn, 10.40 (10.60); Oest. Nationalbank, 332 (332); Wiener Bank-Verein, 21 (21); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 51 (51); Ungar. Allg. Credit-Bank, 94 (94); Niederoest Eskompte, 170 (170); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 41 (42.50); Oest. Brown Boveri, 170.50 (—); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 188.50 (—); Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 60.50 (60.30); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 36.25 (36); Felten und Guilleaume, 61.50 (61.50); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 5.90 (—). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.67 (284.70); London, 34.52½ (34.55); New York, 701 (702); Paris, 27.80½ (27.78).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Feb. 13.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.91 (previous, 92.90½); Consolidato, 5%, 80.12 (80.22); Banca d'Italia, 2,060 (2,058); Banca Commerciale, 1,459 (1,461); Banca Nationale di Credito, 670 (670); Banco di Roma, 117 (117); Credito Italiano, 811 (819½); Cosulich Navigazione, 92½ (93); Meridionali, 1,200 (1,205); Navigazione Generale, 498 (499); Cantoni Coats, 742 (742); Soie Chatillon, 201 (202½); Snia Viscosa, 654 (66); Ilva, 228 (228); Monte Amiata, 2941 (2961); Montecatini, 261½ (262); Fiat, 389 (393); Adriatica, 252½ (257); Edison, 825½ (830); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 112 (112); Terni, 412 (414); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 821 (824); Adamello, 321 (320½).

ARGENTINE MAIZE CROP

OFFICIAL ACREAGE REPORT

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 12.—The Ministry of Agriculture published, late to-day, the area sown to maize this season as 13,639,000 acres, compared with 11,826,000 last season, and 10,735,000 acres in the season 1927-28. The Ministry adds that crop conditions are favourable in Northern Entre Rios and sections of the Western portion of the Province of Buenos Aires. In the rest of the maize belt, however, there have been considerable losses owing to drought and excessive heat with persistent winds. Prospects point to a yield below that of last year. (Last season it was officially stated that 27,075,000 qrs. had been harvested, while unofficial forecasts this season indicated the possibility of a large yield.)

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE BONUS

The directors of the Prudential Assurance Company announce that the reversionary bonus on Industrial Branch policies for the year 1929 will be at the rate of £1 14s. per cent., the same as that for the previous year. This bonus and those previously declared rest immediately.

GREEK LOAN REVENUES

The following figures showing the assigned revenue receipts of Greek Government loans for the year 1929 have been received from Athens:—

	Amount	Increase
	Drachma	Drachma
New Revenues	903,344,543	11,041,562
Old Revenues	3,327,957,733	156,434,474

Upon the basis of the above receipts and the relative security rights of the various loans, the following figures show the approximate security that was available for 1929:—

	Security available*	Service of loan requires	Number of times covered
	£	£	
7% Refugee, 1924	8,270,106	922,500	8.97
6% Stabilization, 1928	6,747,762	684,453	9.85
6% Public Works, 1928†	5,836,020	265,720	21.96†
6% Exch. Ref. Indem., 1926-28	4,374,560	1,059,200	4.13
6% Exch. Ref. Indem. 1929			

* Exchange is calculated at 375dr. per £1 (the stabilized rate) and all possible contingent future charges deducted.
† £4,000,000 at present issued. A further £18,000,000 can be issued ranking *pari passu*. The service of the whole £22,000,000—assuming the balance issued upon the same basis as the existing £4,000,000—would then be covered four times.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Feb. 13.—An easy tone prevailed at the opening, with March 1 lower, May and Dec. ½ down, and Sept. unaltered from the previous closing quotations. The close was quiet, March and Dec. showing declines of ½, and May and Sept. ¼ lower on the day. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos.):—March, 40 (previous, 40½); May, 37¼ (38); Sept., 36⅛ (36¾); and Dec., 36 (36½). Yesterday's sales totalled 3,000 bags.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

FALL IN COPPER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Feb. 13.—WHEAT.—The cargo market derived some steadiness from the better Winnipeg closing advices, but while quotations were occasionally 3d. per qr. higher, buyers gave very little support. For 6,877 French tons, Rosafe, 63½lb. (new), per Goodleigh, B'L, Jan. 16, 40s. 10½d. was paid, and 45s. 7½d. and 44s. 7½d., respectively, for a part cargo of 11,000qr., No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), arrived per Haxby, for Birkenhead. For Pacific white, March, 43s. 6d. was required, and 46s. 10½d. and 45s. 10½d., respectively, for a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Prairie), afloat. Rosafe, 63½lb. (new), afloat, was held for 41s. 6d.; 63lb., for 41s. 3d.; and Baruso, 62½lb. (new), Feb., for 41s. For Australian, on the way, 43s. 6d. was asked. Parcels were in moderate request at 3d. advance for Manitoba, but with freer offers of La Plata, trading was not sufficient to establish any advance in these descriptions. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Haxby, arrived, sold at 46s.; No. 5 Manitoba, per London Merchant, afloat, at 41s. 6d.; No. 6, per Beaverbrae, at 35s. 4½d.; West Australian, per City of Glasgow, shipping shipped, at 42s. 10½d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., per Olnousia, due, at 39s. 6d., net, and Australian, per Puriri, afloat, at 42s. 6d.

The wheat futures market closed steady with old contract 3d. higher, but new contract 1d. down from yesterday's final values.

Basis No. 3 Northern Manitoba

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	Old Contract				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	44 0	44 1	44 1	44 2	43 11
May	—	—	—	—	—
New Contract.	London Grade of Milling				Quality
March	39 11	39 10	39 10	39 10	39 11
May	40 3	40 2	40 2	40 2	40 3

MAIZE cargoes were steady and the turn harder to buy, the prospect of a reduced yield in Argentina having, so far, had no effect on the market. For La Plata, on passage, 26s. 9d. was asked, and 27s. for Feb.-March. Parcels were inactive and closed rather easier on lower Argentine opening advices. La Plata, Feb., sold to Liverpool at 25s.

BARLEY continued quiet but steady at recent quotations. Azoff-Black Sea, Feb., 29s. 6d.; March, 29s. 9d.; Danubian, Feb.-March and March-April, 21s. 6d., and Persian, Feb.-March, 29s. For No. 3 Canada Western, Feb., 25s. 9d. was required, and 24s. 6d. for No. 4.

OATS remained quiet. La Plata, Feb., 14s. 6d.; March, 14s. 9d. and April 15s. German (on sample), Jan. was offered at 12s. 9d. to 15s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were an idle market, with no business reported. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, Feb., at 47s. 6d.; No. 2, 46s. 9d.; No. 3, 45s. 6d.; No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, afloat, 46s. 10½d.; No. 2 N. Manitoba, afloat, Vancouver, 45s. 10½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, afloat, Vancouver, 44s. 10½d.; No. 2 hard winter, Feb., 42s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed durum, Feb., 40s. 6d.; Rosafe, 63lb., afloat, 41s.; Argonne, 61s. 3d.; Barli, 63lb., Feb. and March, 40s. 9d.; Barli, 62½lb., 40s. 6d.; and White Western, Pacific, Feb.-March, 42s. Spot parcels had a fair trade. Graded wheat futures opened 1d. lower the advance at Winnipeg being offset by large shipments from South Russia. There were liberal offerings of Argentine July delivery which caused easiness, but the nearer positions were steady owing to a fair spot demand. In the afternoon all positions advanced on large buying orders, mostly on American account, and the market closed firm and 1½d. to 2d. per cental dearer. Sales were 200 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done		Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Highest	Lowest		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	8 8½	8 8⅝	8 8	8 8	8 5½
May	8 10	8 10	8 8½	8 10	8 7½
July	8 11¼	9 0¼	8 10⅝	9 0¼	8 11½

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were steady with afloat quoted 26s.; Feb.-March, 26s.; April-May, 26s. 6d.; May-June, 26s. 3d.; Dan/Gal/Fox, April-May, 27s., all sellers. African was 3d. dearer; No. 2 white flat, March-April, 25s. 6d.; No. 4 flat, Feb.-March, 25s., sellers. La Plata, Feb.-March, sold at 26s. Spot parcels were steady and unchanged with a moderate inquiry.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were dull and unchanged.

FLOUR was quiet at previous rates.

BRISTOL, Feb. 13.—English wheat was steady at about former rates at 43s. to 44s. per qr. Foreign wheat was in quiet demand with Rosafe quoted at 42s. 6d., and No. 2 Northern Manitoba at 50s. English barley was in smaller supply with prices about unchanged at 28s. to 38s. Foreign grinding barley was firmer owing to Australian primary prices. Persian, 21s. Maize was quiet. English oats were unchanged at 20s. to 24s., and with German at 19s. Straight-run flour was quoted at 38s. to 38s. 6d per sack; sharps, 5s. 9d. to 6s.; and bran, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, Feb. 13.—Wheat, 41s. to 42s. Barley, oats, and feedingstuffs were in better demand at last week's prices.

NEWBURY, Feb. 13.—Wheat, 38s. to 39s., on rail; barley, 26s. to 30s.; oats, 17s. to 19s.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—The market was well supplied and trade was steady. Quotations:—Silltand King Edward, £4 to £4 5s.; second grade and Blacklands, £3 5s. to £3 10s.; Scotch King Edward, £3 to £3 5s.; best sample Majestic, British Queen, and Arran Chief, £2 15s. to £3 5s.; and Barksoil, £2 to £3 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There was a steady trade, with ample supplies on offer. Quotations:—English Colmar grapes, 3s. to 4s.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	Feb. 18	Mar. 4	Mar. 18
Pay-day	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	54⅛ 54⅜	..
88⅛ 81⅝	Do., 4%	85⅜ 85⅝	..
101¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5%	101⅞ 101⅞	..
101¼ 99½	Do., 4%	101⅜ 101⅞	..
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	87⅞ 88⅛	..
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	94⅛ 94⅜	..
95½ 90	Do., Sm. Bds.	94⅛ 94⅜	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	76⅞ 76⅝	..
100 93	Do., 4%	96⅛ 96⅜	+⅛d
100⅝ 99⅝	Treas., 5½%, '30	101⅛ 101⅜	..
101⅛ 99⅞	Do., 4½%, '38-40	101⅛ 101⅜	..
100 98⅞	Do., 4%, '30-'32	99⅜ 99⅝	..
98⅜ 93⅝	Do., 4½%, '32-34	99⅛ 99⅜	..
97⅞ 93⅝	Do., 4%, '31-33	97¾ 98	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	56¼ 57¼	..
65 60¼	Do., 3%	61¾ 62¾	..
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	62⅛ 62¾	..
90 85	Transvaal, 3% '23-53	82 84	..
286 239	Bank of England	248 251	..
82⅜ 77¼	Egyptian, 3%	80 82	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½%	59 60	..
61¾ 44	Do., 5%	51 52	..
61¾ 44	Do., 2½%	42¾ 44¼	..
101⅛ 98	Do., 3½%	99 100	..
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4½%, '50-'55	85½ 84½	..
109 105⅞	Sudan, 5½%	106 107	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. City, 3%	61⅛ 62¼	−¼
77 70	Do., 2½%	72½ 73½	..
104¼ 99¼	Do., 5% 40-60	100⅜ 101⅜	..
104⅛ 100	Corp. of Ldn. 5½%	100⅜ 101⅜	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	62½ 63½	..
67 58¾	Do., "A"	62⅜ 63⅜	..
85¼ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	83½ 84½	+⅛
75⅜ 67½	Do., 2½%	68¾ 69¾	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	..	..
	" A "	59¼ 60¼	..
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " B "	78¼ 79¼	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4½%	94 95	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

102½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98 99	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	90 91	..
91¼ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	88¼ 88¾	..
88⅝ 83¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	82¼ 82¾	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	94½ 95	..
82⅜ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	80¾ 81¼	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-48	79¾ 80¼	..
113¼ 108½	G.Col., 6% '45-70	108½ 109¼	..
104¾ 97	Kenya, 5% '48-58	100 100½	..
85½ 81⅝	Natal, 4% '34-44	82½ 83	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	74¾ 75¼	..
88 83¼	N.S.W., 5% '45	84½ 85½	..
77 69¼	Debenhams	9/6 ..	..
94¼ 90¼	Gordon Hls.	14/6 ..	−9d
99⅜ 88¼	Harrods	71/3 ..	−3d
102 92	Harrds.(B.A.)	19/1½ ..	+1½d
104 98¼	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100⅝ 101	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45-70	91½ 92⅛	..
89¼ 84⅞	Do., 4% '43-63	85 85½	+¼
88⅝ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	87½ 88	+¼
80¼ 75	Do., 3% 1945	78½ 79	+¼
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	98½ 99	..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	88½ 89½	..
94 84	Aust. Mrch.'s	87⅜ ..	..
104⅜ 98⅜	S.Af., 5% '45-75	100 100⅛	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	83¼ 83¾	..
99⅜ 89	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	88 89	+½
102¾ 97⅜	S.Rd., 5% '34-60	100 100¼	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas., 3½% 1940	81 82	..
99⅛ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	88 89	+⅛
99⅛ 90	Do., 3½% '29-49	70¼ 71½	+⅛
99⅜ 91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	88 89	+⅛
90⅛ 86	Do., 3½% '20-35	66½ 67½	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	71½ 72½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Price Feb. 3	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
83¼ 76¼	Arg., 4% Rescission	83¼ 84¼	..
80¾ 74¾	Do., 4% 1900	80½ 81½	..
91¼ 86¼	Do., Port Cap. 5%	90½ 91½	..
102½ 97¼	Austrian, 6%	102½ 103½	..
113¼ 105¾	Belgian, 7%	111½ 111¾	..
90¾ 72⅞	Berlin (City of), 6%	91 92	−¼
90 85	Brazil, 4% 1889	50 51	..
53¼ 50¼	Do., 4% Rescission	53 54	..
63½ 59¼	Do., 5% 1913	63 64	..
63½ 59¼	Do., 5% Funding 1914	63 64	..
89¾ 82¾	Do., 5½% 1927	82 83	..
56¼ 50¼	Buenos Aires, 3½%	56 57	..
80 74¾	Bulgaria, 7%	80 82	..
95½ 90¼	Chile, 6% 1926	92½ 93½	..
88½ 82¾	Do., 1911	87 88	..
105 100	Do., 1922	102 104	..
99¼ 94¼	Chinese, 5% 1896	98½ 99½	..
81¼ 74¼	Do., 4½% 1898	82¼ 83¼	+¼
47⅜ 43¼	Do., 5% 1912	48¾ 49¾	..
61⅜ 56¼	Do., 5% 1913	61¼ 62¼	..
69 64	Do., 4% Reorg.	60 62	+1
24 20	Do., Tientsin-P.	5 25	..
28½ 26	Do., Hukuang, 5%	28 31	..
111 105¾	Czechoslovakia, 8%	111½ 112½	..
79 77	Egyptian Unified	77 79	−1
103 101	Greek, 5%	101 201	..
20¼ 18¾	Do., 4%	19¾ 20¼	..
106½ 98¾	Mex. 6%	105½ 106½	+¼
106½ 98¾	Do., 5%	105½ 106½	..
106½ 98¾	Orleans, 6%	105½ 106½	+¼
104¾ 96¾	Do., 5%	104½ 105½	..
106½ 98¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	107½ 108½	..
104¾ 96¾	Do., 5%	105 106	..
57⅜ 53¼	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58 61	..
75 70	Do., 5% 1914	76 77	..
101¼ 96¼	Do., 7% Refugee	101½ 102½	..
87 80	Do., 6% Stabilization	87 88	..
100¾ 93¾	Hungarian, 7½%	100½ 101½	..
17¾ 15¾	Italian, 5%	17¼ 18¼	..
101½ 94¼	Do., Geo. Convers.	101¾ 102¼	+⅛
75¾ 69¾	Japanese, 4½% 1899	73¾ 74¾	..
90 85	Do., 5% 1907	90¾ 91¾	..
99¼ 92¼	Do., 6% 1924	99¼ 99¾	..
91¼ 84¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92 93	..
22 21	Mexican, 5% old	21 23	..
81 75	Do., 4% 1928	81 82	..
90 84	Polish, 7%	90 91	..
42¾ 39¾	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	41¾ 42¾	..
46⅝ 43¼	Rumanian, 4% Cons.	47 48	..
5¾ 4¾	Do., 5%	5 4	..
4 3½	Do., 5% 1906	4 5	..
103⅝ 96¾	Spanish, 6% 1924	101½ 103½	..
18¾ 16¾	Turkish, 4% Unified	13½ 14½	−½
66 61¾	Uruguay, 5½%	64½ 65½	−½
114¾ 107¾	Peruvian Corp.	113¾ 121¾	+¼
52⅜ 48¾	Do., Pref.	53 53½	+¼
104¼ 98¾	German Potash, 7%	105 106	+¼
82⅜ 77¼	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	82 83	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

92⅜ ..	Great Western	91 92	−1½
— ..	Do., 4% Deb.	78¼ 79¼	..
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd.	96½ 96¾	..
— ..	Do., 5% Pref.	91½ 92½	..
54⅜ ..	L. Mid. and Scottish	52 53	−1⅛
— ..	Do., 4% Deb.	76¾ 77¾	..
— ..	Do., 4% Gtd.	76 77	..
— ..	Do., 4% Pref.	71½ 72¼	..
12¾ ..	L. and N.E., Def.	11⅛ 11⅝	−⅛
36½ ..	Do., Pref.	33½ 34½	−1⅛
— ..	Do., 3% Deb.	56¼ 57¼	..
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	72¾ 73¾*	..
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	68 69	+1
— ..	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	60⅜ 61⅜	..
64⅛ ..	Metropolitan	63½ 64½	..
74½ ..	Met. Dist.	74½ 75½	..
29⅜ ..	Southern, Deferd.	30⅛ 30⅝	..
73¼ ..	Do., Preferd.	72⅜ 73⅜	..
— ..	Do., 4% Deb.	76¾ 77¾	..
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd.	95¼ 96¼	..
— ..	Do., 5% Pref.	93½ 94½	..
22/10½ ..	Underground, £1	23/0 23/6	..
107 ..	Do., Income	108 110	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

81½ ..	Antofagasta, Cons.	80½ 82½	+½
— ..	Argentine Gt. Western	78 80	−2
— ..	Argentine N. Eastern	25 27	−1
100 ..	B.A. 4% Southern	95 96	+¼
86¾ ..	B.A. and Pacific	83¼ 84¼	−¼
81¼ ..	B.A. Western ..	75 76	−¾
205 ..	Canadian Pacific	221¼ 222¼	−¾
87 ..	Central Argentine	81 82	−1
75½ ..	Central Uruguay	72 77	..
23½ ..	Cordoba Central	17½ 19½	+¼
35 ..	Do., 2nd Pref.	26 29	−2½
29 ..	Costa Rica	28 29	..
64½ ..	Entre Rios	60 62	+1
— ..	Int. Cent. America	30½ 34	..
51¼ ..	Leopoldina	49½ 50½	..
6½ ..	Mexican, 1st Pref.	7 9	..
4¼ ..	N.Irate (Bearer)	4⅝ 4⅞	..
197 ..	Nitrate	182 186	−½
24 ..	United of Havana	24 26	−1

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	..
Alexanders	3¾	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6¾	..
Bk. of Aust.	12	−½
B. Ld. & S.A.	6⅜	..
Bk. of Mtl.	64*	..
Bk of N S W	59*	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56½	..
Barclays, A	8⅜	..
Do., B.	55/6	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/0	..
B. Overseas	5¼	..
Can. Cons.	58*	..
Char. India	17	−½
District	5⅜*	..
Eng. S. & A.	6¼	..
Hambros	9	..
Hongkong	115	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	191¼	..	
Atlas Assur.	23½	−½	
Britannic	43½	−½	
Cen. Union	15⅜	..	
Eagle Star	24⅝	..	
Empr'r Life	12	..	
Ex. Exchange	75.0	..	
Gen. Accdt.	163	−½	
Guardian	43½	−½	
Ldn. and F.	38	..	
Ldn. Assur.	10	..	
N. Brit. & M.	34½	..	

	Nthn. Assur.	161½	..
	Phoenix, Fp.	143¼	..
	Prudential	22½	..
	Do., " B "	38/6	+6d
	Royal	81½	−½
	R. Exchange	61½	..
	Scottish, "A"	165	−½
	Do., "B"	75.0	..
	Sun Insur.	38	..
	Sun Life	54	..
	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	61½	−½

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal Cotton	07½	..	
Beechers	22⅜	..	
Borax, Def.	37⅜	+⅛	
Brad. Dyers	28/6	−3d	
Brit.Celanese	6	−⅛	
Do.,2nd Pf.	11/3	+3d	
B. Cot. Dyers	5¼	..	
Brit. Enka	1	..	
Calico Print.	13/6	−6d	
Can. Celanese	2¼	..	
Ch'e Amer.	6¾	+¼	
Coats	65/9	..	
Cons. Sun.	9/0	+3d	
Courtaulds	2⅜	−⅛	

	Engl. Cotton	2⅛	..
	FineSpinners	27/0	−3d
	Hoyle, J.	4	..
	Impl. Chem.	26/7½	−3d
	Do., Def.	6	−1½d
	Jute Ind., Pf.	5/3	..
	Linen Thread	1¼	..
	Lister	15/0*	..
	Patons & B.	1¼	..
	Rylands	22/9	..
	Salt Union	17/3	..
	Salts (B'ld'rs)	2/6	..
	Snia Viscosa	12/9	−6d
	Wardleś Dev.	1¾	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	27/0	+6d	
Atlas	26/7½*	..	
Barcelona Tr.	27	−3	
B'mouth & Pl.	61/9	..	
Brazil Tract.	37¼	−½	
Brit. Insul'd	8⅞	..	
Brush Elec.	127	..	
Callender's	19¼	..	
City of Lond.	53/0	..	
County Lond.	45/6	+6	
English Elec.	3⅜	..	
Gen. Elec.	45/0	+3d	
Hazle's Td.	6	..	

	Hydro Elec.	41⅞	−⅞
	Johnson& Ph.	54/0	..
	Metro. Elec.	58/6	..
	Nor. Lt. Com.	76	..
	Do., 1st Pf.	75	+1
	Mid.Counties	27/9	..
	Newc'le Elec.	23/9	..
	Perak River	10/6	..
	Siemens	23/0	..
	Tubg. Const.	27	+½
	Vic. Falls	3	..
	Whitehall Pl.	24/3	..
	Yorkshire	52/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A.& E. Trad.	15/0	+3d	
Am.Dentl.Dpt.	4/3	..	
Apollinaris	9/0	..	
Assd. Cement	26/9	..	
Austin,B. Pf.	14.10½	..	
Bovril, Def.	58/0	..	
Brit. Alum.	43/6	..	
Brit. Am.Tb.	53½	−⅛	
Brit. Match	25.1½	−3d	
Brit.Oil Cake	53/9	−3d	
Brit.PortCm.	2¼	..	
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	
Cah.&W."B"	30	..	
Do.,7½% 'A'	62½	−½	
Do.,5½% Pf.	98	..	
Carreras, "A"	9⅛	−⅛	
Col. Graph.	6⅞	+⅛	
Crittall	1¼	..	
Cr.&Bl. 1 Pf.	12.7½	..	
Cunard St'm	21/6	−1/0	
Dennis Bros	40/0	..	
Dunlop Rbr.	13.7½	..	
E.Read'g&B.	17.4½	..	
Finlay, Jas.	4⅛	..	
Furness, W.	35/0	..	
Gas, Lt. & C.	18/9	..	
Gaumont Br.	16/3	+1½d	
Globe Tel.	2⅛	..	
Gramophone	4⅝	..	
Guy Motors	15/10½	−4½d	
Harrisons&C.	6½	..	
Imp. Airways	21/3	..	
Imp.Con. Gas	37/5	..	

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	5/7½	−1½d	
Armstrong	0/8	..	
Babcock&W.	60/9	−3d	
Baldwins	3.1½	−1½d	
Bengal	12/6	..	
B.S.A.	10/0	−3d	
Bolsover	16/7½	..	
Brown(John)	3/5	−1½d	
Cammell Ld.	2/0	..	
Consett	9/9	..	
Cory (Wm.)	57/6	−9d	
DormanLong	6.1½	..	
Ebbw Vale	1/6	..	
Guest, Keen	35/4½	−1½d	
Hadfields	9/0	−3d	
Harld.&W.P.	10/1½	−4½d	
Hopkinson	36/3	..	

BREWERIES

Allsopp	23/6	..	
Bass, Ratcl.	64/6	−6d	
Benskin's	52/0	−3d	
C.of Lon.Def.	9/3	..	
Courage	63/6	..	
Distillers	65/3	−9d	
Guinness	101/0	−1/9	
Hoare	65/0	..	

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	17/6	−3d	
Army & N.	39/0	..	
Barker	65/9	..	
Boots Pure D	6⅛	−⅛	
Carlton	36 0	−9d	
Debenhams	9/6	..	
Gordon Hls.	14/6	..	
Harrods	71/3	−3d	
Harrds.(B.A.)	19/1½	+1½d	
Home&C. 4.0	16/6	..	
Internat. Tea	21/0	..	

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	38/6	..	
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/6	..	
Aust. Est. M.	9	..	
Aust.Mrc.f.'s	7⅛	..	
Brit. N. Born	7/9	+3d	
Cty. Ld. Real	18/3	..	
Cordova	1/6	..	

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	17/3	+1/0	
An.-Dutch	54 3	+3d	
An.-Java	3.0	..	
An.-Malay	16.3	+9d	
Bah Tiga	1¼	..	
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅛	..	
Batu Tiga	25/3	+3d	
Bertam Cons.	4/3	..	
Bukit Mert'm	3/0	..	
Castlefield	3/3	..	
Cons. Malay	4/9	..	
Duff Devt.	9/32	..	
E. Asiatic ..	2.4½	+1½d	
Grand Cent.	1/8	+1/32	
Gula Kalumpang	1.15/32	..	
Highlands ..	1.15/32	+1/32	
Java Invest.	1.19/32	+1/32	
Java United	17/16	..	
Jugra&Carey	15/3	..	
Kapar Para	1⅛	..	
Kuala Lamp.	1¼	..	
Labu	1/8	..	
Lanadron ..	13/16	..	
Linggi ..	1¼	+1/32	

TEA

Amal. Est.	20⅝	+⅛	
An.-Ceylon	54/6	−6d	
Assam Co.	30/3	..	
Assam Prod.	19/0	+9d	
Bog'wan'awa	3/0	..	
Brahmap'tra	27/16	..	
Brit. Indian	29/16	..	
Budla Beta	3.5/16	..	
Carolina	2.3/16	..	
Ceylon Plant.	4.3/16	..	
Chargola	9/16	..	
Chubwa	3/4	..	
Cons. Tr. & L.	22	+¼	
Darjeeling ..	5.9/16	+1/16	
Darj. Cons.	5/8	..	
Deundi	15.0	+3d	
Dooars	2¼	..	
DoomDooma	3.1/16	..	
Eastn. Assam	3.5/16	..	

OIL

A.-Ecuador	1.3/16	..	
A.-Egypt, B'd	2½	..	
A.-Persian ..	4¼	..	
Apex Trin. ..	1¼	..	
Attock ..	1.11/16	..	
Brit. Borneo	10.1½	..	
Brit. Burmah	6.6*	..	
Brit.Contl.Pf.	5/9	−3d	
Burmah ..	4¼	+1/32	
Canad. Eagle	12.4½	..	
Do., 7% Pf.	12.4½	..	
Creole ..	1¼	..	
Kern River ..	5/9	..	

NITRATE

Agnus Blanc	2d.	..	
Alianza ..	4½	..	
Brit.& S. Pac.	17/6	..	
Lautaro, Pf.	2⅝	−1/16	
Do.,Delaware	6⅞	..	

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.&Europ'n	17/9	..	
Anglo-Amer.	11/32	+1/32	
An.-French ..	11½	..	
Brakpan	2.11/32*	−1/32	
C.Mining, Br.	18¼	..	
City Deep ..	7/6	..	
Cons. Dimds.	11/6*	..	
Cons. G. Dfd.	2/16	..	
Cons. M. R.	15/3*	..	
Cons. M. Sel.	18/0	..	
Crown ..	3.3/32*	..	
Daggafontein	1.1/32	..	
De Beers, D.	9⅞	−⅛	
Durban Deep	10/9	..	
East Geduld	1⅞	..	
East Rand..	11/0	..	
Geduld	2.5/16*	..	
Gen. Mining	2.9/32	..	
Govt. Areas	1.21/32*	..	
J'b'g'C'nsInv.	45/0	..	
Knights ..	9/0*	..	
Langlaagte ..	21/0*	..	
Meyer & C. ..	3	..	
Modder, B. ..	15/3*	+3d	

RHODESIAN MINES

BwanaM'K'b'23	1/32	−1½d	
Cam & Motor	1¼	−1/32	
Chartered ..	42/0	−3d	
Gd. F. Rhod.	9/10½	..	
Loangwa ..	6/7½	..	
Lonely Reef	1.2/16	..	
N'Changa ..	3.5/16	..	
Rhod. Anglo A	1⅞	..	
Rhod. B.H.	2/1.1/2	−1½d	

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	11/0	+3d	
Ashanti ..	26/0*	−3d	
Assoc.Nigeria	6/3	−3d	
Bisichi ..	8/0	..	

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14/0	..	
Bangrin ..	1/0	..	
Gopeng ..	2¼	+1/16	
Hongkong ..	19/0	..	
Idris ..	16/0	..	
Ipoh ..	20/0	..	
Kampar Mal.	18/3	..	
Kamunting	8/3	+3d	
London Tin	1.1.9/32	..	
Malayan ..	35/6	..	

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	22/0	..	
Aramayo ..	1¼	..	
Bagdad ..	4/0	..	
Nundydrogg	16/6	..	
Ooregum ..	6/3	..	
Patino ..	45¼	..	
Rio Tinto ..	45¼	−1/8	
Rus. A. Cons.	0/6	..	
S'ta G'trudis	8/0	..	
St.J.Del Rey	18/9	..	
SanFrancisco	24/0	..	
S.Amer. Cpl.	2/3	−3d	
Sulphide ..	15/3	..	
Tharsis ..	4.15/16	−1/32	
Vipond ..	4/0	..	
Wiluna ..	17/3	+3d	
Zinc Corp. ..	1.13/32	..	
Do., Pref. ..	3¼	..	

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex all.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Arg.-S. Amer. Bank, " B "	25/0	26/0	..
Brighton, 5%, 1950-60	99½	¼ prem.	..
Brit. Can., 7½% Pref.	20/0	19/6	..
B.A.T., 6% 2nd Pref.	20/0	22/7½	..
B.A. & Pacific Ry., 6% Pf.	£10	9⅜	..
B.A.G.S. Ry., 6% Pref.	£10	10½	..
Cent. Arg. Rly., 5% Deb.	89½	Par	+ ¼
Central Electricity 5% Deb.	97½	1.4lls.	..
Ceylon, 5%, 1960-79	99	Par	..
Conversion, A, 5%, 1944-64	100	100⅛	..
Do., " B "	—	101⅞	..
Crosse & Blackwell, 6½% D.	98½	99¼	..
Gateshead, 5%, 1945-55	99	99½	..
India, 6%, 1932-33	99	13/16 prem.	..
L.Hillingball Tin (5/0)	6/0	5/0	..
Lingpi, 7% Conv. Deb.	100	4½ prem.	+1
N.W. Mid-Joint Elec., 5%	98½	1½ dis.	..
Robinson, E.S. & A., 6% Pf.	20/0	7½d. prem.	..
Trepca Mines	5/0	6/3	..

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec. from last year	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Costa Rica (Nov.)	£20,856	−1,814	−9,701
Kalgoorlie Electric Trams (Nov.)	£1,645	—	—
Madras & S. Mahr. (Jan. 18)	Rs.16,37,000	−2,79,709	+9,72,017
Paraguay Central	£3,910	−160	−9,210
S. Indian (Jan. 18)	Rs.10,90,924	+33,740	+42,00,787 (April 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; A, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡¼, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡½, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡¾, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns., 53¾ ⅛ ⅜
2½% Anns., 50½
2½% Cons., 54⅝ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅞ ⅝ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅛ ⅜

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 25

Shawinigan Wtr., 82†† 3/4††
S. London Elec., 27/3
Tata, 7½% Deb., 97½ 8
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 94⅜ 3/4†† ¾ ⅛ ¾ ¼
Urban, 33/ 3/-
Victoria Falls, Pref., 32/10½
Westminster, 25/11½
Whitehall, 6% Deb., 103¼ 3
Yorkshire, 32/3 -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Clyde Valley, New, 35/3††
Co. of London, New (issue at 36/-, 6/- pd.), 12/-†† 11/9††
-9 2††† -/††† 12/3 -/3 -/3 12/- 12/- 11/9† -/9
Egham and Staines, 32/-
Do., 7½% Pref., 25/3†† -/3††
Metropolitan, New, 36/9
N. American, 110½††† 10††
Nth. Wales Power, 8/6
Scottish, New, 28/- -/3
Spngs., Wtrcs. and Staffs., 6% Prefce. (New), 22/-
West Gloucestershire, 40¼ 39⅞ ½ 40⅛ ¼

FINANCIAL, LAND AND INVESTMENT

Australian Eats. and Mt., 4½% Deb., 74½
Australian Mercantile, 4% Deb., 70¾ ¼
Australian Pastoral, 79¼
Brt. Nth. Borneo, 7 4⅛ -/9 -/6 -/4⅛ -/6 *
Brt. Sth. Africa, Reef., 12/3½†† -/4⅛†† 1/3† 2/1½
-/1½ 2/- -/3 -/3 -/3¼ 1/4 2/1½ -/4½ -/4½† 1/10½
2/- -/3¼
Canadian City and Town Props., 6/3 -/3 -/3 8/1½
Chosen Corp., 9/-Δ†† 8/9†† 7/6†† 8/9
City of Lond. Real, 18/3 -/3
Covent Garden Props., 8% Preld., 9/9
Do., Debd., 2/8¼ -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 20/9 -/1½
Daimeh, 11
Dorstal Land, 10/6†† -/4½ -/9 -/4½
Do., 6% Pref., 17/6 -/9 -/7½
Goldsbrough Mort, 4% Deb., 67½
Do., 5% Deb., 80
Grosvenor House, 6½% Deb., 94 4
Hudson's Bay, 84/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 98/9 -/9
Hungarian Land Mort., 7½% Bds., 90¼ ¾ ½ ½ 5½ 6¼
Imperial Prop. Invest., 4% Deb., 72½ ¼
Do., 5% Deb., 78½ 9½
Java Invest., Ltd. and Agcy., 33/1½
Leach's Arc. Ests., 1/-
Lloyd (Ed.) Invest., 5½% Deb., 83½ 2½
Lond. Co. F. and L. Props., 27/-
Malayan Rubber Ln. and Agcy., 6% Deb., 75†† 2††
Mortgage of the River Plate, 8
Do., 5% Pref., 81¼
New Zea. Ln. and Mere. Agcy., 105
Peruvian Corp., 11⅞ ⅛
Do., 5% Pref., 53 ⅛ ⅛ 3 2½ ¾ 3¼ ⅛ 3 ¾ ¼ 2½
Power Invest., 80
River Plate Trst., Debd. "B," 77½
Scottish Australian Invest., 6% Pref., 101¼
Sudan Plantns. Synd., 65/9 6/3 -/3 6/- 5/- 6/10½ -/3
-/10½
Trust and Loan of Canada, 14/3††
Ud. Dominions Trust, 51/3 -/3
Whitehall Court, 28/-

Stock Exchange, 193 ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Newfndld. Devt., 9/- 2/6 5/-
Do., New Prefce., 24/3 3/6
Anglo-Oriental, 6/6
Do., 7½% Pfd. Prefes., 15/-
Brit. Amern. Tob. Corp., "A," 839††† 3¾ ¾
Do., "B," 194††
Brit. New Guinea Devt., 1/3 -/3¼
City of San Paulo Impts. and Freehold, 10/7½ -/9††
Do., 7% Pref., 69††
Cotton Plants., 2/3 -/3½
E. African Lds. and Devt., 3/6
E. African Sisal, 7/-
Ever Ready Trust, 7/6
Faull Cons., 13/4½ -/4½
Hudson Bay, New (iss. at £4, £3 pd.), 61/3 60/7½
Hyd.-Elec. Securities, 842†††† 2 2 2 3 ¼ 1 2 ½ 1 ¼
1⅞ 2⅛ 2 2⅛ ⅝
Internatl. Bobbin, and Invest., 85¼ ⅝ 1⅛ 2⅛†† ¼ 3⅛ ¼ ¼
¼ ⅝ 2
New River Co., 95⅞
Primitiva Holdings, 29/- 9/- 8/10½
Prudence Securities, -/-
Ud. Motor Finance Corpn., 7% Pfg. Pref., 15/3 14/6
Zambesia Explg., 40/7½ 1/6

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Abbots Invest., 15/9
Alliance Invest., 4% Preld., 77
American Inv. and Gen., 5% Preld., 84½
Army and Navy Invest., Debd., 347
Aths Elect. and Gen., 26/7½ -/10¼ 4/9½ 7/1½
Do., 7% Pref., 24/0½ -/1½ -/1½ -/1½
Bankers' Invest., 4½% Preld., 81½††
Do., 4% Deb., 74½
Bankside Invest., 5% Deb., 98
Beaver, 24/9 5/- 4/9 5/- 4/9 6/6
British Assets, 33/6
Brit. Indus. and Gen. Invest., 5% Preld., 59
Brit. Invest., Debd., 620
Brit. Steamship Invest., Debd., 165½
Charterhouse Invest., 23/6††
Continental and Indust., 228½
Equitorial, 12/6 -/1½
Forgn., Amer. and Gen. Inv., 5% Preld., 84½‡
Foreign and Colonial Invest., 5% Deb., 92¾
Friars Invest., 18/3
Globe Telegraph, 21¾ 1⅝ ⅝
Govmts. Stk. and other Sec. Inv., Debd., 201 12
Imp. Colonial Finance, 13⅛
Indian and Gen. Invest., 5% Preld., 84
Industrial and Gen., 330
Do., 4½% Pref., 82 2
Do., 4% Deb., 75
London, Border and Gen., 95††
Mercantile Invest., 312††
Do., 5% Pref., 91½‡
Do., 4% Deb., 76
Mid-European Corp., 51⅝ Pref., 92
Northern and Genl., 145
Omnium Invest., 5% Preld., 88
Parent, Debd., 1/1½ -/1½
Rodamaic Securities, 6% Pref., 15/-
Rio Claro Rly. and Invest., 184
Do., 5% Pref., 86
Do., 5% Deb., 92
Rubber Plantations, 37/1½ -/6 7/- -/1½ -/3 -/3 -/1½ -/6
Second Indust., 13¼
Second Mercantile, 5% Pref., 86
S. African Gold, 25/4½ -/4½‡
Scandanat, 165
Trustees Corp., 224½‡
U.S. and S. Amer., 248††
United States Deb., 4% Deb., 74‡ 7/8
West. Lon. and Provncl., 5% Pref., 84½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A. W. Cons. Stock, 5% Deb., 20⅛
A. W. Second Stock, 5
Capital and National, New 5% Deb., 92¼ 4½
Daily Mail, 65/- 5/- 5/- 4/9 3/9
Eng. and Internat., 5½% Preld., 86
Govts. Stock and Other Securities, Debd., 41/3
Greyhound Racing Assn., -/8½ -/7¾ -/8½ -/8
Do., 8% Pfg. Pref., 9/-
Lond. and Holyrood, 5% Pref., 85
Malayan and Genl., 1⅜‡
Second Anglo Celtic, 120††
Do., 5% Pref., 79½††

GAS

Alliance and Dublin, 94¼ ¾
Gas Light and Coke, 18/9 -/9 -/9
Do., 6% Deb., 103
Imp. Continental, 37¼ 70 7 4 70 70
Do., 3½% Deb., 75 5
Primitiva of B.A., 4% Cons. Deb., 79 ¾ ¾
Do., 6% Deb. (1911), 79 ½
S. Metropolitan, 101 1 ½‡
Do., 5% Deb., 567
S. Suburban, 5% Deb., 101 1 ½‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Associated, 84⅝
Barnsley, 6% Deb., 98 7½
Preston, "A," 110⅝ 1 123††
Do., "B" 77½, 80††
Seaford, 21/- 1/- -/3 1/-

INSURANCE

Alliance, New, 19⅝‡
Commercial Union, 34⅞
Do., Brit. Gen., Deb. (5%), 97 7
Employers' Liability, 7⅛ 6½†
Guardian, 93⅛ 2/6 3/9 4/10½ 7/1½
Ins. Agencies and Gen., 43/9
Lond. and Lanca., 27¼
London Assocd. Reinsce., 7% Pfg. Pref., 5/2¼
Northern, 161††† ⅛‡
Pearl, fully pd., 13⅝
Phoenix, fully pd., 1⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Prudential, 28⅞
Royal Exchange, £6 3/0†† 6⅛‡
Royal, 8⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Yorkshire, partly pd., 6⅛

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 20⅛††† ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 19⅛ 7⅛ 1†††

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 5/9 -/4½ -/3‡ -/6 -/6¼ -/6 -/4½ -/9
-/4½ -/6¼
Armstrong, Whitworth, "A," -/9 -/7 -/7
Babcock and Wilcox, 60/9†† 1/3 1/-†† 60/4½
Baker Perkins, 7% Pref., 21/- -/3
Baldwins, 3 0/3 -/1½ -/1½ -/3 2/11¼‡ 3/-
Do., 7% Pref., 4/3
Barrow Hematite, 2/-
Do., 2nd Pref., 5/6
Do., 5% Deb. (free tax), 32
Bengal, 12/3 -/0¼ 12/-
Do., 7% Debs., 87
Cammell, Laird, 2/- 2/- 1/9‡
Do., 5% 1st Deb., 86¼
Do., 5% Deb., 45½
Consett, 9/6 -/9‡
Do., 6% Pref., 25/3
Cory, 57/9†† -/3 7/- -/3
Dominion Iron, London Dep. Recpts., 82½
Dorman, Long, 6/2 -/3 -/2¼ 5/10½
Do., 8% Pref., 10/6‡ -/6‡
Do., 5% Deb., 85 ¼ ¼
Fairbairn Lawson, 3/6
Guest, Keen, 35/3 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/5¼ 5/- -/4½ -/3
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free tax), 91½
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free tax), 20/- 19/10½
Do., 4% Deb., 73¼Δ††
Hadfields, 40/-
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 10/- -/9
Lambert, 36/9††
Lyngalt, 5½% Deb., 99½†† ½
Marbella Iron (Omission from *Official List.*—Business done at 1/9 was omitted from the List of the 11th inst.)
Natal Navign., 16/-
Ocean and Wilsons, 14½ -/6
Powell-Duffryn, 10 7½ -/1½
Do., 5% Deb., 93⅝
Skoda, 7½% Debs., 103⅛ 3
Staveley, 20/9 -/9 1/- 20/6 -/3 -/6
Stewarts and Lloyds, Debd., 26/4½ 6/- 6/- 6/-
Summers, Pref., 20/6
Tata, 7% Deb., 97½
Thomas, 6½% Pref. (£10), 5/2¼ 6/6††
Do., 5% Deb., 93¼
Thornycroft, 6% Pref., 19/6 -/9 -/9
Ud. States Corp., 189
Vickers, 7 9 -/9 -/9
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (£1), 18/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Do., 5½% Deb., 95¼
Vulcan Foundry, 23/3Δ
Weardale, Debd., Phoenix, 11½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Beardmore, 7½% Prefce., 1/11½
Diesel Combustion Fuel System, 9/6 -/3 -/11½ 9/- -/3 10/-
9 2¼ - 4½ 8 9
Brit. Carbocite Smokeless Fuel, -/3
Buell Combustion (Pats.), 8/-
Bussey Coal Dist.,
Carke, Chapman, 28/6 -/11½ -/6 9 11½ -/11½
Carlton Iron, 5% Prefce., 17/7½Δ††
Dorman Long, New, 5/11¼ 6/- 5/9
Do., New, 8% Prefd., 10 10½ -/3‡ 10/-‡
Duffield Iron Corp., 4⅜††† -/7½ - 6 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/9
-/3‡ -/6 - 9 -/7½ ‡ -/4½ -/3¼ -/4½ -/4½
-- Land Nat'n Coal Dist., 15/-
Nth. Metal, 25 9 10½ ‡ 4½ ½ ⅛ ⅛ 12½‡
Ordem, 5/-

MINES

Ashanti Corp., 26/- 6/3 5/7½ -/9¼ 6/- 5/7½
Bechuanaland Expl., 8/7½ -/11½
Cent. Prov. Manganese, 7½ 3 2/6 -/6
Cons. Gold Fields, S. Africa, 40/- -/7½ 37/6† 40/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 18/6 -/4½
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 16/7½
De Beers, Defd. (Bearer), 10 9 7½ 7½
Globe and Phoenix, 14/7½Δ -/4½ -/10½‡ -/6 -/6 -/6¾ -/9
-/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/9 -/9
London Tin Syndi., 32/2¼ 1/3 -/3
Mason and Barry, 39/9† -/9
Mysore, 13/- 12/9 13/3 -/11½ 12/9 13 11½ -/3
Namaqua, 15/6
Nat. Mining Corp., 1/3 -/3 -/3 -/11½ -/11½ -/11½ -/2½
New Sagersfontein, 40/- -/6
Ooregum of India, 6 11½ -/6
Do., 10% Pref., fully paid, 11/10½ 12/3
Rio Tinto, 45/-
Do., 5% Pref., 85 7½‡
St. John del Rey, 18/9 19/- 19/-
Tanganyika Concessions, 40/- 39/6 40 7½ 39/- -/6 -/11½
-/9 8/9† 40/- 39 4½ 8 10½ 40 ‡ 1/3
Tharsis (Bearer), 5
Union Corp., 73/6 1 3 2/6 -/6
Union du Haut-Katanga, 6% Bds., 100½
Vereeniging Ests., 41/- 40/- 1/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/11 3 0¼ 2/10‡ -/10½ -/10½
-/10 3 7½ -/0¼ 2/1 -/10 3/- 2 11¼ -/9¼ 3 7½
Gt. Boulder Prop., 1/7 -/7
Lake View and Star, 12/9†† -/7½ -/7½ -/3‡ -/6 -/10½
-/9 -/6 -/10½
Mount Jos., 25 7½
North Kalgurli, 2/- 2½
Sons of Gwalia, 1 4½ -/4½
South Kalgurli, 12/9
Star Emerald, 2/9††
Wiluna, 17/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Ancona Sulphur, 2/10½ -/10½
Aramayo in Bolivia, 35/-
Ayer Hitam, 13/9 -/9
Bahadhat, 4 1½
Bangrin, 22/9
Berath, 4/2
Broken Hill Prop. Co., 22 7½†† 2/- 2/- -/3
Burma Corp., 14/9 -/9¼ -/10½ 15/- 14/9¼ -/11¼ 15/-
Camp Bird, New, 1 1½ 1/- -/1¼
Champion Reef, 9 11½ -/11½
Cons. Tin of Burma, 5/9 -/6 -/8
Copeng, 45 7½
Idris, 10/3†† -/11½ 9 10½
Indian, 1 9¼
Kagera, 8/- 1½ 8/- 7/9
Kamunting, 8/-
Killoghal (iss. at 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 8/7½
Lena, -/8¼
Malayan Tin Dredg., 23/3 -/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/3¼ -/11½ -/3 -/3
Malaysiam, 2 9¼
Nawchi, 18 5††
Mexican Corp., 9/- 8 7½
Minerals separation, 7¼ 1⅛††† 1⅛ 5⅝ 1¼ 2⅛ 3⅛ 1⅛
Mining Trust, 11 9 - 9 11/-
Nundydroog, 16 7½ - 9 - 6¼ - 9
Panama Corp., 19 4½ -/7½ -/7½ 20/- -/3
Panama No. 1, Defd., 2 7½
Paranga River, 5 1½
Penawat, 1 8½ -/2½
Pengkalen, 17/- 17/-
Petaling, 12 7½††
Renong, 24/-
Russo-Asiatic, -/3½†† -/4½ -/4½ -/3½ -/3½
San Francisco de Mexico, 24 4½ - 3 4 - -/4½
Santa Gertrudis, 8/12½†† 7/9 -/9 8/0¼ -/3 7/10½ 8/- -/0¾
R.M.S., 23
Do., Pref. (5%), 24½ 6
Do., 6½% Pref., 26
Do., 4% Deb., 74
Union-Castle, 6½% Pref., 12/-
Do., 6% Deb., 87 6¼ ⅜
White Star, 6½% Pref., 9/10½†† -/9‡ -/9 10/- 10/- 10/-
9/9 -/6 -/6 10/3‡ 9/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tankers, -/1½
Do., Pfg. Pref., 7 0†† -/7½ -/7½‡
Do., Funding Certs., 30½ ½†† ½‡ 28‡

TEA AND COFFEE

Amalgamated, 20¼
Anglo-Ceylon and Genl., 34/- 4/- -/3 -/9
Assam, 29/9†† 30/3††
Cons. Tea and Lands, 21¾ ¾ ½ ¾ 2 1½ ¾
Imperial, 35/7½ -/7½
Jhanzie, 9/- 9/- Δ 40/-
Jokai, 61/10½ -/10½ 60/-
Jorehaut, 62/6 60/6
Makum, 35/6 6/-
Nuwara Eliya, 5⅝ ¼
Pandan, 18/-
Sumatra, 19/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Borelli, 66 3††
Budla Beta, 6½ 6 6 3†† -/3
Demodara, 61/- Δ††
Loural Valley, 11/- 11/-
Mooloya Estates, 5½ ½
Razalia Ests., 61 3††
Tjihweong Java, 17 3Δ††
Travancore, 48/4½††
Ud. Planters' of Ceylon, 35/-

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 101 ½ ½
Anglo-Portuguese, 21/3 -/3
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 62½ 2½ 3½ 3 3 3 2½ ½
-/3 2½ ½ 3¼ ½ ¼
Do., "B," 29½ 91 ½ 30 ½ 30 1 30 ¼ 29½ 30 30
Do., 5½% Pref., 96 5¼ ¼ 5½ 6¼ ¼ 5¾ 5½ ¾ ¼ 6¼
¼ 6 ½
International, 70½ 70
Oriental, 7% Pref., 22/9 -/9
Postal Telegraph, 5% Deb., 87††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Western Union, 220

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 6% Pref., 62/-†† 60/7½ -/7½
Do., 4½% Deb., 70 70
Do., 4½% Deb., 71½ 1½††
Do., 5% 72½ ½ 3†† ¼††
Brazilian Tract., 37¼ 1½ ⅛ 8 7¼ ⅛ 8 7¼ 8 ⅛ 7¾ 8¼ ⅛ ⅛
Brit. Columbia Elec., 5% Pref., 94
Do., 5% (tax free) Deb., 101†† ½††
Cape Elec., 7/6 -/7½ -/7½
Hastings and Dist., 5% Deb., 101½ ⅞
Lond. and Suburban Tract., 5% Pref., 11/3 -/3
L.G.O.C., 5% Deb., 95
Metropolitan, 4½% Deb., 75 4½
National, 29/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 20/9
Singapore, 9/- 9/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

B. A. Town and Docks, 9 3½
Glasgow General, 7 7½
Sunderland Dist., -/6 - 3 -/3
West Yorkshire, 61½ Pref., 20/-Δ††

WATER WORKS

Consolidated of Rosario, 14‡
Prov. of B. Aires, 24/8
S. Staffordshire, 5½% Pref., 97 7
Southend, 5% Deb., 96½ ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

East Kent (7% Max.), 9⅝

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Wednesday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List :—

BRITISH FUNDS.—RISE.—Annuities (2½%) 1 to 36-58. Treasury Bds. (4½%, 1931) ⅛ to 100¼ 100-2.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Bath (3½%, 1930-50) 1 to 80-82. Cardiff (3½%, 1935) 1 to 91-93. Edinburgh (2½%, 1927-57) 1 to 62-64. Exeter (2½%, 1917-57) 1 to 62-64. Fife (Sanct) (4%, 1949-74) 1 to 81-83. Glasgow (Irredeemable) 1 to 70-72. Newport (6%, 1940-60) 1 to 103-105. Nottingham (3%, 1920-60) 1 to 69-71. Sheffield (2½%, 1925-57) 1 to 62-64. Southend-on-Sea (3%, 1916-46) 1 to 74-76. York (3%, 1916-41) 1 to 81-83.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—British Columbia (3%, 1941) 1 to 86-88. Newfoundland (4%, 1935-7 1 to 97-99. Quebec (3%, 1937) 1 to 86-88. Victoria (3%, 1935-45) 2 to 90-93.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—FALL.—Moscow (5% Bds., 1908) ½ to 1½-3½.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Argentine (4½% Int. Gold, 1888) ½ to 90½-98½. Chinese (4½%, 1898, German Ins.) 1 to 81-83. Italian (5%, 1862, Marenmma Rly.) ½ to 65-67. Mexican (5% 2nd Ser., 1899) 1 to 46-48. FALL.—Bulgarian (7½% Stab. Ln., 1928) 1 to 88-90. Russian (4% Nicols Rly.) ½ to 2-4, ditto (4% Dvnsk. and Vitsk.) ½ to 2½-4½. Turkish (4%, 1908) ½ to 9-11, ditto (4%, 1909) ½ to 9-11.

INDIAN RAILS.—RISE.—Bengal-Nagpur (4% D. Stk.) 1 to 63-67, Madras and S. Mahr. (4% D. Stk., 1938) 1 to 64-68, Rohilkund and Kumson 1 to 231-241, S. Indian (4% D. Stk.) 1 to 63-67, Nizam's Gtd. State 1½ to 287-292.

COLONIAL RAILS.—RISE.—Mashonaland Rlv. (5% Gtd. M. Dbs.) ½ to 94-96. FALL.—Rhodesia R. and Mashonald. (6% Cons. Dbs., Reg.) ½ to 98½-100½, ditto, (do., Br.) ½ to 99½-101½.

FOREIGN RAILS.—FALL.—Antofag. (Chili) and Bolivia (5% Pref.) ½ to 80½-82½. Argent. N.E. (5% "C") Debs.) ½ to 61-63. B.A. Midland (4% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 71-73. Cntl. Argentine (Defd.) 1½ to 75-77, do. (4½% N.C. Pref.) 1 to 73-75, do. (4% D. Stk.) ½ to 70½-72½. Internal. of C. Amer. (5% Prefd.) 2 to 72-76. Mexican Rly. (6% Perp. D. Stk.) 2½ to 58-62.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Bieckert's (1900) (5% Pref.) 18 to 97-100. Reffells Bracley (5½% Pref.) ½ to 3½-3¾.

FALL.—Dublin Dists. ("A") 1/0 to 3/0-4/0.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Inveresk Paper 1⅛ to 1⅛-1⅜, ditto (7% 2nd Pref.) ⅛ to 1⅛-1⅜. Kreuger and Toll (Gtd. Dbs., Cum. Opts.) 1½ to 100-102. Lamson Paragon Supply 1½ to 14½-15. Liebig's Ext. of Meat (Reg.) ½ to 15¼-16¼, ditto (Bearer) ½ to 15¼-16¼. Margarine Unie 1⅛ to 31¾-32½. Moss' Empires 1½ to 122½-123½. Vocalion Gramophone 1⅛ to 5-5½. FALL.—Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (Bearer) 1½ to 51½-52½. Dunlop Rubber (6% 2nd Debs.) ½ to 100¼-102½. Harrods (R.A.) (Debd.) ½ to 3-4. Henckels' (5% Cum. Pref.) 10/0-11/0. Imperial Tobacco (G.B. and I.) (6% "B" Pref.) 3d. to 22/9-23/9. Sofina (Br.) 5 to 120-140, ditto (Frctnl. Certs. to Br. for 1-50th of share) 1⅛ to 2½-2¾. Utility (Thos.) 1⅛ to 4¼-5¼.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.—RISE.—Fife Tramway, L. and P. 1⅛ to 2-2¼, ditto (6% Pref.) ½ to 23½-25.

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.—RISE.—Java Inv., L. Agency ½ to 11½-12½. Peruvian Corpn. (6% 1st M. Debs.) 1 to 100-102. FALL.—Power Investmt. 7 to 80-90.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS.—RISE.—Centl. Bahia Rly. T. (Reg. Tst. "A" Certs., 4%) 1 to 49-52, S.A. Gold (Pref.) 3d. to 17/3-18/-. FALL.—Govmts. Stk. and Other Sec. Invstmt. (Defd. Ord.) 7½ to 200-10.

GAS.—RISE.—South Metropolitan (3% Deb.) 1 to 55-8.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.—RISE.—Bengal (Pref.) 1⅛ to 9½-10½, ditto (Debs.) 2 to 86-91, Canadian Coln. A. Inc. Debs.) ½ to 63-7, ditto (B) 1 to 25-28, Consett Iron. Houghton (Deb.) 2 to 78-82, Vickers (5% Cum. Pref.) 3d. to 18/0-19/0. FALL.—Barrow Haematite 1⅛ to 1½-1¾, Cory 1⅛ to 2½-2⅝, Fairfield (Pref.) ½ to 5-6, Guest, Keen (5% Pref.) ½ to 4½-5½.

MINES.—RISE.—Cons. Gold Fields (6% Pref.) 3d. to 18/3-19/0, ditto (2nd Pref.) 3d. to 17/3-18/0, De Beers (Pref.) 1⅛ to 12½-14, FALL.—Camp Bird (Pref.) 6d. to 11/0-12/0.

NITRATE.—FALL.—Lautaro (Prefd.) ⅛ to 2½-2⅝.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Anglo-Java (Deb.) to 95-9. Ayer Kuning 1½ to 1¾-2, Djasinga 1½ to 23½-27½, Sungei Krutt 3d. to 4/3-5/3.

SHIPPING.—FALL.—African (Deb.) 5 to 65-75, Royal Mail (6½% Pref.) 3 to 22-32, ditto (5% Deb.) 5 to 50-60, White Star (Pref.) 6d. to 8/6-10/6.

TEA AND COFFEE.—RISE.—Dumont (Pref.) ¼ to 2¼-3¼, San Paulo (Pref.) ¼ to 3½-4½.

TRAMWAYS.—RISE.—Jardin Botanico (Bds.) 1 to 86-9.

WIGAN COAL AND IRON

The Wigan Coal and Iron Company reports a net profit of £4,740 for 1929, which compares with a net loss of £146,543 for 1928. This profit reduces the debit balance of £85,702 brought forward to £80,962, which amount is covered by a credit of £81,924 arising from over-provision for sundry items, giving a credit balance of £962 to be carried forward. For the fifth successive year shareholders go dividendless. Although there was some improvement, the report states that the coal industry has not recovered from the acute depression which prevailed throughout 1928. The company's output was limited by the quota restrictions imposed by the Five Counties Scheme, of which it retained its membership. Nevertheless this output was substantially in excess of that of 1928. Owing to the uncertainty as to the form in which the Coal Bill now before Parliament will emerge, no prediction, states the report, can possibly be made as to the prospects of the coal industry. The Lancashire coalowners have decided to form a marketing scheme of their own in accordance with the requirements of the proposed Act. This scheme is now under consideration and is receiving the close attention of the board. After more than 12 months of negotiations, a provisional agreement has been reached between the directors of the company and those of the Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron Company, Partington Steel and Iron Company, Moss Hall Coal Company, Wigan Junction Colliery Company, and Rylands Brothers whereby an amalgamation of the concerns would be effected. In the event of these negotiations maturing shareholders will be summoned by the directors as soon as possible to a meeting at which the scheme will be explained. Owing to the technical developments which may result from this scheme of amalgamation, the directors were precluded from embarking upon a large expenditure for rehabilitation of plant, as foreshadowed in last year's report. Meeting, February 21.

COMPANY RESULTS

BEIRA RAILWAY REPORT

KELSALL AND KEMP SETBACK

Edinburgh Ice and Cold Storage.—Dividend of 10 per cent., plus a bonus of 5 per cent., both less tax.

Charrington, Gardner, Locket.—Second interim dividend of 5 per cent., payable on February 18. This is at the same rate as last year.

Charing Cross Electricity Supply.—Final dividend on the Ordinary shares of the West End Undertakings of the company at the rate of 10½d. per share. This makes up the standard dividend for the year 1929.

Chiswick Electricity Supply Corporation.—Final dividend of 8½ per cent., making 16 per cent. for 1929, and after placing £16,000 to depreciation reserve the amount carried forward is £3,828. The total dividend for 1928 was the same; the sum placed to depreciation reserve account was £16,001 and £2,653 was carried forward.

London Midland and Scottish Stock Conversion Trust.—Out of the dividend to be received for the December half-year on the holding of London Midland and Scottish Railway Ordinary stock and the amount brought forward, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 2 per cent. on the Four per Cent. Preference stock, together with a further dividend of 5s. per cent. in return of the balance of over-payments made to the Preferred stockholders. In the event of the dividend to be received from the railway company in respect of the June, 1930, half-year being insufficient to meet the full dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year on the Four per Cent. Preference stock, the further dividend of 5s. per cent. to be paid now—or such part of it as is required to make up the full year's dividend—will be treated as a payment on account of the year 1929-30.

PREMIER INVESTMENT

Out of the profits for the year ended January 31 last the directors of the Premier Investment Company have placed £20,000 to revenue reserve (against £50,000 out of the preceding year's profits). Mention of this was inadvertently omitted in referring to the company's report in yesterday's issue.

BRISTOL AND SOUTH WALES RAILWAY-WAGGON

The net profit of the Bristol and South Wales Railway-Waggon Company for 1929 amounted to £14,109 (against £15,105 for 1928). As usual, the dividend for the year is 10 per cent., requiring £15,000. The balance forward is reduced from £5,056 to £4,165. Meeting, February 21.

BULOH RIVER RUBBER

The accounts of the Buloh River Rubber Estates, covering a period of 13 months ended September 30 last, show a net loss of £1,159, which is carried forward. The quantity harvested was 348,636lb., of which 332,639lb. were sold, realizing an average gross price of 9½d. per lb. Meeting, February 19.

CITY OFFICES

The accounts of the City Offices Company for 1929 show a net profit of £35,122 (against £34,772 for 1928), out of which £3,500 (against £5,000) has been placed to general reserve and £4,000 (against £2,000) to equalization of dividend fund. The dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares is again 12½ per cent., while the carry-forward is £1,234 (against £1,300). Meeting, February 25.

J. AND N. PHILIPS

The net profit of J. and N. Philips and Co. for 1929, manufacturing dynamos and shipbuilders, amounted to £133,161 (against £149,280), and £30,978 was brought forward. The sum of £10,000 (against £20,000) is placed to reserve fund, and it is proposed to pay a dividend of 2 per cent. on the Four per Cent. Preference stock, together with a further dividend of 5s. per cent. in return of the balance of over-payments made to the Preferred stockholders. In the event of the dividend to be received from the railway company in respect of the June, 1930, half-year being insufficient to meet the full dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year on the Four per Cent. Preference stock, the further dividend of 5s. per cent. to be paid now—or such part of it as is required to make up the full year's dividend—will be treated as a payment on account of the year 1929-30.

JOHN KNIGHT

The report of John Knight, Limited, soapmakers, &c., states that the balance to the credit of profit and loss account on the working of the year ended November 30 last amounted to £180,987 (against £175,003), which with £55,839 brought forward, makes a total of £236,826. After payment of the Cumulative Preferred Ordinary dividend of 25 per cent. the directors again propose a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 20 per cent., leaving a balance to be carried forward of £51,826. The Ordinary shares are held by Lever Brothers, Limited. Meeting, February 21.

GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT COMPANY

The balance-sheet of the Gillett Brothers Discount Company as at January 31 last shows deposits, loans, bills rediscounted, and sundry accounts, including rebate on bills, investments reserve fund, and balance of profit and loss account, at £11,899,124. The issued share capital is £200,000 and the reserve fund £120,000. The asset items are as follows :—Cash at bankers and in hand, £94,773 ; British Government securities (maturing 1930-1935), £516,709 ; bills discounted, including rediscounts, £11,434,495 ; loans on security and sundry accounts, £175,155 ; total, £12,219,124.

FLEMING, REID

The net profit of Fleming, Reid and Co., worsted spinners, hosiery manufacturers and retailers, for 1929 amounted to £139,687 (against £145,485 for 1928), to which is added £53,434 brought forward. The directors have placed £40,000 to general reserve, £5,000 to shop insurance fund, add £5,000 to pension fund, these allocations being the same as a year ago. They make no change in the distribution for the year on the Ordinary shares at 15 per cent., after allowing for which, together with the Preference dividend, there remains £50,721 to be carried forward. Meeting, February 27.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE OF CANADA

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada announces that the new assurances effected during 1929 amounted to £134,476,262, an increase of over £3,809,000, bringing the total assurances in force up to £493,404,870. The premium income was £21,666,326—an increase of £4,566,323 over 1928. This brings the total income for 1929 up to £36,295,396. The assets show an increase of over £16,282,000, and now amount to £116,733,000. The undivided surplus, including contingency reserve, is £14,960,499. Annuity purchase money received amounted to £3,664,676. The volume of new assurances issued is the largest in the history of the company.

ATLANTIC LEASED LINES

The chief asset of the Atlantic Leased Lines, Limited, is its holding of 65,165 shares of capital stock of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, which are shown in the balance-sheet at £1,610,400. The accounts for the year ended January 31 last show that the dividends received from this holding amounted to £72,107. The profit is shown at £69,015 (against £69,959 for 1928), from which is deducted Debenture interest, £32,208. An interim dividend of 2 per cent. was paid in July last, and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 2½ per cent., making 4½ per cent. for the year (the same), the carry-forward being £3,124 (against £3,558). Meeting, February 28.

VYSE, SONS AND CO.

The accounts of Vyse, Sons and Company, hat manufacturers, warehousemen, &c., for the year ended November 30 show a net profit of £30,220 (against £42,463 for the previous year) which, when added to the amount brought forward of £14,996, makes a total available of £45,216. It is again proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 4½ per cent., together with a bonus of 5 per cent. (the same), making 12 per cent. (the same) for the year. In addition, a final dividend of 2½ per cent. (the same), together with a bonus of 2½ per cent. (the same), is declared on the Five per Cent. Preference shares, making 7½ per cent. for the year (the same). A special bonus distribution of £2,000 (against £4,000) is to be made to the staff and the sum carried forward is £14,940. Meeting, February 20.

SENDAYAN (F.M.S.) RUBBER

The output of the Sendayan (F.M.S.) Rubber Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to 1,660,000lb. (against 914,739lb. for 1927-28). Neither costs per lb. or the average price realized per lb. are stated in the report. The profit, after depreciation, is shown in the accounts at £20,761 (against £5,224), excluding a balance of £7,591 brought forward. The directors have placed £5,000 to general reserve (against nil from profits), and recommend the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. (against 2½ per cent.), carrying forward a balance of £10,852, subject to commission to staff. The output for 1929-30 is estimated at 1,780,000lb. From October 1, 1929, to December 31, 1930, the company has contracted to deliver 252,000lb. of rubber at an average price of 12.28d. per lb., landed London terms. Meeting, to-day.

BOLSOVER COLLIERY

A net profit of £201,514 is shown by the accounts of the Bolsover Colliery Company for 1929 (against a loss of £17,623 for 1928). The dividends for the year on the First and Second Preference shares require £62,500 and £50,000 (against nil) has been transferred to reserve for general purposes. The directors now propose to pay a dividend of 3¼ per cent on the Ordinary shares, less tax (against 1½ per cent., free of tax), increasing the carry-forward from £34,781 to £43,835. The condition of the coal industry during the year, states the report, show

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

17, PARSIFAL-ROAD, HAMPSTEAD.

THIS very attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE comprising eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms and billiard room; well-laid-out garden, in all about ¾ of an acre. For SALE privately or by Public AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, on the 9th April next.—Sole Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

UPSET PRICE OF £1,200.

21, PARK SQUARE EAST, REGENT'S PARK.

OVERLOOKING Ornamental Gardens; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; electric power, &c. Crown Lease for SALE by Public AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, on March 5th next (unless previously disposed of).—Sole Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BRYANSTON-SQUARE (just off).—SMALL HOUSE for DISPOSAL; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms. Lease about 30 years at a ground rent.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

PRICE £3,500.

HAMPSTEAD, just off Finchley-road.—To be SOLD, a detached, double-fronted low-built HOUSE on three floors; 13 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, five spacious entertaining rooms, square lounge hall. Large garden with space for tennis. Practically Freehold.—Particulars from the Sole Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

PRICE £7,000.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Unusual opportunity.—Freehold modernized, NON-BASEMENT HOUSE in this favourite district; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms. Large garage and good garden; electric power, parquet floors, &c.—Full particulars of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

PRICE £5,750.

PUTNEY HILL (near top and Heath.—For SALE, a well-appointed detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, garden and garage. Lease about 61 years.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

PRICE £5,000.

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 26)

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (off).

ONE of the SMALLER HOUSES with six bed rooms, &c., 980 years at £50 per annum ground rent. Very LOW PRICE for QUICK SALE.—Agents, JENKINS and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 2574.)

PONT-STREET (close to).—A very well-appointed £200 P.A. BIJOU HOUSE to be LET on lease; two bed, bath, two reception rooms (one double); would be Sold.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

NO PREMIUM.

FOR SALE, £2,850 ONLY.

PRINCES-GATE.

Modernized and improved, specially fitted with a view to labour saving; central heating installed; gas fires; service lift; bed room and bath-dressing room on first floor; 11 bed, three bath, four reception rooms, and lounge hall.

ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON,

19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0021.

SMALL HOUSE of CHARACTER, Holland Park, to Rent; no premium; five bed rooms, three good living rooms (drawing room 26ft. 10in. by 16ft.), and small sewing room; nice garden and large garage. No agents. Write Box 1140, The Times, E.C.4.

LOW-BUILT.

PRINCIPAL ROOMS ON TWO FLOORS.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A compact and easily worked SMALL HOUSE, with good garden; four bed rooms, dressing room, four ground-floor reception rooms, and offices.—Inspected and recommended by £5,500. FREEHOLD. E. R. PRITCHARD and Co., 13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 & 1168.)

FREEHOLD.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—For immediate SALE, an excellent RESIDENCE, with south aspect; five bed, bath, three reception rooms, &c. PRICE £3,500.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood. (Maida Vale 0182.)

THE LEASE of a really charming small HOUSE in Park Village West for SALE. Two low-windowed sitting rooms ground floor, three bed rooms, tiled bath room, gate room, kitchen, &c.—Further particulars write Box P.857, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA, NEAR SLOANE-SQUARE.

Non-Basement House with Garage.

UNIQUE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE; four bed rooms (running water), bath room, two reception, &c.; beautifully fitted and decorated; 60 years' lease; £2,900.—Sole Agents, ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.

Close to Finchley-road Metro. Station.

WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, in beautiful decorative order; eight bed, three tiled baths, three reception, &c. (arranged as three complete suites).

DETACHED BRICK-BUILT STUDIO.

Central heating. Constant and independent hot water service. For SALE at the reduced price of £3,000.—Sole Agents, HUGHES and HUGHES, 17, Canfield-gardens, N.W.6. Hamp. 1176-7.

FURNISHED FOR 6-12 MONTHS

or

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

WESTMINSTER, in the most-sought-after CATHERINE-STREET PART; six bed, two bath, three reception rooms and lounge hall; up to date, with polished floors, &c. PRICE £8,750, or if unfurnished or weekly furnished.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

WIMPOLE-STREET.

TO BE SOLD,

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

AN ATTRACTIVE PERIOD HOUSE, at the Southern end, containing hall, four reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and compact domestic offices. FREEHOLD. LEASE OVER 900 YEARS. RENT £50 PER ANNUM. PRICE £8,000.

Agents:—MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (11357)

11, UPPER GROSVENOR-STREET.

MAYFAIR, W.1.

FACING SOUTH. MINUTE FROM THE PARK. SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED FAMILY RESIDENCE.

Passenger Lift. Central Heating.

Twelve bed and dressing rooms; five bath rooms, five splendid reception rooms, lounge hall. In excellent order throughout.

Flat and dressing rooms with three bath rooms on best bed room floor.

LEASE of 40 years for SALE at a low figure privately, or by Auction on February 26th next.

Auctioneers, Messrs. CHESTERTON and SONS, and COLLINS, 27, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

at the London Auction Mart, on Wednesday, February 19th next, at 2.30 p.m.

15, HANS-PLACE.

Direct Chelsea Lease. Eight bed, two bath, three reception; central heating; best bed-room suite on first floor; antique oak panelling, parquet floors.

36, LADBROKE-SQUARE.

In perfect condition; eight bed, two bath, three reception; independent hot water; parquet floor; charming situation. Low reserve. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Full details of the Auctioneers,

ADAMS & WATTS,

36, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6206-9.)

£1,250.—CHELSEA.—Compact HOUSE with six bed rooms, two reception rooms, per annum.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite station).

GARAGES

GARAGE for three Cars, with rooms over, in Lancaster-mews, W.2, for Sale freehold £1,800.—Apply at Stanhope-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2, or 'phone Paddington 7700.

QUEEN'S-GATE (close to).—A spacious PRIVATE GARAGE, together with coachhouse and stabling, which can be converted into garage, and excellent living accommodation. FREEHOLD £3,000, or reasonable offer.—CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

TWO LOCK-UP GARAGES, near Belgrave-square; rents £1 and 17s. 6d. per week each.—Apply RAY and CHENEY, 23, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, close to.—An excellent THIRD-FLOOR FLAT to be LET on lease; passenger lift; constant hot water; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms. RENT £575 P.A. Premium of £150 required for Blinds and Carpets.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

PREMIUM JUST REDUCED TO £100 TO INCLUDE TENANT'S FIXTURES.

REGENT'S PARK, close to Baker-street.—To be LET, unfurnished, a bright and cheerful FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; constant hot water; four bed rooms, bath room, large reception room, lounge hall; part central heating. RENT £400 P.A.—Sole Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

MAYFAIR.

LEASE for DISPOSAL of a well-appointed, Modernized MANSION FLAT, situate on Third Floor, with passenger lift; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall; part central heating. RENT £300 P.A. ONLY

Also a high-class building close to Kensington Gardens; four bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, kitchen, and offices; lift, &c. RENT £275.

Favourable lease LEASES at this low rent for immediate DISPOSAL.

LAWRENCE, HISGROVE and GAISWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

ONLY £165 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

NO PREMIUM.

KENSINGTON.—Delightful, newly decorated MANSION FLAT; fitted throughout with all modern conveniences, and comprising three bed rooms, bath room, reception rooms, and usual domestic offices.—Apply Porter, Welbeck Court, Addison Bridge-place, W.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (adjoining).—Well-decorated FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, double reception room, kitchen, &c. No premium.—Sole Agents:—MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

£210 P.A.

WITH CONSTANT HOT WATER.

KENSINGTON.—This attractive little FLAT in modern mansion building; two bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, and kitchen.

RENT £230.

Favourable LEASE, fixtures and carpets for DISPOSAL. LAWRENCE, HISGROVE and GAISWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

ONLY £165 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

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ALMOST ADJOINING

REGENT'S PARK.

EXCEPTIONALLY fine commodious MANSION FLAT, occupying ideal position, within few minutes of Baker-street.

Four bed rooms, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, bath room, kitchen, and offices.

Constant hot water, lift, part central heating.

Premium £100. Lease about four years.

RENT £400 PER ANNUM.

DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

FACING HYDE PARK.—Excellent MODERN FLAT, containing four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms. Rent £475 per annum, no premium.—Apply DEACON and ALLEN, 27, Connaught-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

FLAT Unfurnished, light, well appointed, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; radiator heating; £425 per annum.—Apply Office on premises.

GREAT STANHOPE-STREET.—Beautifully FURNISHED little FLAT on Fourth Floor of modern building; central heating, constant hot water, two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms. Suitable for single gentleman or gentlewoman. Rent 10gns. per week, inclusive of rent, rates, taxes, and electric fires.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 109, Mount-street, W.1.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE (adjoining).—Attractive GROUND-FLOOR SHOWROOMS with WIND OVER. Long Lease. Rent £1,600 per annum. Small premium required.

Full particulars from the Agents' Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (18528.)

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS, Furnished or Unfurnished; rentals from £450 per annum.—Apply Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Grosvenor 6363.

HAMPSTEAD (near Swiss Cottage).—Very light, convenient FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; two reception, two bed, bath, kitchen; large rooms; select position; redecorated. Rent £230 per annum inclusive; five of seven years.—Apply SALTER, REX and Co., 311, Kentish Town-road, N.W.5. (Hamp. 4042.)

HAMPSTEAD.—FINCHLEY-ROAD (just off).—Very well FURNISHED FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; telephone; 5 guineas weekly.—ELTON and SON, 13 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 4011.)

KENSINGTON.—Rent £90 per annum.—Excellent MANSION FLAT; no premium; from March quarter; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath.—Porter, 4, Maclise-mansions (adjoining Olympia).

FACING SOUTH.

KENSINGTON.—This really fine MANSION FLAT in high-class building close to Kensington Gardens; four bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, kitchen, and offices; lift, &c. RENT £275.

Favourable LEASE at this low rent for immediate DISPOSAL.

LAWRENCE, HISGROVE and GAISWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

ONLY £165 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

NO PREMIUM.

KENSINGTON.—Delightful, newly decorated MANSION FLAT; fitted with all modern conveniences, and comprising three bed rooms, bath room, reception rooms, and usual domestic offices.—Apply Porter, Welbeck Court, Addison Bridge-place, W.

£210 P.A.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (adjoining).—Well-decorated FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, double reception room, kitchen, &c. No premium.—Sole Agents:—MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

WITH CONSTANT HOT WATER.

KENSINGTON.—This attractive little FLAT in modern mansion building; two bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, and kitchen.

RENT £230.

Favourable LEASE, fixtures and carpets for DISPOSAL. LAWRENCE, HISGROVE and GAISWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

LANCASTER-GATE (close to).—Compact MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, bath; £170 per annum; garage adjacent.—Write Box M.1585, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Ealing 3086.

EALING.—Quiet spacious FLAT, overlooking park and tennis courts; 2min. golf links; large reception and dining, four bed, kitchen, bath, &c.; caretaker; £120 per annum; garage adjacent.—Write Box M.1585, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Ealing 3086.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER.

FLATS.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

£180 P.A. INCLUDING SERVICE.—Unfurnished Mansion Service Flat, adjoining Bond-street Tube Station; large bed room, reception room, hall, and bath room; passenger lift and constant hot water.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

MAYFAIR.—Well Furnished Mansion Flat, with modern conveniences, including passenger lift, two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rent 10gns. per week.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).

WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, 50, MANCHESTER-STREET, W.1, converted into THREE FLATS and ONE maisonnette, with vacant possession of upper maisonnette containing one large reception room, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER and GAS; modern drains; splendid order. To be SOLD by AUCTION on Wednesday, Feb. 19th next.—Full particulars from Auctioneers, SNELL and Co., 47, Maida-vale, W.9. Padd. 7330.

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—For particulars of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED FLATS, MAISONNETTES and FLATS apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (four lines).

MAIDA VALE.—Excellent FURNISHED MANSION FLATS, two bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath room, to be LET for three or six months. Rents from 4gns. per week.—Apply SNELL and Co., as above.

CADOGAN-GARDENS (adjoining).—Well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, kitchen, &c.; moderate rent for long let.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

CADOGAN-GARDENS, S.W. (close to).—A charming, and attractive unfurnished FLAT to be LET on lease; two bed rooms, two exceptional reception rooms, parquet floors, good offices. Easy lease. Only £700 asked for fittings, carpets, &c. Rental £325.—Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

CADOGAN HOUSE.

Directly facing the extensive Gardens of Cadogan-place with entrée thereto, and use of Hard Tennis Courts.

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL FLAT in exclusive new building handsomely appointed, conveniently planned, *Five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two fine reception rooms.*

To be LET on Lease at an inclusive rental.

Agents, WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, W.1.

SEVEN BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION, TWO BATH ROOMS.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—All rooms on one floor. Double aspect. Exceptionally well-appointed FLAT; fitted lavatory basins and fitted cupboards; constant hot water, central heating; parquet floors, and very light.—Agents, BIRD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 6245-6.

CHARMING UPPER FLAT, BARNES, overlooking river; open view; three rooms, kitchen, bath room. Rent 2 guineas weekly. View by appointment.—Write Box P.278, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING SMALL FLAT, comfortably FURNISHED, facing South over Park; constant hot water; 4gns.—23, Albert-road, Regent's Park. Primrose 4396.

CHARMING, bright, sunny FLAT to be LET within few yards of Park; lift, constant hot water, electric lighting and heating, gas; every modern convenience. Apply Omnisconsonatre, 196, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

CHELSEA.—Newly decorated SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; one reception, two bed rooms, large kitchen; every modern convenience; electric cleaner, &c.; wireless. 3-3½gns.—7, Elm Park-mansions. 'Phone, Flax. 6338.

CHELSEA.—Charming FLAT, Unfurnished, views to gardens and river; six bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, &c., bath, two lavatories. Rent £200 per annum, premium £140.—42, Cheyne-court, S.W.3. Tele. Flaxman 5417.

CHELSEA.—Very light First Floor MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception rooms and offices. Lease about 25 years. Immediate inspection advised.—REST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Self-contained SECOND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET, comprising three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Rent £250 per annum inclusive on lease. NO PREMIUM.—Sole Agents, YATES and YATES, 12A, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0501.)

FACING PRIMROSE HILL.

DELIGHTFUL MAISONNETTE with secluded garden and GARAGE.—To be LET FURNISHED; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen. More-street, W.1. Langham 4294.

CLOSE TO SOUTH SIDE OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

DELIGHTFUL newly decorated MANSION FLAT in unique building replete with every conceivable improvement and convenience; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, and usual domestic offices; inclusive rent £225 per annum; no premium.—To view apply Superintendent, Church Close, Church-street, Kensington.

EALING.—Quiet spacious FLAT, overlooking park and tennis courts; 2min. golf links; large reception and dining, four bed, kitchen, bath, &c.; caretaker; £120 per annum; garage adjacent.—Write Box M.1585, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Ealing 3086.

ALMOST ADJOINING

REGENT'S PARK.

EXCEPTIONALLY fine commodious MANSION FLAT, occupying ideal position, within few minutes of Baker-street.

Four bed rooms, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, bath room, kitchen, and offices.

Constant hot water, lift, part central heating.

Premium £100. Lease about four years.

RENT £400 PER ANNUM.

DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

FACING HYDE PARK.—Excellent MODERN FLAT, containing four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms. Rent £475 per annum, no premium.—Apply DEACON and ALLEN, 27, Connaught-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

FLAT Unfurnished, light, well appointed, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; radiator heating; £425 per annum.—Apply Office on premises.

GREAT STANHOPE-STREET.—Beautifully FURNISHED little FLAT on Fourth Floor of modern building; central heating, constant hot water, two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms. Suitable for single gentleman or gentlewoman. Rent 10gns. per week, inclusive of rent, rates, taxes, and electric fires.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 109, Mount-street, W.1.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE (adjoining).—Attractive GROUND-FLOOR SHOWROOMS with WIND OVER. Long Lease. Rent £1,600 per annum. Small premium required.

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HAMPSTEAD (near Swiss Cottage).—Very light, convenient FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; two reception, two bed, bath, kitchen; large rooms; select position; redecorated. Rent £230 per annum inclusive; five of seven years.—Apply SALTER, REX and Co., 311, Kentish Town-road, N.W.5. (Hamp. 4042.)

HAMPSTEAD.—FINCHLEY-ROAD (just off).—Very well FURNISHED FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; telephone; 5 guineas weekly.—ELTON and SON, 13 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 4011.)

KENSINGTON.—Rent £90 per annum.—Excellent MANSION FLAT; no premium; from March quarter; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath.—Porter, 4, Maclise-mansions (adjoining Olympia).

FACING SOUTH.

KENSINGTON.—This really fine MANSION FLAT in high-class building close to Kensington Gardens; four bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, kitchen, and offices; lift, &c. RENT £275.

Favourable LEASE at this low rent for immediate DISPOSAL.

LAWRENCE, HISGROVE and GAISWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

ONLY £165 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

NO PREMIUM.

KENSINGTON.—Delightful, newly decorated MANSION FLAT; fitted with all modern conveniences, and comprising three bed rooms, bath room, reception rooms, and usual domestic offices.—Apply Porter, Welbeck Court, Addison Bridge-place, W.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (adjoining).—Well-decorated FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, double reception room, kitchen, &c. No premium.—Sole Agents:—MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

£210 P.A.

WITH CONSTANT HOT WATER.

KENSINGTON.—This attractive little FLAT in modern mansion building; two bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, and kitchen.

RENT £230.

Favourable LEASE, fixtures and carpets for DISPOSAL. LAWRENCE, HISGROVE and GAISWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Well FURNISHED clean MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, &c.; 5½gns.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

Charming South aspect. SUN all day.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lifts, imposing entrance, &c., constant hot water.

Lounge hall, large dining and double drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath.

Garage (two cars) can be included. Rent 30 guineas per week, or offer; excellent plate and linen; for periods up to eight months from date.—Write Box G.389, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR BAKER-STREET STATION.—Beautifully FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED APARTMENT; two reception rooms, one double, one single bed room, bath, dressing room, large kitchen; 'phone, wireless, refrigerator; constant hot water; baby grand piano; plate and linen; 10gns. per week; garage and servants if required.—Write or 'phone, N. 3, care of C. J. Walkers (Met. 9171). 24, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

OXFORD-CIRCUS (two minutes).—Charming FURNISHED FLAT; reception, two bed, kitchen, bath; constant hot water; 6gns.—1, Cavendish-mansions, W.1. Langham 3189.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (adjoining).—To be LET, a well FURNISHED FLAT, comprising two bed rooms, two receptions, bath, and usual offices, and garage for two cars. Rent £6 6s. per week.—Sole Agents, HARRIS and GILLOW, 80-2, Wardour-street, W.1.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished or Unfurnished for any Period.

Furnished Rentals reduced during the winter months.

High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.

Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.

Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

SERVICE FLAT, MAYFAIR. First Floor, Furnished or Unfurnished. Exclusive residential position. £275.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

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SERVICE FLAT.

Beautifully appointed throughout and practically adjoining

PORTLAND-PLACE,

in one of the most up-to-date modern buildings, with first-class service and attendance. Situate on the fourth floor.

FIVE BED ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS, AND TWO FINE RECEPTION ROOMS.

Held at the exceptionally low inclusive rent of £1,125 per annum.

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Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 3273.

SERVICE FLATS.

20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.

and

3, CORK-STREET, W.1.

The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and bachelor service flats to be let, for long or short periods.

Excellent cuisine, lift, electric light, 'phone, constant hot water; rents, inclusive of service, from 5 to 15 guineas.—Gordon Chambers Co., Ltd., 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 4044.

WITHOUT PREMIUM.

SLOANE-STREET, S.W.—£400 per Annum.—Delightful FLAT in mansion block; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and offices. Also several others similar available, unfurnished.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

ST. ERMINS, WESTMINSTER, overlooking courtyard.—Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT; £450 per annum; three bed rooms, bath room, sitting room; central heating; constant hot water.—Apply HERRING, SON, and DAW, 1, Broadway, Westminster. (Franklin 6725.)

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED newly decorated FLAT, very bright and clean; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Rent £4 4s. from now for three or four months or longer.

£4-8 per week.

E. R. PRITCHARD and Co., 13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 & 1168.)

KENSINGTON (close to Station).

STUDIO RESIDENCE to be LET; large Studio, two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Rent £200 per annum; moderate premium for Lease; 10gns. per week. Strongly recommended by CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

THREE or SIX MONTHS.—TWO ROOMS, over restaurant, newly decorated, furnished; central heating; use of kitchen and bath.—Apply Fraser, 318A, King's-road, Chelsea. 'Phone, Flaxman 1619.

LARKHALL ESTATE CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms, constant hot water; Frigidaire apartments; lock-up garages; large well-planned rooms; pleasant garden aspect. Rents from £78 per annum; with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Dept. D/T, Estate Office, Albion-road, Bdy. 1144. Telephone, Tyrion 4681.

THORNEY COURT.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Rent £1,000. Can be viewed at any time.—Apply to Hall Porter, Thorney Court, Palace-gate, W.8. Further particulars apply DARKIN and TALBOT-PONSONBY, 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

TO BE LET in MODERN BUILDINGS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, Address of West End. Constant hot water; cheap electricity. Lift (automatic). Rent from £3 13s. 6d. to £5 15s. 6d. per week.—Apply Lt. W. H. Shaw, Manager-street, W.1. (Welbeck 4236.)

TO be LET, small FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT with bath room, overlooking Regent's Park and Regent's Park, March, April, May. Rent £10 monthly.—Write Box 8076, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

TO be LET UNFURNISHED, TWO TOP FLOORS of house, 20 CHESTERFIELD-HILL, Mayfair; three bed, two reception, bath room, usual offices; electric light, gas geyser, telephone if required, passenger lift; 5gns. per week; no children.—Apply by letter to Box 19, Smiths, Kensington, W.8.

TO UNIVERSITY MEN.—BACHELOR CHAMBERS with club rooms, telephones, gas fires, hot and cold water, &c.; billiards, wireless; furniture and decorations by Waring; Unfurnished rooms if desired. From one guinea.—Apply Secretary (strictly limited) apply Hon. Sec., 32, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.

UNFURNISHED FLAT, within 12 minutes Town, close two stations, buses, trams.—SELF-CONTAINED MANSION FLAT; two reception, four bed, bath, kitchen, and offices; garden; central heating, constant hot water; acre of well-kept garden; 120 guineas per annum on lease. Garage if required, extra.—Apply LONDON ESTATES COMPANY, 5, Salters' Hall-court, E.C.4.

VICTORIA.—To be LET, small well FURNISHED FLAT for three months or longer. Quiet private house with every convenience; £2 17s. 6d. weekly.—32, Chichester-street, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Victoria 3168.

RENT £405 PER ANNUM. CONSTANT HOT WATER.

WESTMINSTER.—A MANSION FLAT with light, lift, and constant hot water; two reception; six bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; long lease and moderate premium.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

WHITEHALL COURT.—One bed room, reception room, large bath-dressing room. Beautifully FURNISHED and appointed.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Regent 1020. Victoria 3160.

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W.C.1 (quiet position).—Two reception, five beds, modern bath and kitchen; fourth floor, lift; constant hot water; refrigerator. £326 per annum. Apply Estate Office, Gower-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2977.

Three reception, five bed rooms, &c.

£325. FLAT in very popular position; long lease. Premium.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

CHELSEA.—Very attractive MAISONNETTE, facing South; two reception, four bed rooms, bath, &c.; lease and fittings only £1,000.—Apply DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

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COUNTRY FLATS of unique design, with town conveniences, on a delightful estate at ACKENHAM, 25 minutes Baker-street; self-contained with all modern conveniences; 3 bed rooms, 2 reception, Managing Agents, STEDMAN and CLARK, Ickenham (and Bloomsbury). Ruislip 180.

LITTLE CLACTON.—To be LET, furnished, SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; own entrance door, tiled hall door, lavatory, coal accommodation, cooking, &c., garage, staircase; main road, omnibuses pass to all parts; one large front bed room fitted lavatory basin, hot and cold, one smaller bed room, large front sitting room, kitchen, porcelain bath, hot and cold; large place garden, fruit trees to cultivate if desired. Company's water; wired for electric light. 1½ mile Golf-course. Mrs. Frinton, 16 Colchester. Suit artist, army officer and wife, or two ladies.—Write "Owner," Stone Hall.

HATFIELD.

CHOICE POSITION.

UNFURNISHED, TO LEASE

SELF-CONTAINED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT

in

A FINE GEORGIAN MANSION.

Three bed rooms, dressing room, tiled bath room, lounge and dining room. All main services.

GARAGE.

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (R.274.)

WANTED

URGENTLY WANTED for genuine applicants, FLATS in KENSINGTON; three-five rooms, two-three reception rooms; up to £500 per annum.—Particulars to SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Kensington 4748-9.

UNFURNISHED FLAT WANTED near Kensington Gardens, North or South side; three bed rooms, two reception rooms or one large reception room. Possession about April 15th. Rent under £200.—Write particulars to Box M.1553, The Times, E.C.4.

CONSULTING ROOMS

CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, Harley-street and district; whole and part time; lists sent on application.—KLGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Mayfair 5659.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CITY. GENTLEMAN'S OPPORTUNITY. ONLY 40MINS. OF TOWN.

A Delightful pre-War detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE in select thoroughfare, facing Teddington Lock and three golf courses; five bed, bath, three reception, and large hall, on two floors; ample servants' quarters; electric light throughout; charming gardens of about TWO ACRES, with tennis lawn, fruit trees, greenhouse, &c.; room for garage. Must be sold at once. Price only £4,000 FREEHOLD.—EDWARDS ESTATES, Ltd., 61, City-road, E.C.

WHY PAY HIGH RENTS IN TOWN?

BRIGHT SELF-CONTAINED UPPER PART to be LET immediately, facing Edgware Tube Station; three bed rooms, two excellent sitting rooms, well-equipped bath room; separate w.c.; light kitchen; situation excellent; over estate offices; easy reach of Town by frequent train service in 25 minutes. Inclusive rental only £115 per annum; ready to step into.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., facing Edgware Tube Station, N.W. 'Phone Edgware 0115.

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

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The finest medium-sized RESIDENCE on

RICHMOND HILL.

Occupying a unique position close to world-famous Park and Terrace. Gravel soil, non-basement, two floors only. Central heating throughout. Redecorated and Refurnished.

DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED RESIDENCE, most conveniently designed and easily run, expensively fitted throughout; pleasant and spacious rooms, parquet floors; seven bed rooms (several fitted lavatory basins), bath rooms, three ground-floor reception rooms, tiled offices, and sun parlour. Walled-in grounds, including tennis court. Garage space. Freehold available.

HOUGHTONS, OF RICHMOND.

Adjoining Richmond Stations. 'Phone, Richmond 3141 (four lines). And at Kew Gardens and Putney.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GROUNDS.

PUTNEY HEATH (near).—Lovely grounds of over TWO ACRES, hard tennis court, Italian gardens, &c.—A gentleman's COUNTRY HOME only six miles of Hyde Park; gravel soil, high ground. 7min. Main-line Station; no basement; old-world in character; modern conve

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: Estate, c/o Harrods, London.

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Surrey Offices, West Byfleet.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN 50 PER CENT. OF ORIGINAL COST.

FAVOURITE PENN COUNTRY.

40 MINUTES TOWN.

A Property worthy of immediate inspection, seated amidst surroundings of unrivalled beauty, 600ft. up, facing due South with panoramic views.

Perfectly appointed RESIDENCE in the Georgian Style. Oak-panelled entrance and staircase halls, four reception rooms, billiard room, marble loggia and long balcony, 15 bed rooms, five magnificent bath rooms, complete offices.

Entrance lodge, three cottages, ample garage and stabling.

The Pleasure Grounds are in conformity with the distinction of the property. Several tennis courts, rose gardens, paved terrace garden, terraceous and shrubbery walks, clipped yew hedges and topiary.

Walled kitchen garden, magnificent rock garden with several thousand tons of imported rock planted with rare plants, ornamental parkland, fir and beech woods.

54 ACRES IN A RING FENCE.

Illustrated particulars and plan.

Strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HUNTING WITH THE HERTS AND PUCKERIDGE.

GOLF AND SHOOTING.

3¼ miles main line station, 45 minutes from Town.

This charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situate on high ground, enjoying good views. Containing oak panelled lounge hall with minstrel gallery, magnificent oak room with heated conservatory adjoining, three reception rooms, 13 bed rooms, three bath rooms, first class domestic offices.

Electric light, central heating, separate hot water system.

Excellent stabling and garage accommodation. Two cottages and chauffeur's rooms.

MOST ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS a genuine feature of the property, comprising charming rock garden, lily pond, footbridge, lawn for tennis, &c., prolific kitchen garden, small wood, and other delightful features, in all just over

9 ACRES.

Moderate price. Freehold.—Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BARGAIN IN EAST ANGLIA.

On the outskirts of an old-world market town with churches, telegraph office, &c.

Quiet and retired position.

Charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE, white brick with slate roof.

Three reception, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room.

Modern drainage, electric light, gas, Co.'s water; stabling, large garage.

Pleasure grounds are delightfully laid out with trees, lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, in all about 1½ ACRE.

FREEHOLD £2,500.

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THE BEST PROPOSITION AT PRESENT AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT.

Near Golf and Tennis Clubs and 32 minutes non-stop to Waterloo.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE in favourite position with extensive views, in first-rate order and having every convenience; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, offices; garage for two cars; greenhouse, &c.

Central heating. Constant hot water. Telephone. Electric cooker and all main services.

Charmingly disposed grounds on southern slope, with tennis and ornamental lawns, kitchen garden, fine old trees, and perfectly secluded.

1¾ ACRE.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,000

or near offer for quick sale.

Strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., Surrey Estate Office, West Byfleet.

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Adjoining and overlooking a well-known Golf Course and with views of the Sea.

MODERN HOUSE OF ATTRACTIVE ELEVATION

containing hall, two reception rooms, loggia, eight bed and dressing rooms, and two bath rooms.

Southern aspect. Sandy soil. Pipeless central heating. Co.'s water and gas.

Attractive grounds with tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens and orchard, in all

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Wealth of oak panelling and beams, oak-panelled and galleried hall, three reception, cloak room, eight bed rooms, two attics, two well-fitted bath rooms, complete up-to-date offices; central heating throughout, constant hot water supply, electric light and power; telephone; crazy-paved courtyard, dairy, and outbuildings.

TWO GARAGES. STABLING.

Beautiful gardens, tennis and other lawns, rockeries, rose, flower, kitchen, and fruit gardens; orchard, paddock, fine old trees and hedges. About

IN ALL 3½ ACRES. LOW PRICE.

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IN THE MOST IMPORTANT SHOPPING THOROUGHFARE.

No. 31, PETTY CURY.

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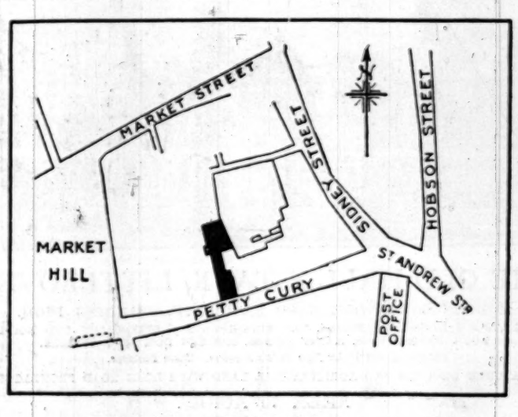

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RARE SPECIMENS OF ANTIQUE CARPETS, IN ALL ABOUT 700 PIECES.

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will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION, in single lots, in the Ball Room

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To be SOLD, a GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, 280ft. above sea with lovely and distant views and recently modernized at heavy expense.

It contains

Ten bed and dressing rooms.
Three bath rooms.
Four reception rooms and library.
Maids' sitting room and offices.
Lodge. Good stabling and heated garage.

Fine old cedars and other timber adorn the grounds, walled kitchen garden, orchard, and parklike pasture of in all

11 ACRES.

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WITH GROUNDS OPENING DIRECTLY ON TO

ASHDOWN FOREST

AND COMMONLANDS, AFFORDING LOVELY RIDES AND WALKS, *Yet within a few minutes' walk of shops and all conveniences.*

For SALE, a most attractive House, standing in a well sheltered position 700ft. above sea in beautifully timbered grounds of FOUR ACRES, including natural woodlands; and an adjoining paddock of FOUR ACRES can also be purchased if wanted.

The accommodation comprises 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge, and three reception rooms, maids' sitting room, &c.

Company's electric light and water. Main drainage.

Excellent outbuildings and CAPITAL COTTAGE.

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SUNNY ASPECT. BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.

Excellent Social and Sporting District with amenities for

YACHTING, GOLF, SHOOTING, FISHING.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Exceptionally well found and very attractive RESIDENCE, containing spacious hall with fine staircase, three reception rooms, seven or eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room.

Company's Gas, Water and Electric Light. Main Drainage. Central Heating throughout.

STABLING. GARAGE. GOOD COTTAGE.

LOVELY GROUNDS

OF ABOUT 4½ ACRES.

Lawns, pleasure and kitchen gardens, hard tennis court, paddock, &c.

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Close to the Tyrrells Wood Golf Course.

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A CHOICE SMALL RESIDENCE.

400FT. UP, FACING SOUTH.

Parquet floors. Central heating. Electric power, Company's water, gas, and electric light. Independent boiler. Running water (hot and cold) in all bed rooms.

Hall, Drawing and dining rooms. Seven bed and dressing rooms. Bath room (hot and cold).

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PARTLY WALLED GARDENS

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In a beautiful part of

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FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, at a GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Charming old House in perfect order, standing high up on a South slope.

Four good reception and 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Electric light, central heating, main water, and gas.

Stabling. Garage. Two Cottages.

Lovely old grounds, HARD TENNIS COURT, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, and finely timbered grassland, in all some

30 ACRES.

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UNFURNISHED. ON LEASE.

Accommodation on two floors.

To be LET Unfurnished a MODERN RESIDENCE on rising ground, containing three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, and offices.

GROUNDS ABOUT 1½ ACRE with tennis and croquet lawns.

Electric light. Co.'s water and gas. Telephone. Main drainage.

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Few minutes from station and golf course.

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A MOST ARTISTIC LITTLE HOME, DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED 450 FEET UP, ON THE CHILTERN HILLS,

BETWEEN CHESHAM AND THE CHALFONTS.

WITH THE LEASE OF ABOUT HALF-MILE OF TROUT FISHING AT A NOMINAL RENTAL.

ONLY 25 MILES FROM TOWN.

A well-built modern Residence of unusually attractive architecture; overlooking a pretty valley and only seven minutes from Station. With few but large rooms and a very pretty interior. Three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, &c. Easy to run and on two floors only. Co.'s electric light, gas, and water; main drainage; telephone. Garage. Greenhouse.

WITH A SINGULARLY CHARMING GARDEN, TENNIS LAWN AND A LOVELY LITTLE BEECH WOOD.

ABOUT 1¾ ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £3,300.

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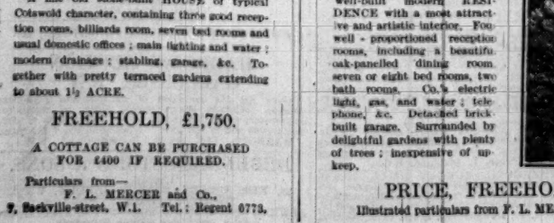

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FREEHOLD WITH 36 ACRES, £5,250.

AN ADDITIONAL 42 ACRES ADJOINING AVAILABLE IF REQUIRED.

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A BEAUTIFUL OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE ON THE COTSWOLDS NEAR FAMOUS GOLF LINKS AND AMIDST ENTRANCING SCENERY. TWO HOURS LONDON.

OFFERED AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

Modernized regardless of cost and in perfect order. Entirely devoid of faults. Three large and lofty reception rooms, billiards or music room 36ft. by 24ft., nine or ten bed rooms, three bath rooms. The residence, which has an interesting Queen Anne wing, possesses all the comforts of a Town house, including electric light, central heating throughout, and is approached by a 200 yards' drive through a pretty wood. Entrance lodge, garage, cottage, stabling, &c.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS, MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED, PASTURE AND WOODLAND.

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AN UNSURPASSABLE BARGAIN.

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Sandy soil.

CLOSE TO FAIRMILE COMMON and the beautiful OXSHOTT WOODS.

17 MILES FROM LONDON,

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An extremely well-appointed RESIDENCE of modern construction, with bright, cheerful and well-proportioned rooms. Square hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room, &c.; hot and cold services and fitted basins in principal bed rooms; main electric light, gas, water, and drainage; garage; together with a singularly charming, matured and prettily timbered garden of 1¼ acres.

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Near

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AT THE HEAD OF THE GLORIOUS "GOLDEN VALLEY."

A fine old stone-built HOUSE of typical Cotswold character, containing three good reception rooms, billiards room, seven bed rooms and usual domestic offices; main lighting and water; modern drainage; stabling, garage, &c. Together with pretty terraced gardens extending to about 1½ ACRE.

FREEHOLD, £1,750.

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500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. ON SANDY SOIL.

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40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

A distinctly charming and well-built modern RESIDENCE with a most attractive and artistic interior. Four well-proportioned reception rooms, including a beautiful oak-panelled dining room, seven or eight bed rooms, two bath rooms. Co.'s electric light, gas, and water; telephone, &c. Detached brick-built garage. Surrounded by delightful gardens with plenty of trees; inexpensive of upkeep.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, WITH 1¼ ACRE, £4,000.

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BEST PART OF NORFOLK.

PERFECTLY-APPOINTED ELIZABETHAN MANSION.

Approached by three long drives through finely-timbered Parklands.

CONTAINING: Suite of beautifully-panelled reception rooms, billiards room, 11 principal bed and dressing rooms, nurseries, eight secondary bed rooms, 11 bath rooms, servants' accommodation, and up-to-date offices.

Every possible modern convenience; exceptionally beautiful gardens, woodlands and parklands.

Well-known Private Cricket Ground, celebrated Thoroughbred Stud Farm.

Seven Capital Mixed Farms with good houses and buildings, Small Holdings, valuable Accommodation Holdings, Houses and numerous Cottages.

TOTAL AREA OF ABOUT 1,200 ACRES.

Additional Shooting over a further 1,500 Acres probably available, making one of the FINEST SHOOTS IN THE COUNTY. FOUR MILES OF EXCELLENT FISHING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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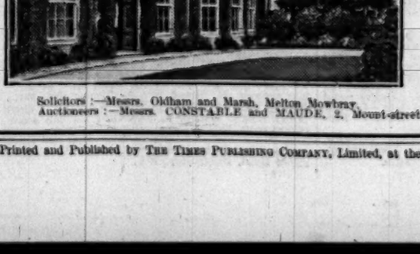
OF HISTORICAL INTEREST, WITH LOVELY VIEWS.

SUSSEX,

FIVE MILES FROM HAYWARD'S HEATH (MAIN LINE).
THE FINE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE,

TREMAINES, HORSTED KEYNES.



Containing three reception, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms; central heating, electric light.

Lovely oak panelling.

Two garages, two cottages.

Old-world gardens, partly walled, include hard tennis court. In all about 10 acres (more land available).

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ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AN UNSPOILT VILLAGE.

Charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms. Capital offices. Seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room.

All modern conveniences. Garage and stabling. Cottage. Charming gardens and paddocks. About 8½ ACRES.

Golf. Hunting. Shooting. Fishing.

Moderate price for quick sale. Strongly recommended by Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

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THE FINEST HUNTING CENTRE IN ENGLAND.

"COVENTRY HOUSE," MELTON MOWBRAY.

IDEAL FOR ONE OR TWO HUNTING BOXES.

Accommodation:—Entrance hall, hall room, six reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and two sets of domestic offices.

Every Modern Convenience.

Twenty-one excellent Loose Boxes; Exercise Ground; three Garages.

The total area extends to about

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For SALE by AUCTION on the premises, on Thursday, March 6th, 1930.

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11 MILES FROM MARBLE ARCH.

FURNISHED, magnificently positioned, high up on Southern slope, approached by ¼ mile drive and surrounded by gardens with hard tennis court and parklands of

33 ACRES.

Perfectly appointed RESIDENCE; parquet floors, washing basins in bed rooms, and all main services.

Containing four reception rooms, three tiled bath rooms, six bed rooms; capital offices with servants' hall; gardener's cottage; garage for five cars.

This unique house to be Let Furnished for six or 12 months, possibly longer.

Confidently recommended by the Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

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UNIQUE WEEK-END RETREAT.

GENUINE XVIth-CENTURY FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, carefully restored and in capital order, contains two sitting rooms with heavily beamed and raftered ceilings, bath room, five bed rooms, and usual offices.

Garage and useful buildings. Garden, orchard, and pasture-land, in all about

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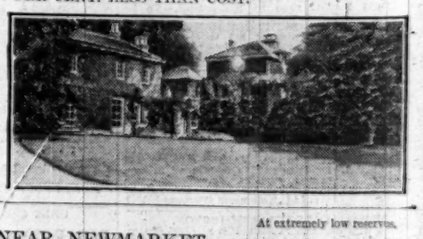
Surrounded by two large Estates.

For SALE Privately or by Auction.—Full details from the Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

HUNTS AND CAMBRIDGE BORDERS.

AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.



Magnificent views over five counties. Near Main Line, convenient for London and the North.

Perfectly appointed Residence. Four reception rooms, 14 bed rooms, seven bath rooms, usual offices. All modern conveniences. Entrance Lodge. Cottage. First-rate outbuildings. Beautiful well-timbered gardens, including hard and grass tennis courts, fully-stocked kitchen and fruit gardens, about 30 ACRES.

Apply to CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1, for full details.

By Order of the Executors. At extremely low reserve.

NEAR NEWMARKET.

3 minutes from Burwell Station. 5 miles from Newmarket and 12 from Cambridge.

THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD MANOR HOUSE ESTATE, BURWELL.

Accommodation: Three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and customary offices.

Charming old-world gardens.

For SALE privately or by Auction later with 2 or up to 90 ACRES of valuable accommodation Land, and with or without cottages and farm buildings.

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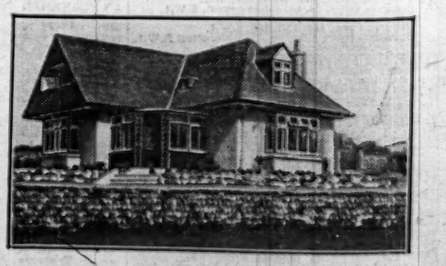
CORNWALL. NEAR NEWQUAY.



Very charming modern COTTAGE.

Hall, two reception rooms, sun parlour, four bed rooms, two bath rooms, offices.

All modern conveniences.

Small Garden and Garage.

For SALE FREEHOLD

£2,000,

or

INCLUDING FURNITURE

£2,500.

Apply Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

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